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MEXICAN
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DO NOT CIRCULATE

JAMES WHITCOMB

Governor of Indiana

INDIANA

IN THE

MEXICAN WAR

COMPILED BY

ORAN PERRY

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 1, 1908

INDIANAPOLIS
1908

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
August 4, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, August 4, 1908.

The within report contains no statement of moneys drawn from the State Treasury.

J. C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

August 4, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

FRED L. GEMMER,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, August 4, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer August 4, 1908.

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INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this book is to fill a gap in the military history of the State, occasioned by the failure of the proper authorities to appreciate the importance of compiling and preserving the record of its volunteers engaged in war.

At the outbreak of the Mexican War the martial spirit of the people of the State was at the lowest ebb. There was no State organization of militia, no arms, no equipment, and apparently not a soldier in sight. The probability of war and the necessity of preparing for it had occurred to the minds of but few.

The position of Adjutant-General was looked upon as a compliment, a peg on which to hang a title. He was paid a salary of $100.00 per annum, provided his own office, fuel and stationery, and was blissfully ignorant of every detail of the position. Fortunately for the reputation of the State, the incumbent, General David Reynolds, was a man of superior executive ability, dauntless in all emergencies, a tireless worker and blessed with an abundance of common sense, which largely offset his lack of experience. His success in rapidly organizing the State's quota for the war had no parallel at that time, and in 1847 a grateful Legislature recognized the fact by adding $150.00 to his salary for that year.

In 1849 it made him a further allowance ''for services and expenses in organizing the 4th and 5th Regiments of $183.00 per month for *four months and twenty-three days,* and ten cents a mile for 664 miles' travel,'' but required of him a bond in the sum of $1,000, with approved security, that he would return to the State Treasury all above $300.00 in case the U. S. Government failed to pay the difference to the State within two years.

The first call for volunteers for one year was made on the 22d of May, 1846, and old Fort Clark, between Jeffersonville and New Albany, was designated as the rendezvous.

At that time there was but one railroad in the State, running between Madison and Edinburg. There were but few improved highways and no telegraphs. All communication was by mail, mostly carried by men on horseback, and over bad roads. There were no daily papers, the press services being rendered by small weekly sheets, one or two to the county. In spite of these handicaps the war news traveled fast. The Governor issued his proclamation on the 22d of May and the Adjutant-General his General Order No. 1 on the 4th of June, directing the companies to assemble at the rendezvous as soon as possible, by the shortest route, and at their own expense for transportation and subsistence.

As if by magic the roads were filled with marching men, helped on by patriotic farmers, who furnished teams for transportation and whose kind-hearted wives fed the hungry volunteers. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the concentration was quickly made, and by the 10th of June, nineteen days after the call, thirty companies had reported at camp and been mustered into service, while an overflow of twenty-two companies reported from their home stations clamoring for acceptance.

At the expiration of the term of service of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, the Government accepted the services of the 4th and 5th Regiments, which served until the close of the war.

No less remarkable than the uprising of volunteers, was the patriotic action of the banks, in volunteering to supply the Governor with the needful funds and take the chance of reimbursement by the State or General Government, and this at a time when the State was almost hopelessly in debt and had defaulted some of its bonds.

Everything that occurred during the prosecution of the Mexican War was creditable to the State, her citizens and the volunteers, and should have been made a matter of convenient record long ago. It has long been a tradition in the

State that Indiana did not conduct herself well in Mexico, and the least said the better. The facts are that there was absolutely nothing to be ashamed of, and every reason why every Hoosier should be proud of the record of Indiana in the Mexican War.

It has fallen to the lot of the writer, in his official capacity as Adjutant-General, to compile these facts, and he has succeeded beyond his expectations. After much digging and delving among old, unsatisfactory histories he had recourse to the papers published during that period, some found among the files of the State Library, and others in the hands of individuals. The plan has been to copy from these papers, in chronological order, every item referring to Indianians, individually and collectively, who had any part in the war, and it has resulted in a consecutive, coherent narrative of patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice of as devoted a band of volunteers as ever offered themselves for the good and glory of our country.

It corrects whatever misconceptions may have been in the public mind relative to the alleged misconduct of one of our regiments at Buena Vista, and places the responsibility on the shoulders of *one* man, the Colonel, who lost heart in the hour of victory and ordered a retreat, and who in after years was a traitor to his country.

This narrative also discloses the fact, not generally known, that Indiana furnished for the war recruits for two whole companies for the 16th U. S. Infantry, three companies of U. S. Mounted Riflemen and one company of the 1st U. S. Dragoons, while over three hundred Indianians, failing of acceptance in regiments of their own State, crossed the Ohio River and took service in Kentucky regiments. It is to be regretted that the names of these Hoosier soldiers could not be obtained for publication in this volume, the task of hunting them up being a greater one than the War Department cared to undertake.

The failure to file with the Adjutant-General the muster-in and muster-out rolls of the companies engaged in the Mexican War has been a source of continued complaint on the part of those interested, but until this time nothing has been done to supply the deficiency. Recently an application was made to the Adjutant-General of the Army for copies of these rolls, which was declined because the rules of the Department prohibit it, but just why the General Government takes such a stand has not been satisfactorily explained.

This decision of the Adjutant-General threatened the failure of this work, and in this stress an appeal was made to Hon. Jesse Overstreet, M. C., Seventh District, who succeeded in obtaining from the Hon. B. F. Harper, Auditor of the War Department, such information as could be obtained from the pay-rolls, and which is published in the pages of this volume. While the record is incomplete, because of failure to show age and description of the volunteer, it states the fact of his services in an unmistakable way.

A partial record of the men of the U. S. Mounted Riflemen was found in the files of this office, which was sent to the office of the Auditor of the War Department for such additional information as could be found and is also presented in these pages. For these services the thanks of this Department are due Mr. Jesse Overstreet, Mr. B. F. Harper and his assistant, Major Whipple.

The writer is also under many obligations to Miss Mary Moffatt and Miss Florence Venn, reference clerks in the State Library, who have rendered very efficient aid.

The service in Mexico was a school for soldiers which produced many good officers for the War for the Union. Among those who attained high rank the following names are recorded:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain Robert H. Milroy, Major-General, U. S. Vols.
Captain John M. Wilson, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
First Lieutenant William L. Brown, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
First Lieutenant William L. Farrow, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Second Lieutenant George Humphrey, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Second Lieutenant James McMarroney, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Second Lieutenant A. L. Morrison, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Second Lieutenant Lew Wallace, Major-General, U. S. Vols.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain Henry Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Captain Nathan Kimball, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols.
Captain John Osborne, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Captain L. H. Rosseau, Major-General, U. S. Vols.
Captain William L. Sanderson, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Captain William T. Spicely, Colonel, U. S. Vols.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel James H. Lane, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols.
Major Willis A. Gorman, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols.
Captain Scott Carter, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Second Lieutenant Benjamin Spooner, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Private Thomas A. McNaught, Colonel, U. S. Vols.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Dumont, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols.
Captain Jesse Alexander, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
First Lieutenant Albert J. Brackett, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
First Lieutenant O. H. S. Carey, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Hayes, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Second Lieutenant Thos. J. Lucas, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Captain Mahlon D. Manson, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols.
Captain David Shunk, Colonel, U. S. Vols.
Second Lieutenant William C. Kise, Colonel, U. S. Vols.

It is also well known that a large number of enlisted men of the Mexican War held commissions in the Union Army during the Civil War, but it has been impossible to secure their names for publication.

Oran Perry
Adjutant-General.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 1, 1908.

WAR DEPARTMENT STIRS UP THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

(Circular.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON. January 8, 1846.

SIR—Your attention is respectfully called to the importance of a full and prompt compliance on your part, with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1803, making it the duty of the Adjutant-General of the Militia in each state to make and forward returns of the Militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, to the President of the United States, annually, on or before the first Monday in January. One of the objects had in view by the national legislature, was the establishing of a uniform system of Militia accountability, an object which has not been accomplished. In the first section of the law it is made the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the Adjutants-General of the Militia as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce a uniformity in their annual returns; and in conformity thereto, as long ago as 1829, a printed form was prescribed and duly furnished to the United States for their guidance in making up the required returns, accompanied with a "circular" from this office, dated June 19, 1829. It is regretted that the measures adopted by the War Department have not, as yet, resulted in securing the desired uniformity.

In some of the States the use of the printed return has been neglected, and other forms instituted, while in some instances errors and omissions in filling them up not infrequently occur; and a majority of the States fail to send their returns within the time prescribed by law. The consequence has been that this Department could furnish Congress with but imperfect abstracts of the Militia of the country.

The Secretary of War expresses the hope that, hereafter, you will adopt such timely measures as will insure the receipt of your returns, etc., not later than the first Monday in January, the day required by law. Last year there were only seven returns received by the first Monday in January, and this year but eight.

It should be borne in mind that the annual distribution of arms, etc., to the several states is made according to the strength of the Militia duly reported according to law. It is therefore the interest of all the states to make full returns to the President in due season and form, in order to receive the greatest benefit derivable from the general system of arming the Militia.

Herewith I forward printed blank returns of the established form.

By order of the Secretary of War.

R. JONES,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

To the Adjutant-General of the State of Indiana.

(Circular.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1829.

SIR—Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of March 2, 1803, which requires "the Adjutant-General of the Militia, in each State, to make return of the Militia of the State to which he belongs, with the arms, accoutrements and ammunition," to the President of the United States, annually on or before the first Monday in January in each year, I herewith respectfully transmit eight blanks of the established form in order to "produce a uniformity in the said returns."

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) R. JONES,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

To the Adjutant-General of each State and Territory.

Note—Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication.—R. J.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 25, 1846.

SIR—Your circular of the 8th inst. and blank forms have been duly received. The reason the strength and arms of this State have not been reported as required by the Act of Congress of 1803, is that our system has so far gone down that but few officers hold commissions and scarcely any of those few make returns to this office, as will be perceived by reference to my report to the Governor for 1845, which is herewith enclosed.

I also enclose to you the report of the Quartermaster-General to the Governor for the year 1845, which will give you an idea of the condition of our arms on hand. There are other arms let out under bonds, not included in said report, but to what amount I cannot tell.

The dilapidated state of our military system is a matter of much regret. I trust it is perceived that my failure to return our strength, etc., is from necessity and not from neglect. Your obedient servant,

D. REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

To R. Jones, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, February 4, 1846.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, reporting your inability, from causes beyond your control, to make the annual returns of the Militia of Indiana, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 2, 1843.

The indifference which prevails in many of the States on the subject of the Militia is much to be regretted. Your report to the Governor of the 29th of November puts the matter in a strong light as respects Indiana, and it is hoped may stimulate the Legislature to correct the evils complained of. I shall take pleasure in laying your report before the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
R. JONES,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

Adjutant-General D. Reynolds, Militia of Indiana, Indianapolis.

CONGRESS PROVIDES THE SINEWS OF WAR.

May 13, 1846.

AN ACT providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

Whereas, By the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of enabling the Government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination, the President be and he is hereby authorized to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the United States and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding 50,000, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, artillery, infantry or riflemen, to serve twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged, according to the time for which they shall have been mustered into service; and that the sum of ten millions of dollars out of any moneys in the treasury or to come into the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Militia when called into the service of the United States by virtue of this act or any other act, may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest requires it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes, and, if cavalry, their own horses and horse equipments; and when mustered into service shall be armed at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said volunteers shall, when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be in all respects, except as to clothing and pay, placed on the same footing with similar corps of the United States army, and in lieu of clothing every non-commissioned officer and private in any company who may thus offer himself, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers so offering their services shall be accepted by the President in companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several states and territories to which such companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments shall respectively belong.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to organize companies so tendering their services into battalions or squadrons; battalions and squadrons into regiments; regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; and the President shall, if necessary, apportion the staff, field and general officers among the respective states and territories from which the volunteers shall tender their services, as he may deem proper.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers who may be received into the service of the United States by virtue of the provisions of this act, and who shall be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to all the benefit which may be conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized forthwith to complete all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, arm, equip and man such merchant vessels and steamboats as, upon examination, may be found fit, or easily converted into armed vessels fit for the public service, and in such number as he may deem necessary for the protection of the seaboard, lake coast and the general defense of the country.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, they shall have the organization of the army of the United States, and shall have the same pay and allowances; and all mounted privates, non-commissioned officers, musicians and artificers shall be allowed forty cents per day for the use and risk of their horses, except of horses actually killed in action; and if any mounted volunteer, private, non-commissioned officer, musician, or artificer shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, the said volunteer shall serve on foot.

Approved May 13, 1846.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constituted authority vested in them, have declared by their acts, bearing date this day, that by the acts of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States, now therefore I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern, and I do especially enjoin all persons holding office, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto; and I do moreover exhort all of the good people of the

United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrong which has forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means under the guidance of Divine Providence of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all of the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, done at the city of Washington on the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

INSTRUCTIONS OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1846.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose a copy of an act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," which authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers.

It will be perceived that all the officers with volunteers taken into the service of the United States under this act are to be appointed and commissioned, or such as have been appointed and commissioned in accordance with the laws of the State from whence they are taken; and that the volunteers received into the service of the United States are to have the organization of the army of the United States. For this exact organization so far as relates to companies and regiments, please see the memorandum appended to the law herewith; to both of which particular attention is requested; but, under the discretion allowed him, the President has decided that the number of *privates* in all volunteer companies shall be limited to eighty.

On the part of the President, I have to request your Excellency to cause to be organized at the earliest practicable period, the following corps of volunteers:

Three regiments of Infantry or Riflemen.

Your Excellency is requested to designate and to communicate promptly to this department some convenient place of rendezvous for moving towards Mexico for the several companies as fast as they shall be organized, where they will be further organized into regiments.

The several corps will be inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, as far as practicable, by an officer or officers of the United States Army; when this cannot be done you are requested to designate the inspecting and mustering officers, who will, in every case, be instructed to receive no man, under the rank of commissioned officer, who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor; nor the horse of any volunteer not apparently sound and effective, with the necessary horse equipments or furniture.

It is respectfully suggested that public notice of those requirements of law may prevent much disappointment to the zealous and patriotic citizens of your State—multitudes of whom, the President cannot doubt, will be eager to volunteer.

Should there be any difficulty or considerable delay in obtaining the amount and description of the force proposed to be received from your State, you will give the earliest notice thereof to this Department, that proper steps may be taken to receive them from other sections of the country.

Some convenient point on the Ohio is suggested as the place of rendezvous for the several regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

WHEREAS, The territory of our common country has been invaded, and the blood of our citizens has been shed upon our own soil by a hostile force from the Republic of Mexico after repeated attempts on the part of the United States for an honorable settlement of all existing differences with that power, which have been met only with indifference and contempt;

AND WHEREAS, By an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," approved on the 13th of the present month, the President of the United States is authorized, in addition to other provisions therein contained for the prosecution of said war to a speedy and successful termination, to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding 50,000, either as cavalry, artillery, infantry or riflemen;

AND WHEREAS, By a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 16th inst., received late last evening, and enclosing a copy of the aforesaid act, the undersigned is requested on the part of the President to cause to be organized at the earliest practicable period, for the aforesaid service, three regiments of volunteers, to be infantry or riflemen, and to designate some convenient place of rendezvous for moving towards Mexico, for the several companies, as fast as they shall be organized, where they will be further organized into regiments preparatory to moving towards Mexico; said companies and regiments to be clothed, armed, organized, officered, inspected and mustered into the service, according to the regulations contained in the subjoined memorandum, as gathered from the aforesaid requisition and act of Congress.

Now, therefore, I, James Whitcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana, do issue this my proclamation, appealing to the citizens of our United States, by their love of country and of its noble institutions, by their sense of the wanton and unprovoked invasion of our territory and the effusion of kindred blood by a foreign and perfidious foe, by their desire to emulate the deeds of noble daring which have so proudly distinguished the older members of our confederacy, in our earlier history; and by their desire to adopt the best means, under the favor of Divine Providence, for a speedy termination of the war, and an early restoration of peace, to form themselves into volunteer companies, with all despatch, for the aforesaid service, and to report forthwith to this Department the fact of their organization, so that early orders may be given them to march to New Albany, in this state, which is hereby designated as the place of rendezvous, preparatory to moving towards Mexico.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Indianapolis, this 22d day of May in the year of our Lord 1846, and of the State the twenty-ninth and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

By the Governor,
JOHN H. THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

MEMORANDUM

Of the organization of volunteer corps under the Act of Congress of 13th May, 1846, their clothing, arms, pay, mode of appointing their officers, etc.

I. The volunteers are to furnish their own clothing; but every non-commissioned officer and private shall in lieu of clothing, be entitled when called into actual service, to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

II. They are to serve twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged, according to the time for which they shall have been mustered into service.

III. While engaged in actual service they shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be placed in all respects (except as to clothing and pay) on the same footing with similar corps of the United States Army.

IV. They shall be accepted by the President, in companies, battalions and regiments.

V. The President is authorized to organize the companies into battalions, battalions into regiments, regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall, in his judgment, render it expedient.

VI. Volunteers received into the service, who shall be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to all the benefits conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

VII. The President, under the discretion allowed him, has decided that the number of privates in all volunteer companies shall be limited to eighty. Volunteers shall in all other respects have the organization of the Army of the United States, and the same pay and allowances.

A company of infantry, or riflemen, will consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians and 80 privates.

A regiment of infantry (or riflemen) will consist of the following field and staff officers, viz.: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant of one of the companies, but not in addition), and of the following non-commissioned staff, viz.: 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 2 principal musicians, and of 10 companies organized as above.

VIII. The officers of companies, battalions and regiments above enumerated, shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the laws of this state, as nearly as the same are applicable, that is to say:

1. The commissioned officers of each company are to be elected after the company is full, by a majority of members present, at the time and place designated by a majority of the company; to be certified to the adjutant-general by the judges and clerk of the election, as prescribed in the act relating to the militia and independent companies, approved January 15th, 1844, in order that they may be commissioned by the Governor.

2. The commissioned officers of each regiment shall be elected or appointed after the same is full, as prescribed in the last-named act, excepting that such election or appointment may be deferred until the regiment is collected at the place of rendezvous, and may be held on shorter (if general) notice, varied according to circumstances.

3. The staff and non-commissioned officers above enumerated are to be appointed as in the last-named act is prescribed.

4. When an existing organized company volunteers, its present officers will be recognized as such, and in that case, vacancies only (if any) need be filled as above prescribed.

5. All other officers, not above enumerated, such as paymasters, surgeons, quartermasters, etc., it is inferred, are appointed only by the proper United States authorities.

IX. Volunteers shall have the same pay and allowances as the Army of the United States.

X. The several corps will be inspected and mustered into the service of the United States by an officer or officers of the United States Army. When this cannot be done the Governor will designate the inspecting and mustering officers.

XI. No volunteer will be received, if under the rank of commissioned officer, who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in full bodily strength and vigor. The directions from the Department on this point are imperative.

XII. As soon as a full company is raised and its officers are elected, the captain should forthwith notify the undersigned of the fact and hold his command in readiness to march to the place of rendezvous at a moment's warning.

XIII. Arms, accoutrements, ammunition and provisions are to be furnished to the several companies by the United States.

XIV. No person need wait for further or special authority to raise a company of volunteers. Should any one desire to accomplish that object his success will probably be considered by the company as sufficient evidence of his standing and fitness for the future command of the same.

XV. Any further directions in the premises that may hereafter become necessary or advisable, will be early communicated through the medium now adopted.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

Indianapolis, May 22, 1846.

"TO ARMS! TO ARMS!"

Indiana Democrat, May 22, 1846.

By Thursday evening's mail the Governor received a requisition from the War Department at Washington for three regiments of infantry or riflemen from the State of Indiana. His proclamation will appear forthwith and with it will be given all the necessary information for the manner of organizing and receiving recruits, and designating the place of rendezvous, which will be at some point on the Ohio river. Eighty members constitute a company; ten companies to a regiment.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Indiana Democrat, May 22, 1846.

In obedience to a call made early on Monday morning last a very large number of the citizens of Indianapolis and others from different parts of the State, now in attendance at the seat of government, assembled at the court house at three o'clock p. m.; whereupon, upon motion of Hugh O'Neal, Esq., General J. P. Drake was called to the chair, and upon motion of N. Bolton, Esq., John B. DeFrees was appointed secretary. Upon motion of Hugh O'Neal, Esq., it was resolved that a committee of ten be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting in regard to the existing war with Mexico. The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee, to wit: O'Neal, Harris, Keaslee, General Fuller, Judge Reed, Thomas Dowling, George B. Thompson, General R. Hanna, Henry S. Lane and Major G. Mace, who immediately retired for the purpose of preparing suitable resolutions.

A. F. Morrison, Esq., moved that the Acts of Congress passed in relation to the war with Mexico be read, which was agreed to. Mr. Morrison, by request of the chairman, proceeded to its reading. When read, Hugh O'Neal, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The cherished malice of the Mexican Government towards the people of the Government of the United States has resulted in an audacious invasion of our territory by her troops and the shedding of American blood upon American soil; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come where every consideration of duty and patriotism requires us to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights and interests of our country.

Resolved, That in any conflict involving the National honor, the people of the West, without regard to political distinction, will be found united as one man zealously supporting the Government of their country and rallying around the National flag.

Resolved, That the crisis which has now arisen demands prompt and energetic measures and we therefore heartily approve of the recommendations of the President that a large and overpowering force should immediately be sent to the seat of war as the best means of bringing the conflict with Mexico to a speedy termination.

Resolved, That any appeal which may be made to the patriotism of the people of Indiana, in order to raise the requisite force, will be met with that promptitude and cheerfulness which has ever characterized the gallant and indomitable citizens of the West."

Which were concurred in by acclamation. Henry S. Lane being called by the meeting, addressed it with that peculiar strong and inspiring eloquence for which he is so distinguished and which is possessed by few other men of our country.

Judge Peaslee presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That we expect that the Congress of the United States will make ample and speedy provisions for raising and maintaining an army sufficient not only to repel the enemy from our soil, but sufficient to carry the war into the enemy's country and plant the "star-spangled banner" in the City of Mexico on the halls of the Montezumas as the best mode to secure an honorable peace."

Col. Thomas Dowling of Vigo, being called upon, addressed the meeting in a few eloquent and patriotic remarks.

Governor Whitcomb was called to the stand and addressed the meeting briefly, and in an approving manner he congratulated the meeting upon the spirit of patriotism which seemed to pervade every one present, and pledged himself, in the event of a call upon Indiana for troops, to render all assistance in his power.

General J. P. Drake offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be published in all of the newspapers in the city and State and that a copy be also sent by His Excellency the Governor to each of our members of Congress and the President of the United States."

Upon motion of General R. Hanna the meeting adjourned.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

Indiana Democrat, May 22, 1846.

Very large and enthusiastic meetings are being held in most of the cities and towns all over the country, and from present appearances there will be no lack of volunteers to overrun a dozen such countries as Mexico. The Louisville Ledger says that but very few vacancies now remain to be filled in the various companies organizing there. The St. Louis Organ gives a cheering account of its city. It says it is thought there will be no difficulty in raising 1,200 in this city and vicinity; over 500 had already been enrolled. By the letter which we publish from Judge Wicks it will be seen that Indiana will also have an opportunity of furnishing her share of men to participate in the hardship and reward of their country's service, and we do not doubt but that many will gladly avail themselves of it. The only drawback seems to be that the spirited contest will be ended before the companies could be organized and reach the seat of war.

MADISON BANK VOLUNTEERS $10,000.

Branch Bank.
Madison, May 26, 1846.

His Excellency James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana:

Sir—The directors of this branch have, by unanimous vote, authorized me to place at the disposal of your excellency $10,000 as a loan on the part of this branch, should you find the use of this sum necessary to aid in facilitating the movement of the Indiana volunteers to the seat of war with Mexico.

If you should deem it proper to avail yourself of this offer, please do me the favor to advise me, at your convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. MOORE, Cashier.

EVERYBODY FOR THE WAR.

Madison Banner, May 27, 1846.

The late news from the seat of war is truly encouraging to the American people. We have achieved several brilliant victories and we await with much anxiety, and the strong hope of receiving in a few days news of more victories. We are now all Whigs and all Democrats. We are American citizens, and as such, right or wrong, we are for our country, our whole country and nothing but our country. It is not the time to cavil about party. We are in the midst of a war and we must and will triumph. Let our whole people be united in raising and sending on troops as speedily as possible to the seat of war and we confidently believe that all will soon be well. Then may we talk about other matters.

ONE OF THE FIRST.

Madison Banner, May 27, 1846.

We are gratified to find that Captain Ford is about completing a fine company of eighty men for Mexican service. They are all young, active men, glorious sons of the West, who will make the field of battle a field of glory. The citizens of Madison ought to buy them a uniform and not let them be at the least expense.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Washington Union, May 27, 1846.

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the following appointments in the Army of the United States in the regiment of mounted riflemen or Third Regiment of Dragoons, as authorized by the Act approved May 19, 1846:

John E. Simonson of Indiana to be Captain.

William W. Taylor of Indiana to be First Lieutenant.

Spear S. Tipton of Indiana to be First Lieutenant.

GOVERNOR THANKS MADISON BANK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 29, 1846.

J. M. Moore, Esq., Cashier of the Branch Bank at Madison:

SIR—Your letter of the 26th and postmarked the 27th inst. has been received, in which you inform me that the directors of the Branch Bank at Madison, have by unanimous vote authorized you to place at my disposal $10,000 as a loan on the part of that branch, should I find the use of that sum necessary to aid in facilitating the movement of the Indiana Volunteers to the seat of war with Mexico.

In expressing my thanks through you to the officers and directors of your branch for the aid thus tendered, I beg to be informed whether the directors in offering this loan on the part of your branch, design to rely on the State of Indiana, or on the United States for its repayment. Please also to inform me whether I shall be allowed to draw by one or more officers, as my agents.

I have no doubt that the use of the sum offered will be quite necessary in fitting out the volunteers, and in otherwise aiding them in their movement to the seat of war with Mexico. The want of funds for that purpose is, within the circle of my observation, the principal embarrassment experienced in raising the volunteers.

An answer at your earliest convenience will greatly oblige, dear sir,

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES WHITCOMB.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO LETTER OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS. IND., MAY 29 1846.

SIR—Your letter of the 15th inst., requesting the raising of three regiments of volunteers at the earliest practicable period, to consist of infantry or riflemen, was duly received.

I immediately took measures for an early compliance with the requisition, and now enclose you a copy of my proclamation calling for volunteers. I beg to be informed, at your earliest convenience, whether any part of the memorandum annexed to the proclamation herewith enclosed, conflicts with any portion of the Act of Congress of the 13th inst. or with your letter or the memorandum therein enclosed, according to the construction or understanding of the War Department; whether the officers above the rank of colonel are to be appointed by the United States authorities or under the laws of this State; whether moneys advanced by individuals or banks to aid the volunteers in clothing and subsisting themselves until they reach the place of rendezvous, will probably be repaid by the United States; whether stores, provisions and camp equipage will be furnished to the volunteers *on* and after their arriving at the place of rendezvous; and if so, at what time may such articles be expected to be found there?

The best spirit prevails among our citizens, and I am confident the whole number required from Indiana would soon be raised if means could be obtained to clothe and subsist the men until they should be actually mustered into service. As it is I will not suffer myself to doubt that our quota will be furnished, but it would greatly expedite and facilitate the organizing of the regiments if means could be obtained for the purpose referred to, or some expectation could be entertained that money advanced for that purpose would be reimbursed by the General Government.

It will be seen that New Albany is mentioned in my proclamation as the place of rendezvous. Subsequent information, however, has satisfied me that "Old Fort Clark," which lies directly opposite Louisville on the Ohio River, about three miles above New Albany, and a little to the south of Jeffersonville, is the best point for that purpose, and with your consent I will substitute it for New Albany.

In the memorandum enclosed in your letter the number of privates in a company was limited to eighty, but in your circular to the Governors of different States, as lately published, the number is fixed at sixty-four. Be pleased to inform me whether this discrepancy has been caused by a clerical error.

An early reply is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant.
JAMES WHITCOMB.

To the Hon. Wm. S. Marcy, Secretary of War, Washington City.

MARION VOLUNTEERS.

Democrat, May 29, 1846.

About one hundred volunteers are already enrolled at Indianapolis, and it is expected that the number will be largely increased tomorrow. Two companies are likely to be organized in this city without delay. A company of volunteers is nearly organized at Greencastle, Putnam County, two companies are said to be formed at New Albany, two companies are reported ready for service at Evansville and the work goes bravely on.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ADVANCE OF THE CALL.

Madison Courier, May 30, 1846,

On the evening of the 20th inst. a very large number of the citizens of Madison attended a meeting at the court house in obedience to a previous call. The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. William Hendricks to the chair and appointing James D. Glass as secretary, and thereupon the chairman called the attention of the audience to the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Milton Stapp in a clear, forcible and happy manner, and his speech was responded to by loud and repeated cheers. He closed with an appeal to our citizens to volunteer their services to defend our national honor and rights, and on motion the meeting was adjourned to meet at the court house on Saturday evening, 23d inst., at early candle lighting.

Madison Courier, May 30, 1846.

Captain Suire was drumming up volunteers yesterday to fill his organization. Success to him. May his fine company all stand to the work and none be found flinching.

Madison Courier, May 30, 1846.

Captain Ford will soon be off. He is a brave fellow. There is fight in all his men; bravery and perseverance characterize them all.

T. L. SULLIVAN.

Madison Courier, May 30, 1846.

The company under this gentleman, we understand, is now complete. They will be off in a few days. A better company cannot be found; all stout, patriotic men.

COLONEL CHURCHILL APPOINTED MUSTERING OFFICER.

Headquarters E. D. of the Army,
New York, May 31, 1846.

Sir—I have the honor to communicate for your information that I have been, by order of the President of the United States, directed to superintend the inspecting and mustering into the service of the United

States the volunteers or militia called for from your State, viz., three regiments of foot.

To facilitate this service, I have ordered Colonel Churchill, Inspector-General U. S. Army, to proceed to your State for the purpose of inspecting and mustering into service the regiments expected to rendezvous at some point on the Ohio River, to be designated by your Excellency.

I shall be in the city of Cincinnati as early as the 5th of June, when I will be pleased to receive any communication you may deem proper on this subject, or any other, relating to the volunteers to be received into the service.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

To His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BRANCH BANK,
INDIANAPOLIS, June 1, 1846.

His Excellency, James Whitcomb:

Yours of this date has been received, desiring this bank to advance means to equip and send forward troops to the seat of war with Mexico.

Our board have been convened for that purpose and have unanimously agreed to advance $10,000, if necessary, to be applied to the clothing, subsisting and removing to the point they may be ordered, such portion of the three regiments of volunteers lately called for through the War Department from Indiana, as may be raised or concentrated at this point. Which funds, our board desire me to state, shall be paid to your order, at such times and in such sums as you may deem advisable; this bank looking to the State and United States government for repayment.

Very respectfully yours,
CALVIN FLETCHER, President.

BRANCH BANK,
MADISON, June 2, 1846.

His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana:

SIR—Your letter of the 29th May is received. We shall consider the loan as made to the State of Indiana, and look to her for payment.

So soon as you return to me, duly signed by yourself under the seal of State, with the countersign of the Treasurer of State, the enclosed certificate, the sum of $10,000 will be placed to your credit as Governor and subject to your official check.

Very respectfully,
J. F. D. LANIER, President.

RESPOND RAPIDLY.

Indiana Sentinel, June 3, 1846.

Twelve companies have already reported themselves to Governor Whitcomb and tonight's mail may bring in others; no doubt that twice or thrice more will be offered than can be received.

The branches of the State Bank at Indianapolis and Madison have offered $10,000 each to assist in forwarding these brave men, and as much as will be needed will be drawn by the Executive. The Governor offered to give $1,000 of his private funds for that purpose, but the generous offer of the banks, which will no doubt be nobly sustained by the State, will avoid the necessity of individual subscription.

GOVERNOR'S CIRCULAR TO THE BANKS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3, 1846.

DEAR SIR—In view of the exigency of the present crisis, may I ask you to respectfully convene the directors of the ——— Branch of the State Bank of Indiana at the earliest practicable period, and to lay before them for their action the enclosed letter addressed to yourself and them jointly soliciting a loan in relation to the volunteers lately called for from this State.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITCOMB.

To ———, President of the ——— Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.

(The following circular was enclosed in each of the foregoing:)

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3, 1846.

GENTLEMEN—In relation to the organization of the three regiments of volunteers lately called for through the War Department from Indiana, I desire respectfully to ask whether the ——— Branch of the State Bank of Indiana will advance as a loan, looking to the United States or to the State of Indiana, or both, for repayment, any sum, and if so, what sum of money, to aid in clothing, removing and subsisting said volunteers or any portion of them, until they reach the seat of war with Mexico, or until they are clothed and subsisted by the authorities of the United States? If this question is answered in the affirmative, I am desirous that the loan may be applied at the very earliest practicable period, to the above named objects; and therefore I beg to know, in addition, whether the loan shall be subject to my draft or to that of one or more commissaries, officers or agents, by me or your branch appointed for that purpose, or in what manner you wish the money applied or expended for the purpose above indicated.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITCOMB.

To the President and Directors of the ——— Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.

ARMING THE VOLUNTEERS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, 4th June, 1846.

The Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

SIR—I have the honor to inform you of the following orders, which have been issued from this office for providing arms, accoutrements and ammunition for the volunteers of Indiana (three regiments of foot), called into the service of the United States:

1st. To the officer commanding Baton Rouge arsenal (it being a depot lying in the route of these volunteers) to supply the regiment with muskets and accoutrements for the whole, or with rifles and accoutrements for the two flank companies of each regiment, and muskets and accoutrements for the rest; with forty cartridges and two flints to each gun issued.

2d. To send forward from Baton Rouge arsenal to depot at Point Isabel, for the supplies of cartridges and flints for the Indiana troops and others, which are to take that route.

Not knowing the names or address of the gentlemen whom your Excellency may have appointed to command the volunteers of your State, I have to request that you will give them early information of the measures adopted to supply their arms, accoutrements and ammunition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. TALCOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance.

P. S.—These troops are to call at the Baton Rouge arsenal for their arms on their route to the seat of war.

CAMP COMMISSARY APPOINTED.

New Albany Democrat, June 4, 1846.

We understand that Thomas L. Smith, of this city, has been authorized by Governor Whitcomb to act as commissary for providing the necessary accommodations and subsistence for the troops expected to rendezvous at this city until they are received and provided for by the general Government. We learn also that means will be provided and that Mr. Smith will in all probability receive his instructions and enter upon the execution of his duties in the course of a day or two.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 4, 1846.

General Order No. 1.

Numerous inquiries in relation to the organization of the three regiments of volunteers called for from this State, which it is impracticable to answer by letter, render it necessary to give the following general information to all concerned in addition to that contained in the Governor's Proclamation:

I. By existing laws and regulations each volunteer is to furnish his own clothing for one year, for which, if a private or non-commissioned officer, he is to be paid by the United States, when called into actual service, a sum of money equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be) in the regular army, understood to be not less than thirty-six dollars per year.

II. In Ohio and Kentucky it is understood that no public aid has been given in advance to soldiers who are unable to furnish their own clothing. But, knowing that cases will sometimes occur when the volunteer cannot out of his own means, or by arrangement with friends, procure the necessary clothing, and the country might in consequence lose the services of a brave citizen, it is ordered that ten dollars may be drawn for each soldier who requires it, by the Captain or senior officer of the company, who will retain the amount out of the clothing account of the volunteer thus furnished for the purpose of refunding the same to the party loaning it, under such regulations as may be hereafter given. This sum will purchase a suit for a private which, with his ordinary clothing, will suffice until he is further supplied at the place of rendezvous.

III. Each volunteer who requires it will also be allowed one dollar to be drawn in like manner for the purchase of cooking and eating utensils, etc., for the proper mess or company.

IV. Duplicate receipts for all articles thus purchased are to be taken, specifying the items and prices separately (and receipts for clothing separate from the others), one of which is to be forwarded to the Governor to authorize the disbursement. A regular account must also be kept for all such expenditures.

V. Agents or commissaries, now or hereafter appointed, for the procurement of subsistence, are to take duplicate receipts specifying the items and prices, one of which is to be forwarded to the Governor for final adjustment.

VI. The volunteers of each company will adopt such uniform as they may select. The officers are requested, on the score of economy, as well as appearances, to conform in their uniform, arms and equipments to those adopted by the officers of similar corps in the United States Army. No delay need occur for the want of uniforms, etc., as they can doubtless be procured of the proper kind, and on short notice, at the place of rendezvous, if they cannot be conveniently obtained at home. The utmost activity in preparation is enjoined.

VII. The number of privates in each company raised in Indiana has been limited by the President to eighty (not sixty-four, as by some supposed), which, with one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals and two musicians, will make ninety-three in a company. As soon as a company is full officers should be elected, a return made to the Adjutant-General, and the commissions procured. As soon as the Captain notifies the Adjutant-General that his company is full and organized, a letter will be addressed to him, accepting the services of his company, and so far as the action or influence of the Governor can be legally exercised, the pay of the company by the United States shall commence, and the soldiers be regarded as in the service of the United States.

VIII. Each company, after being organized, and its officers commissioned, may march immediately to the place of rendezvous, where exertions will be used to provide subsistence for the troops, and every company is required to be at that place as early as Saturday, the 20th day of the present month, to be mustered into service on the 22d.

IX. After the companies meet at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments, ten in each. The officers and privates of each regiment will then proceed to elect its colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major, who will be thereupon commissioned by the Governor.

X. As the various officers attached to the volunteer corps are appointed under the laws of the respectives States, all the staff officers of a regiment, such as the surgeon, surgeon's mate, adjutant, quartermaster, etc., are appointed by the Colonel. And the brigade staff will be appointed by the Brigadier-General, should there be any. No appointments whatever are made by the Governor.

XI. In some counties only parts of regiments will perhaps be formed. These might join and form whole companies at some convenient point on the way to the place of rendezvous, if not sooner and more conveniently done by mutual understanding. The following places are recommended for such points of concentration: Fort Wayne, Logansport, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Centreville, Lawrenceburg, Bedford, Vincennes, Evansville and Rome. As soon as a company is full by the junction of fractional or imperfect companies, it will proceeed to elect its officers and march to New Albany. There is no objection, if preferred, however, that a company, even if full, should march to that point before electing its officers.

Companies within convenient range will, by taking Indianapolis on their route to New Albany, find comfortable quarters for temporary rest and refreshment, and suitable military instruction, use of arms, etc., until they resume their march.

XII. Some sixteen companies have already reported themselves either as full or so nearly full that they are doubtless now complete.

From present appearances more volunteers will be raised in Indiana than have been called for. Companies therefore will be accepted in the order in which they are reported to the undersigned as full. All desirous of a campaign, therefore, will perceive the necessity of immediate action.

All necessary correspondence, when despatch is necessary, should be addressed, not to the Governor, but to the undersigned, who will be able to give his undivided attention to the matter.

By order. DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

Since the above was in type the following has been received by the Governor, by which it will be perceived that the Adjutant's recommendation is not only proper, but that even greater expedition should be used by our gallant volunteers to concentrate at New Albany as early as possible, where provision is in readiness:

Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, May 20, 1846.

His Excellency, the Governor of Indiana:

Sir—Knowing the interest your Excellency takes in the volunteer corps called into the service of the United States and presuming that the information contained in the general order upon the subject may be acceptable, by direction of the Secretary of War I herewith respectfully forward a copy.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. JONES Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1846.

General Orders No. 15.

I. Instructions have already been given to Brigadier-General Wool, and through him to several officers placed at his disposition, for the early inspection and muster into the service of the United States of the quotas of twelvemonth volunteers, who have been called for by the President of the United States, from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee and Mississippi, and who may present themselves for acceptance under that call, at the rendezvous of those States respectively.

II. Instructions have also been given to other officers of the army to inspect and muster the quotas called for in like manner from Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas.

III. As soon as inspected and mustered, as above, the several regiments and battalions of volunteer horse and foot will, without delay, be put en route as follows:

IV. The regiments of cavalry or mounted men called for from Kentucky and Tennessee will, from their respective State rendezvous, take up their lines of march, by the best routes, via Memphis, Little Rock, on the Arkansas, Fulton, on the Red River, and Robin's Ferry, on the Trinity River, upon San Antonio de Bexar, Texas. The regiment of cavalry or mounted men called for from Arkansas will, from the State rendezvous (say) Washington, take the same route from Fulton to San Antonio de Bexar.

V. Excepting one regiment of the Kentucky and one of the Illinois quotas of foot, to which Brigadier-General Wool is charged with giving different routes, and also excepting the Arkansas battalian, which will receive instructions through Brevet Brigadier-General Arbuckle, all the other regiments and battalions of volunteer infantry or rifle, called for from the said States, will be embarked at the nearest navigable points to their respective State rendezvous, and thence proceed by water with or without transhipment at Mobile or New Orleans, to Point Isabel or Brasos Santiago, Texas, where, like the troops ordered to San Antonio de Bexar, the whole will come under the orders of the general officer in the chief command of the United States land forces operating against Mexico.

VI. The chiefs of the general staff of the army at this place will each in what concerns his department, charge himself, through his subordinates, with supplying the said volunteers (horse and foot) the necessary arms, accoutrements, ammunition, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens (for water), camp equipage, subsistence, medicines and hospital stores and means of transportation by land and water according to the routes and destinations and according to law and regulations.

By command of Major-General Scott.

R. JONES, Adjutant-General.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.

Democrat, June 5, 1846.

The Marion Volunteers, Captain James T. Drake, are now performing drill and camp duty and are engaged in uniforming themselves preparatory to marching.

We are semi-officially informed of the organization of companies as follows: At Shelbyville, one; at Brookville, one; Martinsville, one; New Albany, two; Evansville, two; Madison, one; Delphi, one; Vernon, one; Paoli, one; Peru, one, making in all so far twenty companies.

The Washington Guards of Madison, commanded by Captain Ford, received their commissions some days since. Several other towns are busy raising companies, and it is expected that before another week closes the whole required force will be obtained. Hurry or you will be too late. It is expected that another company will be raised in Marion County.

ANSWERS THE GOVERNOR'S QUESTIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 5, 1846.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing a copy of your proclamation for raising the quota of volunteers asked of Indiana; requesting to know whether the memorandum appended thereto is correct, and making specific inquiries on several points, which I proceed to answer.

The memorandum is regarded as correct. The general officers of volunteers, when necessary, are to be appointed by the State authorities, but none are at present required from Indiana. There is no authority for paying anything on account of volunteers prior to their being mustered into service, except one day's pay and allowances for every twenty miles traveled from their homes to the place of rendezvous, which cannot, however, be paid until they have been mustered. Subsistence, camp equipage, etc., will be furnished the volunteers on and after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, and General Wool of the army has proceeded West to make all the requisite arrangements for mustering, subsisting and furnishing the volunteers from Indiana, and before this reaches you, he will probably have communicated with you on the subject. You will have been advised by my letter of the 1st inst. that the published statement to which you refer, limiting the number of privates of companies to sixty-four, does not apply to the volunteers requested from your State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 5, 1846.

General Order No. 2.

The arrival of Colonel Churchill, Inspector-General of the United States Army, at this place since issuing General Order No. 1 of yesterday, to whom is assigned the inspecting and mustering of volunteers into the service, renders it proper to modify some of the previous regulations and to add a few others.

I. The officer procuring clothing for a volunteer whose condition may require it, should take from him triplicate receipts (three). One is to be retained by the Captain or senior officer as a voucher to deduct so much from the first payment made to the volunteer, or if the arrangement can be made, it is preferred that the amount be retained in the hands of the United States Paymaster, to be deposited to the credit of the State and subject to the draft of the Governor. The second receipt is to be forwarded to the War Department, Washington City, and the third is to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, Indianapolis.

II. If the clothing is procured by a quartermaster or commissary a fourth receipt is to be retained by him.

III. A supplemental bill is introduced and will doubtless pass Congress, raising the pay of each private in a volunteer company to ten dollars per month.

IV. Every volunteer will be paid twenty-five cents per day in lieu of rations, and also his daily pay of thirty-three cents, making fifty-five cents per day in going with his company (after the same is organized) to the place of rendezvous. Twenty miles in the most direct traveled route is regarded as a day. No allowance will be made for transportation as such.

V. Similar and separate receipts will also be taken for cooking and eating utensils, should the same be procured by any company before arriving at the place of rendezvous, as it is supposed the United States will receive and pay for one coffee-pot, one camp-kettle and one short frying-pan for each mess of six.

VI. Similar and separate receipts will also be taken for subsistence and transportation to the place of rendezvous, in order that the amount may be retained in like manner from the first payment.

VII. Of course no such receipt or deduction from his pay will be required where the soldier furnishes everything himself in reaching the place of rendezvous, as required by the United States' regulations in relation to volunteers.

VIII. By the expected supplemental act of Congress each private, musician and non-commissioned officer will receive three dollars and fifty cents per month, or forty-two dollars per year, in lieu of clothing.

IX. Commissaries now or hereafter appointed by the Governor should, in furnishing rations, conform as nearly as practicable to those established in the regular service. They certainly need not exceed those in cost, purchased, as they will be, in the West, and from first hands.

X. A dress or parade uniform is never required in actual service and will not be used in this campaign by either officer or private. To purchase such would therefore be a useless expense. For uniforms for service a cloth or forage cap and a gray mixed, or sky blue jeans hunter's frock coat and pantaloons without straps is suggested (not required) for neatness and comfort. The coat reaching half down the thigh, double-breasted, double row of white military buttons, eagle stamped, or black mold buttons, made to button close around the throat. For non-commissioned officers, same as above, only the sergeants to wear white worsted epaulets on each shoulder and the pants to have a white worsted stripe one and one-half inches wide down the sides. Corporals to wear epaulets, but not the stripes. The orderly sergeant is distinguished by a red worsted sash on duty. Each soldier to have a blanket.

XI. Companies already uniformed in whole or in part, or to uniform which steps have been taken, had better make no change.

XII. A company will be considered as full with sixty-four privates, only with one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals and two musicians, making seventy-seven in all. As some may be rejected by the officer mustering them into the service, it is recommended that there be four or five more to make up any such deficiency.

XIII. The overplus afforded by companies already organized with a greater number, as some have been with eighty privates, might be detached to form another company.

XIV. Companies formed by fractions thus detached will have precedence in being received into the service according to the age of the company from which they are detached.

XV. Companies are enjoined to march to the place of rendezvous as soon as possible. The day of its arrival should be noted, as the men and officers will be paid and subsisted by the United States from that day inclusive. Every company must be there by the 20th inst., but, as before remarked, sooner if possible.

XVI. All concerned will be governed by the proclamation and memorandum thereto annexed, and the General Order No. 1, except so far as any part of either is modified or abrogated by this order.

XVII. Tents, provisions, fuel and camp equipage may be expected at New Albany for the accommodation of the troops as fast as they may reach that point.

XVIII. Any further regulations or changes that may be made by the General Government will doubtless be duly communicated.

By order.
DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Indiana Sentinel, June 6, 1846.

We learn that Brigadier-General Isham Fuller, residing at Booneville, and commanding the Twelfth Brigade, First Division, Indiana Militia, has reported himself at the Adjutant-General's office and desires that his services be tendered to the President as a volunteer in the Mexican War, to go at the head of his brigade, or as colonel, or as captain, or as a private soldier, in whichever capacity it may be thought that he can render the most efficient service to his country." This is the spirit of true patriotism.

At Evansville on the very first news of the war a volunteer company organized themselves under Captain Walker and at once tendered their services to the President.

THE LADIES.

Madison Courier, June 6, 1846.

We are indeed very much pleased to see the exertion made by the ladies of our city to assist W. Ford's company of volunteers. It was only on last Wednesday that the company decided on the uniform, and we understand that every man is now furnished with his suit, all made by the band of ladies. This speaks much for the industry and philanthropy of our ladies. Whatever they undertake they accomplish.

Branch Bank,
Bedford, Ind., June 6, 1846.

Hon. James Whitcomb:

Dear Sir—This morning I received your communications under date of the third instant.

Owing to the absence of the President of this Branch, and the illness of some of the Board of Directors, it may be some days before a quorum can be convened in order to act upon the matter presented to their consideration in your letters.

I shall, however, take the earliest opportunity of having their decision, and advise you of the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. R. DUNIHUE, Cashier.

Headquarters Indiana Militia,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Indianapolis, Ind., June 8, 1846.

General Order No. 3.

I. By instructions from the War Department of the 1st inst. it is regarded as desirable that each company of volunteers shall consist of eighty privates, but the officer who is sent to muster them into service is instructed to receive companies of a less number, but not under sixty-four privates.

II. When a uniform is adopted by a company, the same material will answer for that of the commissioned officers, making the usual variations in the trimmings. For instance: In case of the adoption of the gray mixed or blue jeans frock coat mentioned in Section 10 of General Order No. 2 the officer might wear a similar coat with a single instead of a double row of buttons in front.

III. The fewer utensils and the less baggage of all kinds (except suitable clothing) that can be taken from home to the place of rendezvous the better for the soldier, as the United States will furnish all necessary articles of the kind at that point, and those taken, unless of the proper description, will not be paid for by the United States. As in that case they would be cast aside, they will be a useless expense.

IV. When the volunteer is unable, it would be far better for his friends, and especially his comrades, to furnish his clothing, as we are assured by the Inspector-General that the amount could be deducted from his first pay and paid over to the person advancing it. This would save the trouble of delay of receipts, accounts, etc., and the advance or loan would be perfectly safe.

V. Colonel Churchill, Inspector-General of the United States Army (aided by Lieutenant Hammond), has been appointed to inspect, receive and muster into the service the companies of volunteers from this State. He will attend at New Albany for that purpose by the 22d instant at farthest. Consonant with instructions from the War Department, the Governor has therefore no appointment to make of mustering or receiving officers.

VI. There are yet wanting a few companies to make up the complement of volunteers from Indiana. But no doubt exists that the whole number will be raised in ample time.

VII. The commander in chief will in due time repair to the place of rendezvous to aid in their final organization. Meanwhile he congratulates his fellow citizens on this auspicious commencement of our efforts and exertions to support our national honor and our national rights, and tenders his thanks in behalf of the State and of himself to our brave volunteers for rallying with so much promptitude, zeal and enthusiasm to the standard of their country.

By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

June, 1846.

"DEARBORN VOLUNTEERS."

(Company K, 3d Regiment.)

From History of Dearborn County.

Immediately on the proclamation of President Polk calling for three regiments from Indiana, James H. Lane, then a merchant of Lawrenceburg, organized a company (K) of volunteers for the Mexican War, and was the first to report to the Governor the organization of a company. Jeffersonville was made the place of rendezvous, where, on the organization of the Third Indiana Volunteer Regiment, James H. Lane was elected its Colonel, and George Dunn, of Lawrenceburg, succeeded Lane in the captaincy of the company. The regiment went immediately to Mexico, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista. At the commencement of the battle the Third Regiment was placed in the reserve; during the progress of the battle a number of brigades were forced back, and the Third Regiment was ordered to the front and maintained its position during the entire battle. * * *

A second call was made upon Indiana the following year for soldiers, and Ebenezer Dumont, of Lawrenceburg, organized and reported a company for service. * * *

On the organization of the regiment—the Fourth Indiana Volunteers—Ebenezer Dumont was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. * * *

The term of enlistment of the Third Regiment having expired, it, with the Colonel, returned to Indiana. Colonel Lane, by the authority of the President, then organized from all parts of the State the Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, one company of which was from Dearborn County. The place of rendezvous of the regiment was at Madison, where James H. Lane was elected Colonel of the regiment. The regiment was at once ordered to the front and joined the main army of General Scott at the City of Mexico. The regiment, together with the Fourth, remained in the service until peace was declared.

The Fifth Regiment, while yet in Mexico, held a meeting of its officers and men and voted their Colonel, James H. Lane, a sword to cost $1,000. The funds were placed in the hands of a committee, which purchased the sword and presented it to Lane on his return from the war.

May, 1846.

"INDIANA RIFLEMEN."

(Company K, 2d Regiment.)

From History Vanderburgh County.

The President called on Indiana for three regiments of volunteers, and Governor James Whitcomb, on May 22, 1846, issued his proclamation, appealing to the citizens to volunteer, and designating New Albany as the place of rendezvous. On Saturday afternoon, following the publication of the proclamation, a public meeting was held in the court house in Evansville to adopt measures for raising volunteers, and by June 7 a company had been raised and left for New Albany on the steamer "Thomas Metcalfe." The company was the first to reach the place of rendezvous. It was called the Indiana Riflemen. Its officers were: Captain, William Walker; First Sergeant, J. A. Epperson; Second Sergeant, G. W. Peck; and the ranks were full of fine looking men. It was composed of 100 men, and such was the anxiety to join Captain Walker that it was believed he could with ease have formed a regiment. When the three regiments called for were formed seventeen additional companies offered their services, but could not be accepted. The "Spencer Greys," of New Albany, was a crack company. Its sharpshooter challenged the Riflemen to produce his equal in a trial of skill with the rifle. Martin Stinson stepped forth and beat the challenger twice out of three shots. Joseph Lane, then in the State Senate, left his seat there, enlisted in the ranks and took his first lessons in company drill from Captain Walker. He was rapidly promoted by the men and officers of his regiment, and was appointed Brigadier-General by the President. At that time he was considered a "sensible man, of good address, but destitute of military knowledge," but his gallantry and manly character soon won for him a proud place in the nation's history.

June, 1846,

CASS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

(Company G, 1st Regiment.)

From History Cass County.

The news of the declaration of war by the United States and of the Governor's proclamation reached Logansport without delay. Capt. Spier S. Tipton immediately commenced the enlistment of volunteers for the war. Military enthusiasm ran high, and there was little delay in making up the roll of one complete company. On the 8th of June following the company left for the seat of war under command of Captain Tipton. For several days previously it had been announced that the boys would leave on that day, and as a consequence the town was full of people from all parts of the county to witness their departure. They left by way of the Michigan Road, south to Indianapolis, thence to New Albany, the place of rendezvous for the Indiana soldiers prior to taking transportation for the seat of war. Upon reaching that point Captain Tipton having received an appointment as Lieutenant in the regular army, and accepting it, made a vacancy in the captaincy of the company, which, however, was supplied by the election of Stanislaus Lasselle to that position. On the 19th of June the company was mustered into the service of the United States by Captain Churchill, of the United States Army. * * * When mustered into service the company contained ninety-two men; when mustered out fifty-seven men, thirty-one having been discharged on account of ill health and three died in Mexico—W. B. Buchanan, Dyer Barrett and Caleb P. Hopkinson.

LAWRENCEBURG BANK AIDS HOME COMPANY.

Branch of the State Bank of Indiana,
Lawrenceburg, June 8, 1846.

To His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana:

Sir—I have embraced the earliest opportunity to convene the Board of Directors of this branch and lay before them your communication of the 3d instant, and now beg to present you with a copy of resolutions passed by them in relation thereto, which you will find enclosed.

In compliance with the third resolution, I have advanced to Captain James H. Lane, of the Dearborn Volunteers, upon his check (the duplicate of which you will find enclosed), seven hundred and forty dollars, to enable him to equip and remove the volunteers under his command. The remaining nine thousand two hundred and sixty dollars will be paid on presentation of your draft or drafts.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. K. HOBBS, Cashier.

DAVID REYNOLDS

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA,
LAWRENCEBURG, June 8, 1846.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this branch held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the cashier honor the draft of James Whitcomb, Governor of this State, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of equipping and supplying the volunteers called for from this State through the War Department.

Resolved, That such advance shall be considered as a loan to the State of Indiana, to be repaid at such time and in such manner as may hereafter be provided for by the Legislature, or by the general government.

Resolved, That the Captain of the Dearborn Volunteers be authorized to draw for the sum necessary to equip and remove his company to the place of rendezvous in this State; this advance to be considered a part of the above ten thousand dollars.

Attest: H. K. HOBBS, Cashier.

(Duplicate.)

$740. LAWRENCEBURG, June 8, 1846.

Cashier of the Lawrenceburg Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, pay this, my duplicate check (original unpaid) to the order of James H. Lane, seven hundred and forty dollars, and charge the same to the State of Indiana, on account of advance made by your branch to aid in equipping and removing the volunteers called for from this State through the War Department, that being the amount necessary for the equipage and removal of the volunteers under my command.

JAMES H. LANE,
Captain Dearborn Volunteers.

MICHIGAN CITY BANK DECLINES TO LOAN.

BRANCH BANK,
MICHIGAN CITY, June 9, 1846.

SIR—Your favor of the 3d inst. is this day received by me and laid before the Board of Directors of this branch. They decline making the advance or loan asked for.

Respectfully, etc.,
A. P. ANDREW, JR., Cashier.

To His Excellency, J. Whitcomb.

VINCENNES BANK WILLING BUT UNABLE.

BRANCH BANK,
VINCENNES, June 9, 1846.

DEAR SIR—Your communication of 3d inst. came to hand last mail, and was laid before our directors at their meeting last evening. After giving the subject due consideration, they instructed me to reply that the present condition of the finances of the bank is such as to render it impracticable to advance any means for the purposes indicated without embarrassing and perhaps jeopardizing the interests of the institution.

The heavy amount advanced for produce operations the past season, from which scarcely anything has yet been realized in return, has so absorbed and reduced the means of the bank as to compel a discontinuance for a while of its ordinary business facilities. Besides, we are required by an order of the State Bank at its late session, to call in thirty thousand dollars of circulation by the 10th of August next. All the active means which can be brought to our aid in complying with this requisition will be indispensable. In view of the above facts, together with the gloomy prospect for realizing our bills, the directors feel reluctant to enter into an engagement which they might not be able to perform or comply with.

The State is indebted to this bank $10,000, due about the 12th of August next, to meet which the money is probably in the Treasury at this time. If so, and you can arrange with the Treasurer for $5,000 upon condition that we will give further time upon that amount, say six months, the bank will have no objection; the bank to be concerned in the arrangement only so far as the extension of the time for the payment to the bank by the Treasurer to the amount of the $5,000.

Hoping that you will experience no serious difficulty in obtaining all necessary means for present purposes, I am, with much respect,

Yours very truly,
JOHN ROSS, Cashier.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 10, 1846.

General Orders No. 4.

I. According to instructions just received from the War Department dated the 5th inst., no general officer of volunteers will be required, or is deemed necessary, from Indiana at present.

II. No authority exists under the United States laws for paying anything on account of volunteers, prior to their being mustered into service, except (as heretofore stated) one day's pay and allowance for every twenty miles traveled from their homes to the place of rendezvous, which cannot, however, be paid by the United States until they have been mustered.

III. When a company or a volunteer may need aid, however, the necessary assistance will be advanced by the Governor, as has heretofore been stated; but it is necessary that triplicate vouchers or receipts should in all cases be taken by the commandant of the company or commissary, not only to justify the disbursement, but also as a means of a final settlement with the proper authorities.

IV. Where this aid, however, is rendered to all the company, as in the case of subsistence or transportation, the receipt may be taken in gross, from the furnisher of the subsistence or transportation, as the expense can in that case be averaged among all the company. But whether the aid is rendered to all or to a part, or to a single volunteer, the names and number of those benefited should be noted, as the amount, as heretofore stated, is to be deducted from the pay of the party benefited in the hands of the United States' Paymaster.

V. Subsistence, camp equipage, etc., will be furnished the volunteers on and after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, as stated by the Secretary of War.

VI. But one or two, possibly three, companies are now wanting to complete the thirty companies called for from Indiana, and as it is known that a much greater number of companies are on the eve of being reported as full and organized, no doubt exists that the entire quota will be raised —most probably within twenty-four hours from this time. No necessity therefore exists for any delay for the meeting of fractional companies at the several points of concentration named in Section 2 of General Order No. 1. And the commandants of all volunteer companies are therefore hereby directed to march them forthwith to New Albany as the place of rendezvous, with the least delay possible. This step is required by the interests of Indiana as well as by those of the volunteers.

By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

FARMERS GIVE THE BOYS A LIFT.

Indiana Sentinel, June 10, 1846.

We understand that a number of our farmers have agreed to take the volunteers to the railroad depot (Edinburg) in their wagons. There are not yet enough to take the whole, but we suppose that as soon as it is known there will be offers from all quarters. It will be a good lift for the boys, and deserves the highest praise.

TERRE HAUTE BANK IN HARD LINES.

Branch Bank,
Terre Haute, June 10, 1864.

His Excellency, James Whitcomb:

Sir—Herewith I communicate to you a copy of a resolution of our Board of Directors on the subject of your circular of the 3d inst.:

"Whereas, This branch is, by an order of the State Board, required between this and the next session of said board, to reduce its circulation ten per cent.; and,

"Whereas, The bills of her winter operation yet remain unpaid, and much doubt exists as to their prompt payment, and, from her present condition, is unable to make any new loans to her customers; therefore,

"Resolved, That however much we may feel disposed to aid our general or state government in forwarding the military operations of our common country, we cannot at this particular period comply with the application of the Executive."

Very respectfully yours, etc.,
C. GILBERT, President.

LAFAYETTE BANK WILLING TO HELP.

BRANCH BANK INDIANA,
LAFAYETTE, June 11, 1846.

SIR—Your favor of 3d inst. is received and was considered by our board on last evening.

We have a demand for all the means we have in carrying off the produce of the country. Yet our board feel willing to tender a part of the necessary aid in meeting the emergency; and have, therefore, instructed me to advise you that your drafts on us for the purposes specified in your communication will be honored to the amount of, say, five thousand dollars, relying with full confidence on the general government making the necessary appropriations for refunding the same at an early period.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CYRUS BALL, Cashier.

His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor State of Indiana.

"MAD ANTHONY GUARDS" AND "WAYNE GUARDS."

(Companies E and F, 1st Regiment.)

From History Allen County.

It was only natural that a people situated as the people of Allen County were at an early day, should be not only patriotic in their feelings, but that they should be imbued with a military spirit. Many of those who, at the commencement of the Mexican War, in 1846, were in the prime of life, had been waked from their morning slumbers during their early years by the stirring notes of the reveille and soothed to sleep at night by the musical strains of the evening tattoo, wafted on the air from the confines of the "Old Fort." The "pomp and circumstance of war" was before their youthful eyes continually, and that it produced a lasting effect upon their minds was evidenced in after years by the fact that at the first call for volunteers for the Mexican War two full companies were recruited in Fort Wayne in a very few days, composed of citizens of Allen County, and their services tendered to and accepted by the Governor of the State.

The two companies were ordered to report at New Albany, in this State, and left Fort Wayne for their destination on the 16th of June, 1846, taking passage on canal-boats as far as Cincinnati and from there by steamboat.

A long procession of parents, friends and sweethearts followed the boats to the "Lower Lock," as it was called, five miles east of Fort Wayne, when, almost despairing of ever seeing any of the "bold soldier boys" again, they returned disconsolate to their homes.

Upon their arrival at New Albany the companies were mustered into the service of the United States, June 23, 1846, and assigned to the First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel James P. Drake.

June, 1846.

"WASHINGTON RIFLEMEN."

(Company D, 2d Regiment.)

From History of Washington County.

The war with Mexico roused the martial spirit of the people and more than a full company was raised in the county. Soon after the call of the President for volunteers, May 13, 1846, Abraham Dennis and David C. Shanks announced their intention of raising a company, and accordingly called a meeting at the court house to raise volunteers. Several other meetings were held and soon the necessary number of men were ready. Several of the leading citizens also assisted by speeches at these meetings, one being Colonel Henry Young. The Whig party was opposed to the war to prevent the accession of slave territory, and the Democratic party, led by the Southern wing, was in favor of the war for the opposite reason. The members of the company were mainly young men from both parties. A day or two before the departure of the company for New Albany, the place of regimental rendezvous, a fine flag was publicly presented to the company by the citizens of Salem. The boys were drawn up in rank on the street northwest of the court house and were addressed by Miss Patsy Gordon, who, with appropriate remarks, fittingly rendered, presented them the banner on behalf of the town and county. Captain Dennis responded for the company, pledging their lives to maintain the sacredness of the flag. On the day the company departed Rev. Cyrus Nutt, a resident minister, afterward for many years president of the Indiana State University, delivered them an eloquent speech of considerable length. This ceremony was held at the cemetery. The iron paling around the grave of Mr. Buckman, a Revolutionary soldier, was taken down, piled up, and on this, it is asserted, was placed his tombstone, and upon this stood Mr. Nutt while delivering his speech. Immediately after this each member of the company was presented with a Testament, and then the march for New Albany in wagons and on horseback was commenced. * * *

The company of Captain Dennis became D of the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service at New Albany about the 22d of June, 1846.

CAPTAIN KIMBALL'S COMPANY.

(Company G, 2d Regiment.)

It seems that another company was raised for the Mexican War in the counties of Washington, Orange and Lawrence, mainly in the vicinity of Livonia. The details cannot be given, though after much trouble a copy of the muster-roll at the time of muster-out was obtained from Indianapolis. A few men of the company were from Lawrence, though the most were from Washington County and eastern Orange. The company was raised mainly by Dr. Nathan Kimball, who became the captain, and by William Schoonover, who became first lieutenant.

June, 1846.

THE SULLIVAN VOLUNTEERS.

(Company H, 2d Regiment.)

From History Sullivan County.

In May, 1846, when the news was received in Sullivan County that the President had called for volunteers for the war with Mexico, steps were immediately taken by Joseph W. Briggs and others to form a company. Meetings were held at Carlisle and Sullivan and perhaps Merom, and in a short time the complement of men was obtained. In June or July the company left the county, going to New Albany, where they were assigned to the Second Regiment as Company H. * * *

Upon the return of the company a barbecue, it is said, was given in their honor, and held near Sullivan, in the woods. Speeches were formally made by one or more of the citizens, who welcomed the boys home from the perils of war. The Captain and several other members of the company responded in fitting words, outlining their campaign, and interspersing their remarks with the mingled gall and honey of humorous anecdote and sorrowful death. A meeting of this character was also held at Carlisle.

June, 1846.

ORANGE COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

"HOOSIER BOYS."

(Company B, 2d Regiment.)

From History of Orange County.

The war with Mexico in 1846-47 brought out more than a full company from Orange County. On the 13th of May, 1846, President Polk called for volunteers, and soon afterward, in response to this, William A. Bowles, Trustin B. Kinder, William T. Spicely, John Murray and others began the formation of a company in the county. The organization was completed some time in June and the following officers were elected: William A. Bowles, Captain; T. B. Kinder, First Lieutenant; W. T. Spicely, Second Lieutenant; John Murray, Third Lieutenant. Soon after this the company assembled at Paoli to march to New Albany, where the Second Regiment, to which they were assigned, was being organized. The boys in bright new uniforms were drawn up in front of the residence of the Captain, and were there presented with a beautiful banner in behalf of the county by one of the Doughertys, it is said. Captain Bowles replied in a short, eloquent speech, pledging the lives of his company for the preservation of the national flag. Lieutenant Kinder, a talented young lawyer, delivered a speech of considerable length and of great strength. He declared that he would leave his bones to bleach on the sunny plains of Mexico rather than see his country's flag dishonored and trailed in the dust. Lieutenant Spicely also delivered a speech to the same effect. The company then, in wagons and on horseback, started for New Albany, being escorted some distance from town by the brass band of Paoli and a large delegation of sorrowing relatives and friends, some of whom continued on to New Albany. The company became B of the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and at New Albany Captain Bowles was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and was succeeded as captain of Company B by T. B. Kinder.

June, 1846.

"GREENE COUNTY VOLUNTEERS."

(Company E, 2d Regiment.)

From History of Greene County.

The war with Mexico in 1846-47 roused the militia everywhere into activity. Under the act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, the President of the United States called for volunteers, three regiments to be raised in Indiana. Within two weeks afterward Lovel H. Rousseau, then a prominent lawyer of Greene County, was commissioned to raise a company, which he promptly did, securing men from all portions of the county. He was assisted by Colonel Samuel R. Cavins, Colonel Levi Fellows, Colonel Samuel Bough, Major Andrew Humphreys, Adam Stropes and others, and on the 8th of June, 1846, the company was received and was mustered into the Second Regiment of Indiana (Foot) Volunteers on the 22d day of June.

It should be noticed that Rousseau's Company E, upon leaving the county for the war gathered by fragments at Owensburg, where they were presented a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of that town and Springfield. Captain Rousseau replied in fitting words to the presentation speech. From Owensburg the company went in squads in wagons and on horseback to New Albany, where the Second Regiment rendezvoused. * * * Upon the return of the company a public reception was given them at the court house in Bloomfield, Hugh Livingston and Samuel R. Cavins delivering the welcoming addresses, which were replied to by Rousseau, Stropes and others of the company. Afterward a barbecue was held in honor of the company in Jones' Woods, near Bloomfield, where a huge ox was roasted and where Rousseau and other members of the company detailed the experiences of the campaign.

May, 1846.

"THE MONROE GUARDS."

(Company A, 3d Regiment.)

From History of Monroe County.

Monroe County furnished two full companies for the Mexican War. Soon after the call for volunteers, in May, 1846, the militia of the county met at Bloomington for regimental or battalion muster. The excitement over the war was great, a call was made, and a full company was raised and ready by the 1st of June. The officers were: John M. Sluss, Captain; John Eller, First Lieutenant; Aquilla Rogers, Second Lieutenant. The company became A of the Third Regiment, which rendezvoused at New Albany, and left Bloomington on the 15th of June.

A beautiful flag was presented to the boys by the ladies of Bloomington, Miss Sarah Markle making the presentation speech. Company A was in the battle of Buena Vista, where four or five of the boys (Buskirk, Applegate, Stout and Holland) were killed and about five wounded. The company was mustered out at the end of the year.

June, 1846.

"BROWN COUNTY BLUES."

(Company E, 3d Regiment.)

From History of Brown County.

On the 13th of May, 1846, the President of the United States called for troops to carry on the war with Mexico, which had just begun. Within a few days after the receipt of the news James Taggart, T. M. Adams, P. C. Parker, Williamson Wise, Charles Bolt and perhaps others concluded to raise a company, if possible, in Brown County for the war. A meeting was advertised to be held at Georgetown to raise volunteers, on which occasion a large crowd gathered. The above men headed the enlistment roll with their names, and a call was made for others and was responded to by an increase to about twenty men. Another meeting was called at Nashville soon afterward, and the number of volunteers was so increased that it was seen that the completion and organization of the company was assured.

Early in June the complete organization was effected by the election of the following officers: James Taggart, Captain; Thomas M. Adams, First Lieutenant; Patterson C. Parker, Second Lieutenant; Williamson Wise, Third Lieutenant. The organization was fully completed on the 8th of June and was reported thus to the Governor of the State for acceptance and assignment to the Third Indiana Regiment, which was rapidly being mustered at New Albany.

On the 14th of June orders were received from the Governor for the company to proceed forthwith to New Albany and there to report to the officers of the Third Regiment. The company hastily made preparations to leave on the following day—the 15th of June. They had purchased uniforms of bright blue jeans and had styled themselves "Brown County Blues," a name by which they were known all through the war. The following day they left the county, followed by the best wishes of neighbors and the tears and warm farewells of friends.. A large crowd had assembled to see them leave in wagons. The company, except about ten of their men, who remained behind to arrange their business affairs before joining their comrades. reached New Albany on the 17th of June and were soon mustered in as Company E of the Third Indiana Volunteers, Colonel James H. Lane. Here the company and its regiment remained until early in July, being subjected in the meantime to constant parades and discipline to fit it for the active scenes of war. * * *

After occupying various positions the regiment started north on the 24th of May, 1847. The Brown County boys reached home early in July, and were given a warm welcome by their relatives and friends.

May, 1846.

"THE SHELBY RIFLES."

(Company H, 3d Regiment.)

From History of Shelby County.

The first war of any consequence that engaged the attention of the United States after the organization of Shelby County was the campaign against Mexico. In that war Shelby County did its full share. Two companies were organized in the county for the Mexican service. The first of these started for the front in June, 1846. It was Company H, in the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. Its officers were: Voorhis Conover, Captain; Samuel McKinsey, First Lieutenant; William Aldredge, Second Lieutenant, and Jonathan Keith, Third Lieutenant. It was a full company and served for one year. The only battle of consequence in which it took part was that of Buena Vista. In that engagement a few in the company were wounded. At the expiration of its service it returned home, where it arrived in July, 1847. Another company was at once organized by Lieutenant McKinsey, who was chosen captain of this second company. But little can now be learned of the incidents through which these men passed that were engaged in the Conquest of Mexico.

May, 1846.

"THE LAWRENCE GRAYS."

(Company F, 2d Regiment.)

From History of Lawrence County.

The War with Mexico brought out a full company of men from Lawrence County. Under the act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, the President of the United States called for volunteers, and three regiments were assigned as the quota of Indiana. The county militia formed the nucleus that furnished the men for the company. In prompt response to the call Henry Davis, Hon. G. G. Dunn, L. Q. Hoggatt, Cyrus Dunham, George Carr, Dr. John C. Cavins, E. W. Rice, James Carothers and others called for a company at Leesville, and war meetings were held there and at Bedford, Springville and perhaps elsewhere, and within a week a full company was raised and their services tendered the Governor. So rapidly had the work been done that the company was one of the few accepted out of the hundreds offered, and the men were ordered to report at New Albany to become a part of the Second Regiment. An election of officers was held at Bedford, with the following result: Henry Davis, Captain; L. Q. Hoggatt, First Lieutenant; C. S. Foster, Second Lieutenant; Edmund W. Rice, Third Lieutenant. Many of the men, including the Captain, came from Leesville, then an important place in the county. The old court house was used for a short time as barracks, while the organization of the company was being perfected. On the 19th of June, 1846, a very warm day, the company were drawn up on the public square in Bedford quite early in the morning to bid goodbye to their friends and take their departure for New Albany to join their regiment. They listened to an eloquent speech of parting advice from their fellow-citizen and neighbor, Hon. George G. Dunn, at the conclusion of which each member of the company was presented with a testament amid handshakings, tears, passionate embraces, loving words of farewell and the imposing ceremony of military departure during a flourish of martial music. The company went south over the Davis' Ferry road, and were followed to the river by a large crowd of relatives and friends, who were loath to part, perhaps forever, with their loved ones. Upon their arrival in New Albany they became Company F, of the Second Regiment. They were known at home and in the field as the "Lawrence Grays," and were a fine body of men.

June, 1846.

THE BARTHOLOMEW VOLUNTEERS.

(Company F, 3d Regiment.)

From History of Bartholomew County.

But few companies responded with more alacrity than did Bartholomew. Immediately after the call of the Governor, Isaac N. Boardman, assisted by Hardin Ferry, raised a company, and on the 13th of June left for New Albany, the place of rendezvous, and on the 24th of said month was mustered into the service by Samuel Churchill. The company was assigned to the position of F in the Third Regiment, commanded by Colonel J. H. Lane.

June, 1846.

"CLAY COUNTY VOLUNTEERS."

(Company C, 2d Regiment.)

From History of Clay County.

Clay County furnished two companies for the Mexican War. The first military experience had by the men of Indiana was in this war. Company C, Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, was raised in this county, in the vicinity of Bowling Green. The company was mustered into service at Terre Haute in June, 1846, with John Osborn of Bowling Green, Captain; Allen T. Rose, First Lieutenant, and John T. Alexander and Joshua Moore, Second Lieutenants. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Jim Lane. Immediately after being mustered in the regiment was transported to the field of operations, and at different periods of the war fought under the command of Generals Taylor and Scott, participating in many of the most sanguinary battles of the war. After an honorable record the regiment returned home in the early spring of 1848, after the close of the war.

June, 1846.

"THE JOHNSON GUARDS."

(Company C, 3d Regiment.)

From History of Johnson County.

Johnson County shared the glory which attended the United States arms in that brief and brilliant campaign in the land of the Montezumas. When war was declared against Mexico the people of this county were among the foremost to offer a company for that service. * * *

This company went into camp at New Albany, the place of rendezvous. It was assigned to the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and, early in July, started by boat for the seat of war. It shared the vicissitudes of the war and lost a considerable number through death and sickness. Captain Allen was among those who died. John Armstrong was killed in battle at Buena Vista, and six others of the company wounded. J. Slater was chosen captain to succeed Allen, and Harvey McCaslin second lieutenant. The company lost in all about fifteen by death, nearly all of which was caused by disease. On their return home in August, 1847, the people of the whole country turned out to welcome them. It was reported as one of the largest meetings that had ever been held in the county up to that time. A free dinner was served to all present, after which an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Gabriel M. Overstreet, which was responded to by Captain Slater on behalf of the company. Colonel Joseph Lane, who was in command of the Third Regiment, was called upon and spoke for more than an hour. He reviewed the movements of the regiment in the field and was cheered heartily.

THE QUOTA FILLED.

Democrat, June 12, 1846.

We have been politely furnished by Adjutant-General Reynolds with the following list of volunteer companies, which have been commissioned by the Governor since the first of June, being the first commissions since the present call for volunteers:

DEARBORN VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 1st.)

Captain—James H. Lane.
First Lieutenant—George Dunn.
Second Lieutenant—Benjamin J. Spooner.

CASS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 2d.)

Captain—Spear S. Tipton.
First Lieutenant—Stanislaus Lasselle.
Second Lieutenant—Wm. L. Brown.

MONTGOMERY VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 3d.)

Captain—Henry S. Lane.
First Lieutenant—Allen May.
Second Lieutenant—Lewis E. Wayland.

MARION VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 4th.)

Captain—James P. Drake.
First Lieutenant—John McDougall.
Second Lieutenant—Lewis Wallace.

CLAY COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 5th.)

Captain—John Osborn.
First Lieutenant—A. T. Rose.
Second Lieutenant—J. T. Alexander.

WASHINGTON RIFLEMEN.

(Commissioned June 6th.)

Captain—Abraham Dennis.
First Lieutenant—David C. Shanks.
Second Lieutenant—Josiah Burwell.

WABASH INVINCIBLES, CARROLL COUNTY.

(Commissioned June 8th.)

Captain—R. H. Milroy.
First Lieutenant—A. L. Robinson.
Second Lieutenant—W. E. Persons.

LAWRENCE GRAYS.

(Commissioned June 8th.)

Captain—Henry Davis.
First Lieutenant—L. Q. Hoggatt.
Second Lieutenant—J. C. Foster.

FOUNTAIN VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 8th.)

Captain—R. M. Evans.
First Lieutenant—R. W. Lyon.
Second Lieutenant—James McManamy.

INDIANA RIFLEMEN.

(Commissioned June 8th.)

Captain—William Walker.
An old company filled up.
Vanderburgh County.

'MONROE GUARDS.

(Commissioned June 1st.)

Captain—John M. Sluss.
First Lieutenant—John Eller.
Second Lieutenant—Aquilla Rogers.

PUTNAM BLUES.

(Commissioned June 2d.)

Captain—John H. Roberts.
First Lieutenant—Daniel A. Farley.
Second Lieutenant—Richard W. Jones.

JOHNSON GUARDS.

(Commissioned June 3d.)

Captain—David Allen.
First Lieutenant—David Provine.
Second Lieutenant—Elsey Mathes.

WABASH RANGERS.

(Commissioned June 4th.)

Captain—J. W. Wilson.
First Lieutenant—Jonas Hoover.
Second Lieutenant—Philip Parcels.

HOOSIER BOYS, ORANGE COUNTY.

(Commissioned June 5th.)

Captain—W. A. Bowles.
First Lieutenant—T. B. Kinder.
Second Lieutenant—W. T. Spicely.

SWITZERLAND RIFLEMEN.

(Commissioned June 6th.)

Captain—Scott Carter.
First Lieutenant—William Price.
Second Lieutenant—Smith Dumont.

BARTHOLOMEW VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 8th.)

Captain—Isaac S. Boardman.
First Lieutenant—Hemen H. Barbour.
Second Lieutenant—G. W. Harrington.

BROWN COUNTY BLUES.

(Commissioned June 8th.)

Captain—James Taggart.
First Lieutenant—T. M. Adams.
Second Lieutenant—P. C. Parker.

GREENE COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 8th.)

Captain—L. H. Rousseau.
First Lieutenant—Adam Stropes.
Second Lieutenant—David Irwin.

WASHINGTON GUARDS.

(Commissioned June 8th.)

Captain—William Ford.
An old company filled up.
Jefferson County.

SPENCER GREYS.

(Commissioned June 8th.)

Captain—W. L. Sanderson.
An old company filled up.
Floyd County.

MADISON RIFLES.

(Commissioned June 9th.)

Captain—Thomas L. Sullivan.
First Lieutenant—Horace Hall.
Second Lieutenant—John Harrington.

HENDRICKS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 9th.)

Captain—C. C. Nave.
First Lieutenant—S. C. Crawford.
Second Lieutenant—Sam'l Miloque.

MAD ANTHONY GUARDS, ALLEN COUNTY.

(Commissioned June 9th.)

Captain—J. W. McLane.
First Lieutenant—T. R. Lewis.
Second Lieutenant—C. F. Colerick.

LANESVILLE LEGION.

(Commissioned June 9th.)

Captain—Cyrus Gresham.
An old company filled up.
Harrison County.

FRANKLIN GUARDS.

(Commissioned June 10th.)

Captain—William M. McCarty.
First Lieutenant—John B. Campbell.
Second Lieutenant—John M. Myers.

SHELBY RIFLEMEN.

(Commissioned June 9th.)

Captain—V. Conover.
First Lieutenant—S. McKenzey.
Second Lieutenant—J. Keeth.

POSEY GUARDS.

(Commissioned June 9th.)

Captain—Nathan Kimball.
First Lieutenant—Wm. Schoonover.
Second Lieutenant—Jas. J. Hogens.

SULLIVAN VOLUNTEERS.

(Commissioned June 9th.)

Captain—J. W. Briggs.
First Lieutenant—Justice Davis.
Second Lieutenant—Israel Benefil.

CLARK GUARDS.

(Commissioned June 9th.)

Captain—T. W. Gibson.
First Lieutenant—Harrison Daily.
Second Lieutenant—D. L. Fouts.

WAYNE GUARDS, ALLEN COUNTY.

(Commissioned June 10th.)

Captain—David W. Lewis.
First Lieutenant — Bradford B. Stevens.
Second Lieutenant—John Russell.

Democrat, June 12, 1846.

Captain Tipton's company, the Cass County Volunteers, arrived here on Wednesday last at noon on their way to New Albany. They are a fine looking company of men, drill with precision and are a credit to themselves and their country. They expect to leave here today.

HUZZAH FOR INDIANA!

Democrat, June 12, 1846.

It is with emotions of pride that we announce that Indiana has most promptly answered the call made upon her patriotism and has raised her full quota of men according to the requisition made upon her by the War Department. On Wednesday afternoon the complement of thirty companies were commissioned and accepted. Other companies are still reporting themselves, and the Governor grants them permission under the direction that they do not march to the rendezvous without special orders. These companies will not be called for unless older companies fail to reach the rendezvous in time, or in case of an accident or other failure to report, and will then take precedence according to date of commission. No doubt exists that the number of men who cannot be received will be very large, probably equal to the number which can be received. Well done, Indiana!

GOOD NEWS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Democrat, June 12, 1846.

Congress, on the 4th inst., passed a supplementary War Bill, which raises the monthly pay of volunteers to $10.00 per month and their clothing pay to $3.50 per month, making their aggregate pay $13.50 per month.

Democrat, June 12, 1846.

The ladies of our city are preparing a valuable and splendid flag to be presented to the Marion Volunteers at some appropriate time previous to their departure.

FORD'S COMPANY LEAVES FOR THE CAMP.

Madison Courier, June 13, 1846.

On last Tuesday evening Captain Ford's company started for New Albany. We never on any occasion have seen as much feeling exhibited by our citizens. The ladies showed the right spirit; before they departed they presented the company with a rich and beautiful flag, through Miss Isabella Rowe, who did justice to the occasion and credit to the ladies. Her remarks were very appropriate and well spoken. The crowd which had assembled at the wharf to witness the departure showed by their loud and repeated cheers their feelings, which, we are pleased to say, are just what they should be in the present instance. The gallant boys of our State are determined to fill the requisition if it is not already filled. The glorious cause of defending their country and maintaining the honor of the republic as well as our State fills their souls with patriotism and bravery.

GENERAL WOOL FURNISHES INFORMATION ABOUT SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS, E. D.,
CINCINNATI, June 13, 1846.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. and have only time to say that on the 7th inst. an officer, Captain Allen, Assistant Quartermaster, was sent to New Albany with orders to furnish quartermaster's stores to the volunteers directed to rendezvous there. A commissary of subsistence (Lieutenant Patrick) at Louisville will furnish the subsistence necessary, and I know that both officers have for some time been engaged in those duties. Arms and accoutrements will be supplied from the Baton Rouge arsenal as the volunteers are en route for Texas. Tents and camp equipage will be furnished by the quartermaster here (Major Tompkins) by the middle of next week. In the meanwhile Captain Allen has been ordered to erect temporary shelters and furnish camp equipage for those who arrive at the rendezvous before that time. Paymaster Dix is here and will be ready to pay the volunteers the amount of the clothing allowed to each man, some $36, as soon as they are mustered into the service. Colonel Churchill has been ordered to perform that duty.

I feel it my duty to detain the men here until they are properly prepared for the campaign in Mexico.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

To His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis.

COMPANIES ON THEIR WAY TO THE RENDEZVOUS.

Indiana Sentinel, June 14, 1846.

The Montgomery Volunteers, under Captain H. S. Lane, arrived in town yesterday on their way to camp at New Albany; they were escorted into town by Captain Drake's company. The Montgomery company will not tarnish the fame of their heroic name. They came from the heart of the State, and although their manners may be somewhat unpolished, they can send a leaden messenger with unerring aim. Such men cannot be conquered.

On yesterday morning the Cass County Volunteers marched for New Albany, the Governor and the Adjutant-General escorting them to the boundary of the city.

We hear that a messenger rode express from Martinsville on Thursday to offer the services of a corps of volunteers at that place.

The company of Indiana Volunteers under Captain J. H. Lane (a young son of Hon. Amos Lane) left Lawrenceburg on Wednesday for New Albany on the "Pike No. 7." It is a fine company, composed chiefly of young farmers and mechanics of the best character. The parting scene at the landing between the volunteers and their female friends was in the highest degree affecting. Mothers, sisters and doubtless sweethearts were among the vast crowd, and he must have a cold heart indeed who could witness unmoved the wringing of hands, the parting blessings and the tears which freely flowed from the eyes of tenderness and love. Most fervently we hope that every tie thus severed may be again reunited under the happiest auspices.

A company of volunteers, we understand, was to leave Vevay for New Albany on Thursday. All along the river the spirit of patriotism is overflowing; at every town and almost every house men, women and children greet the volunteers on board the boat with the waving of kerchiefs and hearty huzzahs. We regret that we have not time at present for details.

GEN. WOOL GIVES FURTHER INFORMATION.

Headquarters E. D.,
Louisville, 15th June, 1846.

Hon. James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana:

Sir—I had the honor to receive yesterday at Cincinnati your letter of the 10th inst., in answer to which I would observe that in my letter of the 13th inst. I informed you that Paymaster Dix, U. S. A., had arrived with funds to pay the volunteers of your State, as soon as they are mustered into service, the amount of $36 or more, allowed for clothing to the rank and file. On further inquiry I find that he has not the funds with him, but expects them in the course of eight days.

In order that the sums advanced for clothing be reimbursed, it will be necessary to have the amount due from each man made out and presented at the time he is to receive his pay, when, if acknowledged to be due, it will be paid to the claimant by the paymaster. The expenses of transporting the men from their temporary rendezvous to the general rendezvous at New Albany, I presume, I can arrange to your satisfaction; at least I will endeavor to do so as soon as I can attend to the subject, which I shall make it my business to do before the regiments leave your State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

Headquarters Indiana Militia,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Indianapolis, Ind., June 15, 1846.

General Orders No. 5.

I. The Governor and Commander in Chief takes great pleasure in announcing to the officers and soldiers and to the citizens at large that on the 10th inst. the entire number of volunteers called for from Indiana, consisting of thirty companies of infantry and riflemen, have been reported to this office and their services duly tendered and accepted for the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

II. There have been subsequently reported for the same service seventeen additional companies (and a considerable number of others are still expected), whose services the Commander in Chief has, with great regret, been compelled to decline in consequence of the limited number called for having already been supplied, as above stated.

III. The companies subsequently reported will, as they have already been informed by letter, be called on in the order in which they have been reported, to fill any vacancies occasioned by the failure of any accepted companies to march to the place of rendezvous, if any there should be.

IV. Should the commandant of any accepted company discover that he will be unable to march his company to the place of rendezvous, duly organized, with at least seventy-seven officers and privates, by the 20th inst. he will immediately report this expected inability to the undersigned in order that the first subsequently reported companies may be promptly assigned to the vacancy, with the least possible delay. The absolute necessity for prompt attention to this rule must be manifest.

V. Companies subsequently reported will perceive the necessity of holding themselves in momentary readiness to answer any such exigency as that just mentioned.

VI. Should the honor and interests of the country occasion another and similar call on the citizen soldiers of Indiana, the companies subsesequently reported will be entitled to the preference, should they still desire it.

VII. In answer to numerous applications for appointment as surgeons, assistant surgeons and other staff officers, it is proper to say that the Governor does not possess the power of making any such appointments. By the law of Indiana the proper Colonel appoints the regimental staff, but most probably a bill has by this time received the sanction of Congress conferring that power upon the President, so far as surgeons and assistant surgeons are concerned.

VIII. The Commander in Chief will repair to the place of rendezvous by the 20th instant at farthest for the purpose of aiding in the final organization of the troops there assembled; of taking early steps for filling the place of any company which may be found absent on that day; of making early arrangements for supplying such of the volunteers with suitable clothing as may require it, and generally of consulting their comfort and welfare. In the meantime all military correspondence must be addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

Madison Courier, June 16, 1846.

The volunteers from Switzerland County went down on Thursday evening on the Swiftsure No. 4. This company consists of one hundred and twenty-five men under the command of Captain Carter. All stout, noble men, perfect "Hoosier Rangers," and can no doubt fight successfully five times their number of Mexicans.

Madison Courier, June 16, 1846.

Captain Sullivan is fast making preparations and will be off some time next week. The ladies will present his company with an elegant flag.

INDIANA'S QUOTA RAISED IN NINETEEN DAYS.

Madison Banner, June 17, 1846.

Indiana has nobly responded to the requisition made upon her for volunteers, the thirtieth and last company having been commissioned on the 10th inst. Several other companies have been reported since, which are held in reservation to be accepted on the contingency of the failure of any one or more of the companies already commissioned. They will be finally organized at New Albany on Monday next, when and where the Governor as announced in General Order No. 3, will attend in person.

Some of the companies from this State will well bear comparison with any company from any section of the country, not even excepting "Old Kentuck." The Cass County Volunteers, commanded by Captain Tipton, who arrived here on Saturday evening on their way to the place of general rendezvous, extorted the admiration of every beholder, and we rejoice to learn from our Louisville exchanges that the Washington Guards of this city, under the command of our old friend and neighbor, Captain Ford, passed under review of the whole city of Louisville with distinguished approbation.

N. B.—The Madison Rifles, Captain Sullivan, the second company from this city, will depart this evening. A flag will be presented to them at 5 o'clock at the residence of Dr. Norwood. Come, let us attend the ceremony of presentation and then proceed to the wharf to bid the gallant fellows farewell.

THANKS.

Madison Banner, June 17, 1846.

At a company meeting of the Washington Guards, of the city of Madison, held at Camp Whitcomb, near New Albany, on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., the following resolutions were offered by Captain Ford, and on motion were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we feel under great obligations to the citizens of Madison for their generous aid in preparing us for our departure for the seat of war and that we have left them with the pleasing assurance that should we fall in the battles of our country, they will kindly remember those whom we have left depending upon us.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with deep gratitude of heart the kind assistance of the ladies of Madison in preparing our outfit, and especially do we thank them for the splendid flag they have presented to us, and now, beneath its folds, we pledge ourselves to them and to each other, that we will defend that flag amid the din and fury of battle, and that we will bear it back in triumph or die beneath it in glory.

WELL DONE, INDIANA.

Indiana Sentinel, June 17, 1846.

Just as our paper is going to press the twentieth company has been reported to the Adjutant-General's office over and above the complement of thirty companies called for from this State. Well done, Indiana.

Ohio, with thrice our population and four times our wealth, was called on to furnish the same number of men and had two days the start of us, and yet our quota was made up on the 10th inst., not any longer time, we believe, than that required by Ohio.

When the requisition reached here on the 21st it found us with our militia system broken and in ruins after thirty years of peace. Not a dollar had been appropriated by the State or the General Government for such an emergency, yet the Governor devised a system, mainly on his own responsibility, in time for his proclamation for the very next day, and he and Adjutant-General Reynolds have ever since been incessantly occupied looking after everything and answering correspondence, without even a private secretary, which office was abolished immediately upon the Governor coming into office. The Governor is much indisposed and fatigued by labor night and day, yet he will be ready to go with our troops to New Albany to aid in their organization and to do everything for their comfort and welfare before they leave the State. Well done, Indiana.

THE FIRST DEATH.

Madison Courier, July 18, 1846.

A man named Meyer, who volunteered in Captain Ford's company, fell dead upon the wharf in New Albany on Wednesday last; the death was caused by intense heat while on duty.

DEPARTURE OF THE VOLUNTEERS FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana Democrat, June 19, 1846.

Thousands of our citizens assembled on Wednesday morning last to bid farewell to the brave and generous company of young men who have come forward at their country's call to defend her honor. When it comes to the test of parting and the reflection which forces itself upon the mind, that when they return, if at all, that it will be with broken ranks, it is well calculated to inspire one with feelings of apprehension and sadness. Some will fall, doubtless, by disease, others, and it may be many, will fall in battle, and others by fatigue and the necessary hardships of the soldier's life. But their reward is the approval of their own consciences, and the gratitude of their country.

At about eight o'clock the company were marched from their camp near town to General Drake's door (accompanied by the Wabash Invincibles, a fine company from Delphi, commanded by Captain R. H. Milroy), where they were presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Bolton, who was selected by the ladies for that purpose, addressed the company in the following words:

"Citizen Soldiers: I am delegated by the ladies of Indianapolis to present to you this banner as a token of the interest they feel in the cause that now agitates our common country. Much as we may regret our unfortunate difficulties with Mexico, much as the finest feelings of our nature may be shocked by scenes of carnage and bloodshed, war is the only alternative left us consistent with our National honor.

"We have already met the foe and our troops have triumphed gloriously. It is true that some of them have fallen, and their comrades have made their graves in a strange land, but they have won laurels as deathless as our country's glory; they have left names that will be remembered while our country has a heart to love her or an arm to defend her.

"This voluntary tender of your services in defense of our National rights is an additional evidence that the mantles of our revolutionary fathers have descended upon their children. No restraint was put upon your inclinations; no pampered despot bid you go forth to the battlefield. You heard that your country was invaded; you heard her call to arms, and simultaneously your hearts responded: it is my country and this arm shall defend her.

"Go forth to the conflict; prove yourselves worthy of the heritage of freedom; and may He who controls the destinies of nations and individuals restore you to your homes in peace and happiness.

"Go forth—you will triumph; but remember that the eyes of the world are upon you; that your deeds will be chronicled on the pages of history, and held up to the gaze of millions yet unborn. In the flush of victory forget not the dictates of humanity; add no unnecessary insult to a fallen foe; let the world see that American soldiers are as generous as they are brave.

"Bear this banner to the battlefield. We know it will not be dishonored. Our prayers shall ascend to Heaven for your preservation; our hands shall strew flowers in your pathway when you return victorious."

To which Captain Drake, on behalf of his command, replied.

John H. Bradley, Esq., on behalf of the citizens generally, addressed Captain Drake and his company in a speech which we do not hesitate to pronounce one of the very finest things of the kind we ever heard.

Governor Whitcomb, in a few brief remarks, after congratulating the citizens of Indiana on their promptitude and patriotism, bade them adieu when they took up the line of march.

CONTESTED ELECTION IN SECOND REGIMENT.

From Campaign in Mexico, Isaac Reed, First Indiana, June, 1846.

There is a fact connected with the history of the Second Regiment that should not be omitted, as it may be considered the germ of some of the evils that followed. Colonel Joseph Lane, who first had command of the Second Regiment, before leaving New Albany, received a commission from the President as Brigadier-General and was assigned the command of the Indiana Brigade. An election was ordered at Camp Whitcomb, near New Albany, to fill the vacancy of colonel in the Second Regiment, the result of which was that Captain W. L. Sanderson, of the Spencer Greys, received the highest vote; but, unfortunately for the future destiny of that regiment, no return was made of the votes cast by Captain Walker's company, and, by omitting the vote of this company, the result was changed, as Captain W. A. Bowles had the largest vote in the remaining nine companies. The clerk in Captain Walker's company, who was directed to make out a return, never performed that duty, and he is answerable to his own conscience for the neglect, knowing, as he must, the evils which it has produced, as well as the cause of them. Three companies refused to sign a certificate of election, in consequence of the existing circumstances. All these facts were made known to Governor Whitcomb and Adjutant-General Reynolds, and the consequence was a prompt refusal to give a commission to Captain Bowles. After the Second Regiment had arrived at Brazos Santiago a new election was held, and Captain W. A. Bowles was elected colonel, but did not take command of the regiment until he received his commission.

SOUTH BEND EXPRESSES REGRET.

Branch Bank,
South Bend, June 19, 1846.

Dear Sir—The proposition of your Excellency in relation to a loan to the State was laid before the directors, who adopted the following resolution, which it has been made my duty to communicate:

"Resolved, That the president of this branch bank, Mr. Jernegan, advise the Governor of this State, explaining the reasons why it is impossible for this branch at this time to make the loan to the State, and express our regret that the circumstances of the bank and the community will not enable us to do so."

The circumstances which render it impracticable to make a loan to the State for any considerable amount are as follows:

Some four or five years since the failure of Coquillard threw upon the bank a large suspended debt, which has since been converted into real estate, the only available security which the bank could obtain. This transaction reduced the active means of the bank some $40,000 and upwards. As the bank would be liable to suspension on failure to divide 6 per cent. per annum on the whole capital stock, and as all her present active means are necessary to secure this result, you will not fail to appreciate the propriety of the course pursued by the directors.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. S. JERNEGAN, President.

N. B.—It is proper to add that letters were received also from the New Albany, Evansville and Fort Wayne branches, which have been mislaid. The former branch, however, offered to advance $10,000; the second, it is said and believed, offered to advance the same amount, and the last, it is believed, offered to advance $2,000 to aid in the organization of the volunteers. The latter branch, it is now ascertained, did advance in the manner mentioned in the Executive's message, delivered at the present session, the sum of $1,300, being all that was required of it.

DRAKE'S COMPANY LEAVES FOR NEW ALBANY.

Indiana Sentinel, June 20, 1846.

The Marion Volunteers under Captain Drake left for New Albany on Wednesday morning. Previous to departure a flag was presented which had been prepared for the purpose by a few patriotic ladies boarding at Drake's Hotel. Mrs. Bolton made the presentation address, which was responded to by Captain Drake. John H. Bradley, Esq., then made a very eloquent and appropriate farewell address, which was followed by a few remarks by Governor Whitcomb. A large crowd gathered to witness the departure of the volunteers, and the exhibition of feeling on the part of their friends, male and female, was very affecting.

SULLIVAN'S FINE COMPANY.

Madison Courier, June 20, 1846.

Captain Sullivan's company, the second from "deep diggins," departed for New Albany last Wednesday. His company was comprised of the most moral and industrious portion of our young men and will compare with any from our State, and we believe will excel the best from Kentucky, although we hear so much bragging about fine companies from our neighbors. The ladies again added honor to themselves by presenting them, through Miss Eliza Verry, with a very rich flag. We shall watch the movements of this company with considerable interest. Our best wishes for their health and prosperity.

CAMP WHITCOMB.

Indiana Sentinel, June 20, 1846.

The New Albany Democrat says that the above is the name given to the place where the volunteers of this State are to rendezvous. It is a beautiful spot situated on the Ohio River about a mile above New Albany.

Captain Walker's company from Evansville was the first from a distance to appear at the camp. There will be stirring times at New Albany for a week or two.

FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LEW WALLACE.

June, 1846.

At breakfast a few days after the battle of Resaca some one said there was a rumor in town of a call for troops by the Government. This was what I had been hoping and expecting. I could scarcely await the hour when the Adjutant-General of the State might be encountered in his office. Then promptly I interviewed the General.

Prior to that day the adjutant-generalcy had been bare of importance, because without patronage or a decent salary; the title was its only attraction. The office had its habitat in the state house. I call it "office" in lack of another word more exactly descriptive. There being no organized militia, why an office, or for that matter, an Adjutant-General?

David Reynolds, the incumbent, was a good-looking person, stout, rubicund and affable, who had not yet appeared in uniform. He knew nothing military, and to his credit, he made no pretension to such knowledge. His appreciation of the title even needed cultivation. He was intelligent and willing to learn. I found him in a flustrated state, not unlike that of a mother hen unexpectedly visited by a marauding hawk. There were a hundred things to do, blanks to be prepared, books to be opened, everything indeed that ought to have been done long before and that would have been done but for the lack of a needful appropriation. A corresponding inexperience on the part of the Governor heightened the confusion of the staff officers.

A statue in bronze of James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana in 1846, is a conspicuous object in connection with the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis. As a tribute to a citizen who happened to be Chief Magistrate at the outbreak of the war with Mexico, it is well deserved. I had the good fortune to know him, though at a distance. His position was too exalted for familiar acquaintance with so young a man. He was a lover of books. His fine library was useful as well as ornamental. It was a certificate that his reputation for learning and scholarly attainments was deserved.

There were certain peculiarities of taste and habit which impressed the Governor upon me. He was a musician, who, like Thomas Jefferson, did not disdain, when in privacy, to ease himself of care by the exorcism there is in a violin masterfully dominated. He knew how to pass from a melody of Tom Moore's to a plantation jig and bring out the differences between them. He was also a smoker. With him there was no obscuration to thought in the ring blown dexterously from his lighted cigar. Smoking was his only dissipation. He excelled in exhausting a cigar to its least possible dimensions. Sometimes he thrust a knife blade into the abbreviated remainder. It was even said he sometimes resorted to a pin. His picture in the state house is a better likeness of the first war Governor than the statue under the monument. If in speaking of him one can confine his remarks to his abilities as a statesman, the choicest terms of eulogy may be used with propriety, but he was not a soldier.

I found Adjutant-General Reynolds in a mood communicative. The mail of the day preceding had brought the Governor an official notice that Congress, besides formally declaring war against Mexico, had appropriated ten million dollars to carry it on and authorized the President to call out fifty thousand volunteers. This was great news and I made haste to ask, "Will any of the troops be from Indiana?" "Yes, that is what is bothering me," the General replied. "We are asked to furnish three regiments and the business is entirely new. No form, no precedent, nothing for our guidance." I was shaking with excitement. Then I asked, "Can any one raise a company, or must authority be first had from the Governor?" "I suppose any one can go about it, only when raised it must, of course, be tendered to the Governor for regimental assignment and muster in." I went out resolved to raise a company if any one older or better known did not set about it.

There was much talk in Indianapolis about volunteering. Other parts of the State were showing activity. I bustled about interviewing members of the "Grays" and "Arabs." To my argument that the term of service was short, only one year, some of them with an earnestness implying personal experience replied that a year was ample time in which to die. Finally, in fear of the passing of the opportunity, I resolved to open a recruiting office myself. The town could not more than laugh at me.

So I took a room on Washington street and hired a drummer and fifer. Out of the one front window of the building I projected a flag, then a transparency inscribed on its four sides: "FOR MEXICO. FALL IN." I attacked the astonished public in the start. The first round was productive. A dozen or more young men fell into the procession. Within three days the company was full.

In the election of officers James P. Drake was chosen captain and John McDougal first lieutenant. The second lieutenancy was given to me. Upon acceptation by the Governor we were ordered to the general rendezvous at New Albany on the Ohio River.

In addition to the townfolk, the population of the entire country seemed present at our departure from Indianapolis. Lawyer John H. Bradley made an affecting farewell address. Mexico was a long way off, and the journey thither beset by dangers of sea and land. There were thousands who shook hands with us as with men never to return. We went in wagons to Edinburg, up to which a railroad had slowly crawled from Madison. The railroad was only so-called. In reality it was a tramway.

The solemnities of the public farewell scarcely moved me. That which excited sorrow in others did but stir my imagination. Nevertheless, a circumstance broke me down. We went on foot to the wagons. My father marched with me. He was in the prime of manhood. A soldier by education, he should have been at the head of the whole Indiana contingent. At my side, keeping step with me, he trudged along through the dust. The moment came for me to climb into the wagon. Up to that time he had kept silent, which was well enough, seeing I had only to look into his face to know he was proud of me and approved my going. Then he took my hand and said: "Good-bye. Come back a man." Instantly I gave him a shower of tears.

On the northern side of the Ohio, midway between the present cities of Jeffersonville and New Albany, there is a ground famous in history. A wooded island at the foot of the falls used to be its vis-a-vis. There General George Rogers Clark held high revelry after his style, master of all he beheld, a brave, ambitious, profane, drunken, baronial Virginian. There the three Indiana regiments were assembled, organized, equipped and mustered into the National service, my company being assigned to the First Indiana, letter H. The rendezvous was appropriately named Camp Clark.

In the election of field officers for my regiment there was but one ticket. For Colonel, James P. Drake; for Lieutenant-Colonel, Christopher C. Nave; for Major, Henry S. Lane, and there was no scratching. I remember being puzzled by the absence of contest. My experience was then too limited to help me comprehend the bit of furniture called a slate. Here is the slate of that day: Brigadier-General, Joseph Lane, Democrat; Colonel of the First Regiment, James P. Drake, Democrat; Colonel of the Second Regiment, William H. Bowles, Democrat; Colonel of the Third Regiment, James H. Lane, Whig. Certainly the able Democratic Governor knew how to provide for himself and his party.

Sergeant Charles C. Smith, a schoolmate, fine looking and clever, was, by my nomination, promoted to the vacant first lieutenancy, McDougal becoming captain. As a rule jealousies among men come with years and competition.

The three field officers are now in their graves. Neither of them selected could have carried his company through the manual of arms.

Colonel Drake was rich in good nature, possibly too much so. He had a presence, however, to excite respect, especially on horseback, and an uncommon aptitude for tactics. In three months he had mastered the school of the battalion according to Scott, whose system was then in force, and brought his command into excellent drill and discipline. In the rush to the color line under alarm his face would redden and shine like a harvest moon and then in the wake-up by the long roll at dead of night his voice was wonderfully cheering. Ultimately he emigrated to Georgia and ended his days there, an honored and useful citizen.

The command and its responsibilities never devolved upon Major Henry S. Lane. Successful at the bar and in politics, he was singularly careless as a soldier. On parade he often appeared with his sword and sword-belt in hand. He hated a horse so that on the march his saddle was always pre-emptible by the sick and footsore. For a shirk he had the eye of a detective. In kindness, even, he was reserved and dignified. No one knew better than he that, with volunteers at least, respect for an officer is more essential than fear. He was the soul of honor and brave to a fault, and so was he esteemed by the regiment that his indifference to formalities, though somewhat laughed at, was always forgiven.

The company officers were far above the average. Some of them were remarkable men. Captain Robert Milroy, in the Civil War a Major-General and dubbed by his division "Gray Eagle," must be mentioned with particularity. A graduate of Partridge Military School, then next to West Point in reputation, he was one of the very few whom I have met, actual lovers of combat. Eager, impetuous, fierce in anger, he was a genuine colonel of cavalry. In fence with sabres, his wrist was like flexible steel, besides which he had a reach to make any swordsman, though never so skillful, chary of engaging him. This I know, having been one of a class under his instruction. I have dealt somewhat elaborately with the few officers named, in order that the "verve" of the regiment may be understood. At the end of six months it could have been depended upon for heroic action under the most adverse circumstances, and, as will be seen, the remark is not made conjecturally. Few commands have been subjected to trials so bitter, yet it did not weaken or falter in discipline.

On July 5th rations were issued and arms and accoutrements stowed in the hold; then, with colors flying and "Yankee Doodle" from fife and drum, we marched aboard the steamboat chartered to take us to New Orleans. There were many of the regiment with somber countenances; probably they had a better appreciation of the hazards to which we were going, but for my part the situation was full of joyances. Now, indeed, I was a soldier; my name was on the roster and the National uniform on my back. The surroundings, all martial, kept me reminded of the life at last certainly arrived.

I have made voyages since, some of them on the sea to far countries, when every hour was charged with novelties and delights unspeakable, yet they were as views by moonlight, pale in comparison with this one, so full of the zest of youth that even the Mississippi was beautiful, and its low-lying ugliness of flood and forest a succession of miraculous mirage. Mexico, the land of Montezuma and Cortez; and its people; the campaign through palmetto lands and wide pastures; and battles, and the taking of cities; I was to see them. All else faded into the commonplace. At New Orleans we were landed below the city to await the ships. There we had our introduction to soldier life mask off. Of dry ground there was not enough for a bed. We had not a wisp of straw. Our blankets turned into blubbery slime. The officers were responsible; they should have held on to the steamers.

Along with the rest, I was wretched until an old negro peddling eggs and chickens visited us. He told me casually that we were occupying a portion of the field Andrew Jackson turned into a garden of glory in 1815. Then I hired him as a guide. The battleground was more interesting to me than the city. Where was the breastwork of cotton? Where did Jackson's line begin on the right? In what direction did it stretch? That line fixed, I had the key to the fight. Standing on it, I faced the British soldiers and in the patriotic indulgence of fancy cared not a whiff whether I was on a slippery tussock or knee-deep in water. Four killed here, two red-coated thousands yonder. Sir Edward could have afforded a month of manœuvering for some other point of attack than this one. His haugtiness was of a piece with Braddock's; so was the penalty.

Three ships were at last warped to the bank of the river. Then getting our mouldy regimental properties stowed, we thanked God for a blessed deliverance and sailed for Brazos Santiago, on the other side of the gulf. The Baltimore, a clipper-built brig, new, sweet-smelling, clean and fast, was assigned to Company H and two others, Lieutenant-Colonel Nave in command. The sea has always been kind to me. Throughout the transit I kept the deck without a qualm of the terrible mal de mer, and when in the second night out the lights of Brazos rose to view, I saw them with downright regret.

Of that outing—there may be too much familiarity in the word—there remained to me two distinct recollections. One of an enormous turtle on its back on the deck under a tarpaulin. To my landsman's eye the creature was a curiosity of itself. What stamped it on my mind, however, was the use and treatment to which it was put. Twice each day of the voyage the cook resorted to it to supply the officers' table, in the morning for steak and in the afternoon for soup, and when we landed the animal was alive.

The brig lay off shore throughout the night. The next morning I went on deck to take a look at Brazos. An inlet scarce wider than a canal let into a bay three or four miles wide. On the farther side of the bay a snow-white tower of fair elevation rose apparently out of the water. The tower I came to know as a lighthouse on Point Isabel, General Taylor's base of operation against Matamoras. A chain of low dunes or shifting sand-hills ran parallel with the beach, hiding the landscape behind it, and the dunes were naked except that here and there a vine sprawled itself out, too verdureless to cast a shadow. One hut, with a chimney of barrels, half buried in a sea of driftage and curtained round about by hides drying in the wind and sun, was all that spoke of human habitation. There, they told me, Padre Island terminated, while all south of the inlet constituted Brazos de Santiago. No town, no grass, not a tree. Heavens, what an awakening!

Now, I did not keep a diary and it is too late to invent one—this in relief of all who follow me through these pages. But my memory serves me respecting two orders—the first one from Brigadier-General Lane, and it sent us to Camp Belknap, ten miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
NEW ALBANY, IND., June 24, 1846.

General Order No. 6.

I. In view of the intended transportation of the Indiana Volunteers towards the seat of war, by the seventh day from this date, inclusive, it is recommended that the captain, or some other agent or agents, of each and every company of said volunteers forthwith proceed to make contracts for furnishing clothing and other necessary articles for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, not exceeding, with what has already been obtained or contracted for, two uniform suits, two pairs of stout shoes with broad and thick soles, one suitable hat or cap in addition to the ordinary forage cap, two cotton shirts, two flannel shirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of stockings, and one good blanket for each man. If overcoats can be conveniently procured, it is considered desirable that they should be furnished.

II. As the most convenient, and indeed the only convenient, mode of making payment for such articles, it is recommended that an understanding be had in each company, by which, when the paymaster of the army, who is now here and in readiness to make a payment to the men, shall make such payment, each volunteer shall consent that a certain amount of the wages to be paid to him shall remain in the hands of the captain or such other agent or agents as the volunteer may select, as a fund to defray all the necessary expenditures.

It is believed that twenty-five dollars thus deducted from the payment to be made to each man will be sufficient to pay for all the necessary purchases. After such expenses have been defrayed, the surplus remaining in the hands of the captain, or other agent of the company, can be paid over to the men to whom it may be due. This arrangement will avoid the necessity of taking a multiplicity of receipts and orders, which would greatly embarrass the paymaster, and enable the captains or agents employed to make all necessary contracts with perfect safety to themselves and to those who may furnish the articles required.

III. By a communication received from Brigadier-General Wool of the United States Army, it is understood to be his intention to order the Indiana Volunteers forward at the very earliest period at which they can be got ready—within seven days at farthest—the object being to get them through New Orleans before the sickly season commences. As there is now no cause of delay except for the purpose of procuring the necessary articles of clothing above enumerated, the Governor and Commander in Chief cannot too strongly urge upon the officers of the respective companies the necessity of their active and prompt exertions. He is exceedingly desirous that the gallant volunteers of Indiana shall go forth on the patriotic expedition they have undertaken amply provided with everything necessary to make a respectable appearance, and more especially with everything requisite for their health and comfort.

Given under my hand on the day and year aforesaid,

JAMES WHITCOMB,
Governor and Commander in Chief Indiana Militia.

Headquarters Indiana Militia,
Executive Department of Indiana,
New Albany, Ind., June 24, 1846.

General Order No. 7.

Whereas, The thirty companies of volunteers called for from Indiana are now assembled at this place, fully provided with commisisioned officers (according to existing laws); and,

Whereas, The commandants of the different companies having been requested by the undersigned to organize the same into three regiments, and not having been able to effect the same, have, in a joint meeting, requested the Executive to make such organization;

Now, therefore, In pursuance of such request, and of the authority in me vested, I, James Whitcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby declare that the said three regiments shall be organized as follows—that is to say:

One regiment shall be composed of the Mad Anthony Guards, Allen County, Captain J. W. McLane; Wayne Guards, Allen County, Captain D. W. Lewis; Wabash Rangers, Miami County, Captain J. M. Wilson; Cass County Volunteers, Cass County, Captain S. S. Tipton; Wabash Invincibles, Carroll County, Captain R. H. Milroy; Fountain Volunteers, Fountain County, Captain R. M. Evans; Montgomery Volunteers, Montgomery County, Captain H. S. Lane; Putnam Blues, Putnam County, Captain J. H. Roberts; Hendricks County Volunteers, Hendricks County, Captain C. C. Nave; Marion Volunteers. Marion County, Captain J. F. Drake.

And one regiment to be composed of the Sullivan Volunteers, Sullivan County, Captain J. W. Briggs; Clay County Volunteers, Clay County. Captain J. Osborn; Green County Volunteers, Green County, Captain S. H. Rosseau; Lawrence Greys, Lawrence County, Captain H. Davis; Hoosier Boys, Orange County, Captain W. A. Bowles; Washington Riflemen, Washington County, Captain A. Dennis; Posey Guards, Washington County, Captain N. Kimball; Indiana Riflemen, Vanderburgh County, Captain W. Walker; Spencer Greys, Floyd County, Captain W. S. Sanderson; Lanesville Legion, Harrison County, Captain C. Gresham.

One regiment to be composed of the Johnson Guards, Johnson County, Captain D. Allen; Brown County Blues, Brown County, Captain J. Taggart; Shelby Riflemen, Shelby County, Captain V. Conover; Monroe Guards, Monroe County, Captain J. Sluss; Bartholomew Volunteers, Bartholomew County, Captain J. S. Boardman; Dearborn Volunteers, Dearborn County, Captain J. H. Lane; Switzerland Riflemen, Switzerland County, Captain S. Carter; Washington Guards, Jefferson County, Captain W. Ford; Madison Rifles, Jefferson County, Captain T. S. Sullivan: Clark Guards, Clark County, Captain T. W. Gibson.

The election of the colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors of the said regiments will take place tomorrow; the manner of conducting which, according to the laws of the State, will for general convenience be communicated through the medium now adopted during this day.

The rank or number of the regiments will be determined by the rank of the commandants of the same, when elected and commissioned.

Given under my hand on this day and year, and at the place aforesaid.

JAMES WHITCOMB,
Governor of Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
NEW ALBANY, June 24, 1846.

General Order No. 8.

I. The captain of each company of Indiana Volunteers, now assembled at their encampment near this place, is requested to give full and early notice to all the members of his company that an election will be held on said encampment ground on tomorrow, the 25th inst., for the purpose of electing one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel and one major of the regiment to which such company may belong, as designated in General Order No. 6 of this date, and that said election may be otherwise governed by the following provisions:

II. The members of each company shall elect, by a majority of their number, three judges and a clerk of election, one of said judges to administer an oath or affirmation to the other judges and clerks, and himself to be sworn or affirmed by one of the latter judges faithfully and impartially to discharge their respective duties as such.

III. Said judges shall there open a poll or precinct for the company to which they belong, at the present location of said company, on said encampment ground, and proceed to receive the ballots of all the members of said company offering to vote, from the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing until the hour of 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, unless all the members of said company (not declining to vote) have sooner voted.

IV. The clerk shall write down the name of each voter in a list as required by law, and at the close of the election the judges and clerks shall count the ballots and declare the number of votes by each candidate received, respectively, for said offices, and make out a written certificate of the same signed by the judges and attested by the clerks.

V. The judges and clerks of each and every company, in each of said regiments, shall, as soon as the election is closed at their precincts, forthwith meet at the location of the company commanded by the captain holding the senior commission in said regiment, or at the location of such other company in said regiment as they may agree upon, and add together the votes received by each candidate at any and all of said precincts, and declare the result of said election. They shall also make out a written certificate stating the names of the candidates who have received the highest number of votes for the offices of colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major of their respective regiments, and that the same have been duly elected, which shall be signed by all of said judges and attested by all of said clerks of the proper regiment to which they belong, and to be by them forthwith delivered to the Adjutant-General of the Indiana Militia, who is now in this place, in order that commissions may be issued without delay.

VI. It is recommended that the names of the candidates for colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major be written on one piece of paper or ballot and that all of said officers be voted for at the same time.

VII. All persons are warned against interfering in any manner with the freedom of said election. Every volunteer shall be protected in his right to vote a folded or closed ballot, against the same being improperly exposed, and against any undue restraint or interference from any quarter whatsoever, in the free exercise of his right of suffrage. Any attempt to infringe upon the freest privileges of the voters will be promptly visited by punishment under the penal laws of the State.

Given under my hand on the day and year aforesaid.

JAMES WHITCOMB,
Governor and Commander in Chief Indiana Militia.

CAMP GOSSIP.

Indiana Democrat, June 26, 1846.

New Albany, June 22, 1846.

Friend Spann—According to my expressed intention, I drop you this line to give our readers a few of the incidents of the journey of the troops from Indianapolis to Camp Whitcomb, near New Albany.

We all arrived safely and in good time at the railroad depot in Edinburg on Thursday morning and there found in waiting for us a Shelbyville company under Captain Conover. (As fine a company of young men as you ever saw.) There was also the company of Captain Evans, Fountain County, which had failed to reach the cars in time on the preceding day, which, added to the fine companies of Captain Drake and Captain Milroy, made in all four companies of volunteers, all to be carried on the cars at once, together with some one hundred other passengers, making the one train to transport all of five hundred persons. The cars reached Madison at about 6 o'clock in the evening, in time to meet the boats which were procured to transport them to Jeffersonville. The Swiftsure No. 4 took the Marion and Fountain companies; the Adalaide the Carroll company and the Pike the Shelby company. As the Swiftsure left the wharf at Madison just at dark, a general cheer greeted the parting soldiers and a gun was fired. After the boat was fairly under way it was discovered that the gun which had been discharged was loaded with a ball and that the carpenter of the boat was shot through the thigh in front of the bone. Dr. McClure was immediately called and proceeded to cut out the bullet from the opposite side where it had entered. The wound was a very bad one, but it was well dressed and the poor sufferer was left confined to his bed to endure the consequence of this most wanton, reckless act.

Early on Friday morning the troops were landed at Jeffersonville and proceeded to camp, which is situated near the foot of the falls of the Ohio, about three-quarters of a mile above New Albany. The camp is on a large tract of cleared land, with a heavy forest on its western edge, and is just below the mouth of Silver Creek. The creek is very muddy and its waters are unfit for use. The troops were compelled to drink the river water, which many of them bitterly complained of, they never having been used to any other than gushing springs or crystal wells. The old river traders consider the river water most wholesome and say that the soldiers will soon get accustomed to its use and become fond of it.

On Saturday, the 20th, the whole number of troops had arrived at camp and in quarters. Not a single company failed, much to the regret of others who had hoped that by some accident or failure, they might be permitted to have a chance to serve their country. Captain McCarty of Brookville, being the thirty-first company, was on the ground ready to fill any place which any delinquency of others might present, but he was doomed to disappointment and he and a part of his company have returned to their homes.

Most of the companies have been inspected and received in the service of the United States by Colonel Churchill. But few were rejected. Not one was objected to in the Brown County Company. Only one man was rejected in the Marion Volunteers, and he because his shoulder was somewhat misshapen. The overplus of the companies was generally disposed of by their enrollment in such companies as were not entirely full.

A novel and exciting incident occurred in the company of Captain Walker of Evansville. After the inspection, by a mere accidental circumstance which took place in camp, it was discovered that one of the inspected volunteers was a female. Her history was not known until after the discovery, when, with tears in her eyes, and the deepest and apparently most sincere manner, she stated that she was poor and friendless; that her father was a soldier in General Taylor's army on the Rio Grande and that she knew of no other way of getting to her father than by joining the army which was to be ordered to the place where he was stationed. Her heroism was rewarded by a contribution from the company and she left on a steamboat bound downward. She says she is a resident of Tennessee and gave the names of her parents and many of their neighbors.

Governor Whitcomb arrived in camp on Saturday morning, where he was well received by the troops and by the numerous visitors who are here. Mr. Dunning is also here.

General Wool inspected, or rather reviewed, the troops in camp on Saturday and seemed well pleased with their appearance. He remarked that he wished them all to use diligence in preparing for their departure, which he hoped might be effected in two weeks. He suggested that they would be shipped in detachments of such extent as can be forwarded from New Orleans without delay, as it is difficult always to find immediate transportation for large armies, but he thought it dangerous to their health to retain them longer at New Orleans.

Our Indiana volunteers are drawing their tents and camp equipage and some few blankets. They now receive regular rations and are on regular pay. There is scarcely any sickness amongst the men and none of a dangerous character.

A. F. MORRISON.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Indiana Democrat, July 3, 1846.

Lieutenant M. E. Van Buren, who is now in the city, has opened a rendezvous at this point for enlisting recruits for the regiment of mounted riflemen lately authorized to be raised by congress. This is a fine opportunity for an excursion to California, Oregon, etc., at public expense. All recruits are required to be between the ages of 19 and 35.

LETTER FROM A. F. MORRISON.

Indiana Democrat, July 3, 1846.

New Albany, June 25, 1846.

Dear Sir—On yesterday at 2 o'clock the governor announced the reorganization of regiments as follows: See General Order No. 7. During the same evening another general order was issued, directing that an election should be held on the ensuing day. The several companies voted separately. In the Northern Regiment James P. Drake was elected Colonel, no regular opposition being against him. C. C. Nave was elected Lieutenant-Colonel and Henry S. Lane, Major. Also without opposition. In the Ohio River Regiment James H. Lane was elected Colonel; William M. McCarty, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Willis A. Gorman, Major. In the Wabash, the Western Regiment, Joseph Lane was elected Colonel; W. R. Haddon, Lieutenant-Colonel; James A. Cravens, Major.

Henry S. Lane and C. C. Nave are the only Whigs who are elected. Considerable excitement prevailed, some charging that political influences were at work and others denying that any such influence was exerted. The Whigs charged such feelings to the Democrats and the Democrats recriminated upon the Whigs. Captain Tipton withdrew from the contest for colonel and said that if he had been elected he should have refused to accept the office. He has accepted a lieutenancy in the United States Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

General Wool informed the Governor and Colonel Churchill that the Indiana troops must, if possible, be in readiness for marching or debarkation within eight days from Tuesday last, the 23d, which would be the first of July. It will require much exertion to have them in order to depart on that day, and although so ordered, the time may be somewhat extended, as certain days have, on more than one occasion, been set for the departure of the Kentucky troops and those days are past and the troops are still in camp at Oakland. The Indiana Volunteers expect to draw their clothing pay on Friday or Saturday and are very busy preparing uniforms and making other provisions for their journey.

John McDougall has been elected captain of the Marion Volunteers in the place of Colonel Drake, by an almost unanimous vote, and Noah Noble Campbell, first lieutenant, in place of McDougall.

June 30, 1846.

Dr. McClure has just started for Indianapolis. I hasten to inform you that the orders were yesterday given to Colonel Drake, the senior colonel of the brigade, to be in immediate readiness to leave for Point Isabel with the Indiana troops just as soon as they are ready to be shipped and the quartermaster is ordered to prepare transportation as it may be required. One regiment will leave as early as Friday next.

The men were being paid yesterday, and are receiving $36.43 as clothing pay. They get no monthly pay until the regular pay-day, which is once in every sixty days.

All of the Indiana troops will depart as early as the 7th, and nothing now detains them but the delay incident to having their clothes made and getting ready to move. They are in good spirits, anxious to reach the place of destination; are in as good health as could be expected. There are some slight cases of sickness which might be considered very natural to a camp life by those who are unused to it and who must be more or less affected by change of water, diet and mode of living. I think Colonel Drake's regiment will be the first ready and the first to leave. The Marion Volunteers are ready on an hour's notice, as are also several other companies in the regiment. The men have drawn their tents and are living in them in regular military order. Six men constitute a mess and occupy a tent. The whole brigade, including officers, is composed of 2,553 men, which number encamped in order, makes a very beautiful and imposing appearance.

Every hour affords some incident of amusement. The inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, singular expression, mischievous prank and daring conduct of these boys always afford an interest to the visitors in camp.

THE OVERFLOW.

Indiana Democrat, June 26, 1846.

We are indebted to the politeness of Adjutant-General Reynolds for the following list of companies reported to the Governor, in obedience to the call for volunteers, but which came in after the requisition was full. They were commissioned in the order in which they stand and are held in reserve for any future exigency:

FRANKLIN GUARDS.

William M. McCarty, captain; John B. Campbell, first lieutenant; John M. Myers, second lieutenant. Franklin County.

RUSH INFANTRY.

N. R. Hayden, captain; O. C. Hackleman, first lieutenant; J. W. Hilligass, second lieutenant. Rush County.

YELLOW JACKET RIFLE COMPANY.

Gilbert Budd, captain. Old company filled up. Floyd County.

LAKE COUNTY RANGERS.

J. P. Smith, captain. Old company filled up. Lake County.

LAWRENCE VOLUNTEERS.

R. G. Norvell, captain; J. H. McClelland, first lieutenant; T. J. Mattingly, second lieutenant. Lawrence County.

MORGAN COUNTY RANGERS.

J. W. Cox, captain; P. Williams, first lieutenant; J. W. Fort, second lieutenant. Morgan County.

RISING SUN GRAYS.

J. C. Wells, captain. Old company filled up. Ohio County.

DECATUR COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

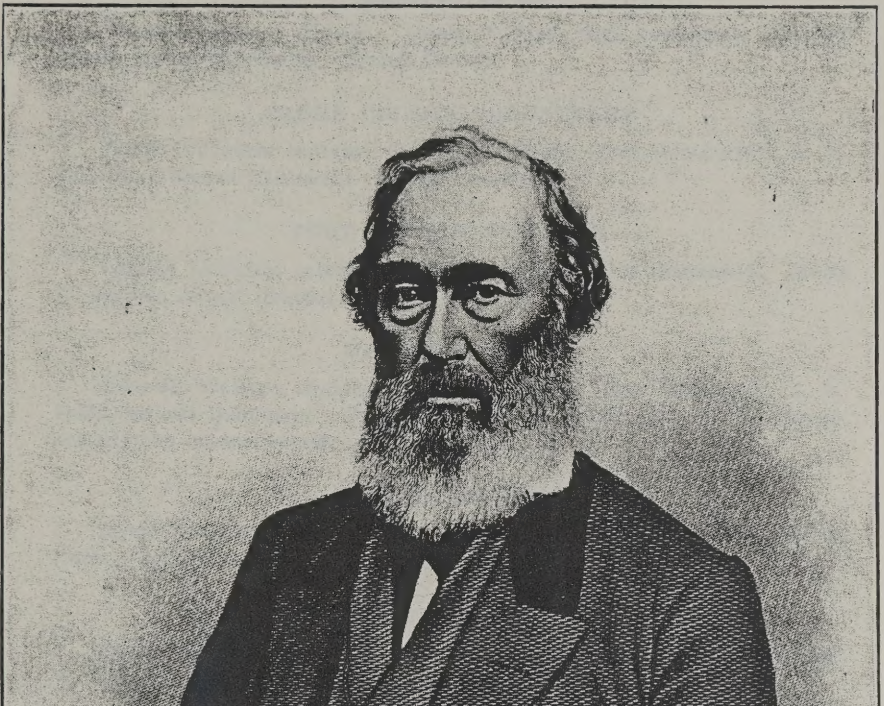
J. M. Talbott, captain; J. E. Hausier, first lieutenant; J. B. Lathrop, second lieutenant. Decatur County.

JENNINGS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Dewitt C. Rich, captain; Daniel Byfield, first lieutenant; J. M. Lattimor, second lieutenant. Jennings County.

JACKSON GUARDS.

W. G. Laux, captain; David Cody, first lieutenant; D. H. Burnwell, second lieutenant. Jackson County.



COL. JAMES P. DRAKE

First Indiana Volunteers

CLINTON BOYS.

Thomas Kinnan, captain; James F. Suet, first lieutenant; Thomas Dunn, second lieutenant. Clinton County.

PARKE COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Jacob Oldhouse, captain; Austin M. Pruett, first lieutenant; R. M. Gilkinson, second lieutenant. Parke County.

FORT HARRISON GUARDS.

Landon Cochran, captain; Fleming Magaw, first lieutenant; James H. Mullen, second lieutenant. Vigo County.

MARION GUARDS.

John M. Wallace, captain; J. S. S. D. Carey, first lieutenant; J. W. Dodd, second lieutenant; Omer Gregg, third lieutenant; T. E. Carroll, ensign; two officers excess. Grant County.

MUNCIE GUARDS.

David Kilgore, captain; Thomas J. Sample, first lieutenant; John S. Garver, second lieutenant. Delaware County.

RIO GRANDE RIFLE COMPANY.

Thomas Patterson, captain; Hezekiah Shook, first lieutenant; Robert W. Roberts, second lieutenant. Ripley County.

MADISON COUNTY CAVALRY.

T. G. Clarke, captain; W. R. O'Neal, first lieutenant; R. M. Clarke, second lieutenant. Madison County.

HENRY COUNTY GUARDS.

Matthew S. Ward, captain; Henry Shroyer, first lieutenant; Pyrrhus Woodward, second lieutenant. Henry County.

PENDLETON INVINCIBLES.

A. Russell, captain; D. Bausman, first lieutenant; F. G. Pavey, second lieutenant. Madison County.

GERMAN RIFLE COMPANY.

J. Frank, captain. Old company filled up. Floyd County.

KOSCIUSKO GUARDS.

J. B. Chapman, captain; E. S. Muirheid, first lieutenant; S. H. Colms, second lieutenant. Kosciusko County.

Twenty-two companies, making the total number of companies which tendered their services fifty-two.

MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

Indiana Sentinel, June 27, 1846.

We learn by the Louisville papers that the Indiana Volunteers were all mustered into service on Friday, the 19th. There was one company more than was requisite, Captain McCarty's, of Brookville.

Governor Whitcomb arrived at the camp on the 20th and was well received. Mr. Dunning was also present.

The troops were instructed and received by Colonel Churchill; but few were rejected; one from Marion County on account of a misshapen shoulder; but it is stated that by a little padding he got into another company.

General Wool reviewed the troops on the 20th. He said that their departure would be speedily provided for. They will be sent in detachments to New Orleans so as to avoid remaining long at that place. The men are generally well, though they do not relish the river water which they are obliged to drink. They will soon become accustomed to that.

NOBLY DONE.

Indiana Sentinel, June 27, 1846.

The citizens of Clay County held a public meeting at Bowling Green on the 13th inst., which we have no doubt has been carried into full effect.

WHEREAS, A number of those who have volunteered their services in defense of our country's rights will leave behind them families who may be in want of provisions, fuel, etc., in consequence of the absence of said volunteers:

Therefore, be it resolved, That the committee appoint one or more persons in each township whose duty it shall be to visit the families of the volunteers therein and provide for their wants, and that he report his proceedings to the President at each stated meeting at Bowling Green.

Resolved, That the committee will provide for all the necessary wants of the families left by the volunteers from Clay County.

Resolved, That in case any of the volunteers should not return we will provide for the widow during her widowhood or until the Government shall provide for her and for the education of the children of the volunteers who may not return.

Resolved, That for the sure performance of the above resolutions we pledge our word of honor.

OLIVER CROMWELL, President;
C. C. MODSITT, Secretary;
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer;
THOMAS HARVEY,
DAVID PARKER,
T. THOUT,
DANIEL ZENOR,
WILLIAM C. MORGAN,
MONTGOMERY HOBB,
JOHN P. TURNER,
JOHN DUNHAM,
AMOS W. HEDGE.

INDIANA BRIGADE AT CAMP BELKNAP.

"Campaign in Mexico," Isaac Reed, First Indiana, June, 1846.

The Indiana Brigade left the sandy shores of the gulf and marched about eight miles up the Rio Grande, and there encamped in a chaparral about a mile from the river. The First, Second and Third Ohio, Second Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama regiments and Baltimore battalion were encamped near us. We were told by our officers that we would be moved forward in the order in which we arrived. This statement led us to conclude that Colonel Jefferson Davis's regiment (Mississippi riflemen) would be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande, because it did not arrive at Brazos Santiago until after all of the above named regiments, the Louisville Legion and the Indiana regiments had arrived. Subsequent events indicated that the Mississippians would be more fortunate than we had supposed. Information was received that two of the Illinois regiments would soon arrive at Brazos Santiago.

Our encampment was known by the name of Camp Belknap, and was a very pleasant location at first. The greater part of the bushes were cut down, leaving only a few to protect us from the burning sun, where we could recline at ease until some of the larger class of ants would give us a few grips that left no doubt of their position and their hostile intentions. Only a few days elapsed until there was a rise in the Rio Grande and the plain between it and our encampment was overflowed, so that we could not obtain any water to drink without wading a muddy pond half a mile wide. This caused considerable sickness among the volunteers, and the dead march was heard nearly every day.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Indiana Democrat, July 3, 1846.

Lieutenant M. E. Van Buren, who is now in the city, has opened a rendezvous at this point for enlisting recruits for the regiment of mounted riflemen lately authorized to be raised by Congress. This is a fine oppotunity for an excursion to California, Oregon, etc., at public expense. All recruits are required to be between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Louisville Democrat, July 9, 1846.

James Whitcomb, the Governor of Indiana, has done his duty in the present crisis like a man. His orders were made out clearly and intelligently; he promptly provided the means for the volunteers in their march. He came to New Albany, the place of rendezvous, himself at the time appointed and remained to attend to every duty as occasion called. He made himself accessible to all, prompt and ready to give every information and satisfaction in his power. The consequence is there has been comparatively no dissatisfaction, and we venture to say that the business will be done in order in that State and give less trouble in the future than in any other of our western states.

COL. JO LANE APPOINTED BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Indiana Democrat, July 10, 1846.

Joseph Lane of Vanderburgh County has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Indiana Brigade. General Lane is a firm, energetic and courageous man, composing all the requisites to make a useful and popular commander, and his appointment appeared to be received by the troops with the most perfect satisfaction.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Brookville American, July 10, 1846.

Yesterday evening while Lieutenant J. W. Powers of the Montgomery Volunteers was on his way to the camp out of the city, accompanied by two or three friends, the horses in the hack in which he was riding took fright and ran off, precipitating the hack into a ravine near the river, a distance of nearly thirty feet, with such violence as to severely bruise his head and neck, causing almost immediate death. He survived but about forty minutes afterward. We learn that he was a young man of good habits, of amiable and social qualities, about twenty years of age and of wealthy and respectable parentage. His father is a merchant of Crawfordsville, Indiana. The funeral obsequies are to take place today and, as we learn, with the honors of war.

We are creditably informed that no fault can be attached to the driver as he is a man of prudence and caution and the horses were usually gentle and manageable.—New Albany (Indiana) Bulletin.

THE REJECTED COMPANY.

Indiana Democrat, July 10, 1846.

A misapprehension was created, through some means, in regard to the acceptance of the volunteer company from Franklin County, commanded by Captain McCarty. The news was taken to Captain McCarty that partiality had been exercised by the Governor in giving preference to some other company over the Franklin company, and a publication was made at Brookville charging that the company had been at one time accepted by the Governor, and that he afterward took from the postoffice at Indianapolis the letter of acceptance and gave preference to another company, to the exclusion of the Franklin company.

On the arrival of the Adjutant-General at New Albany he informed Captain McCarty of the facts of the case, and showed him the regular official register, which proved that the Franklin company was the thirty-first company and therefore could not be received unless some one or more of the previously accepted companies failed to reach the rendezvous. The reason why the letter of the Adjutant-General was withdrawn from the postoffice was that the Governor, some four or five days previous to the receipt of the returns of the elections of the officers of the Franklin company, had received returns from the Wabash Rangers of Peru, had accepted their company and, in the hurry of business, had failed to report the acceptance of the Rangers to the Adjutant-General, and only informed him in time to prevent the reception of one more company than the requisition of the State permitted.

Captain Wilson of the Wabash Rangers was a Whig, but there was no political influence to prompt the Governor to accept him and reject McCarty, because Wilson was accepted, as before stated, more than four days before McCarty applied.

Captain McCarty, now Colonel McCarty, has become perfectly satisfied of the correct treatment of his company and has sent to the Brookville Democrat a letter of explanation fully acquitting Governor Whitcomb of all censure on this subject.

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Democrat, July 10, 1846.

The friends and relatives of the Indiana Volunteers are doubtless anxious to know all that materially concerns them. We left Camp Whitcomb on Sunday, the 5th of July, after having been at that camp for more than two weeks. The men were in uncommonly good health, considering that 2,553 of them were encamped in their tents, subject to all the changes of tide, water and habits of living incident to the change from the life of a citizen to that of a soldier. Not a man had died during the time of our stay at New Albany and but very few serious cases of sickness had occurred. The men had all been paid their clothing pay for one year, and had provided their uniforms and necessary shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, blankets, etc., and looked neat, clean and comfortable. The First Regiment, commanded by Colonel Drake, went on board steamboats on Sunday afternoon, and left on that evening for New Orleans. Six companies were shipped on board the Cincinnati, and four companies on the Grace Darling, making the full regiment on the two boats. They are to stop at Baton Rouge to draw their guns and other fighting equipments and will then be landed near New Orleans to be transshipped in ocean steamers or slow vessels to Point Isabel, with as little delay at New Orleans as possible.

The Second and Third regiments were to leave at intervals of two days, one on Tuesday and the other on Thursday, so that by this day every Indiana volunteer will be nearing his way to the plains of Mexico, elated with the hope, full of urgent desire to join his fellow-soldiers in the incursion into the interior of the enemy's country.

As an evidence of the good state of health which is prevailing among the troops, we believe there was not a man in Colonel Drake's regiment who was not able to go on board the steamboat without assistance. The health of New Orleans is reported by passengers from the city as being very good.

STABBED AN OFFICER.

Indiana Democrat, July 10, 1846.

On Friday afternoon, at Camp Whitcomb, near New Albany, Lieutenant Parcel, of Captain Wilson's company of Wabash Rangers, received a very dangerous stab in the side, between the ribs and the haunch bone. The man who stabbed him was a member of his company, an Irishman, near 40 years of age, by the name of Michael McDonald, who joined the company at Edinburg and says he has been in America about twenty-one years.

Lieutenant Parcel gave him no cause of offense other than by ordering him to cease quarreling with one or two other volunteers near the tent, when he struck at the Lieutenant with his knife, which entered the body nearly four inches. McDonald was immediately arrested, and on the next morning a court-martial was called, which examined the evidence, heard the argument, but did not make known their decision. The court ordered him to be put in irons and to be taken with the regiment down the river. Lieutenant Parcel is not dead and hopes are entertained that he may recover. We believe the regulations of the army punish McDonald's crime with death by shooting. We shall look for the announcement of the verdict of the court with much interest.

OFF FOR MEXICO.

Indiana Sentinel, July 11, 1846.

New Albany, Indiana, July 5, 1846, 5 p. m.

Dear Chapman—The steamer "Cincinnati" has just left the wharf for the city of New Orleans, bearing six companies of our troops under command of Colonel Drake.

I dined on board the steamer with the troops and took leave of many an intimate friend. The wharf and bank were thronged with many anxious spectators, and when the vessel turned from the shore and the cannon forced her thunder across the water and our volunteers turned a wistful eye to the land they were leaving, they waved their caps and shouted a parting blessing to Indiana, which was responded to by cheers and shouts from the dense throng on shore and the waving of handkerchiefs by white hands from every garden, window and portico in the vicinity.

While I am writing the steamer "Grace Darling" has rounded to to take on board the remaining four companies of the First Regiment, which includes all of the troops north of the National Road. The other two regiments are expected to leave within a few days. I expect to be at home in six or eight days. Your friend,

DAVID REYNOLDS.

SKETCHES IN CAMP BY AN EX-REPORTER.—No. 1.

Indiana Sentinel, July 11, 1846.

The Indiana Volunteers had spent more than two weeks in Camp Whitcomb, when, on the 3d of July Colonel Drake announced that on the 5th of July, the regiment under his command would leave the camp for Matamoras. No sooner was this fact made known than the air was rent with the deafening shouts of the volunteers. Every countenance wore a smile and their actions too plainly showed that they were all on hand and not only ready but anxious to serve their country.

The next day was principally spent in making preparations to leave. They had intended to parade and celebrate the Fourth of July in a suitable manner, but the most of us came to the conclusion that preparing to start for the Rio Grande was more important than to parade, and we lost no time in making the necessary arrangements, and by noon everything was in readiness. The Fourth was celebrated by firing the cannon, the day went off well, with the exception that one of the lieutenants of the Wabash Rangers was stabbed by a private in that company. I do not recall the name of the private that committed the crime, but I understand that he formerly worked in Indianapolis at the blacksmithing business. He was immediately taken into custody and will probably be tried by court-martial tomorrow.

The next day (the 5th) being the time appointed to start for Mexico, we arose early in the morning, took down our tents and rolled them up, and everything was soon put in readiness. Just before we left the camp two gentlemen presented each soldier of the First Regiment with a testament; some, however, being absent from the camp, got no testaments.

The Mad Anthony Guards, Wayne Guards, Wabash Rangers, Wabash Invincibles, Fountain Volunteers and Putnam Blues went aboard the Cincinnati, and the Marion Volunteers, Montgomery Volunteers, Cass Volunteers and Hendricks Volunteers went on board the Grace Darling.

Just before the Cincinnati pushed off a fight came off between one of the Wayne Guards and a deck hand. The deck hand got the worst of the fight, one eye being so badly bruised that it looked as though it would never again be fit for use. As the boat left, the soldiers were applauded by the crowd collected on the shore.

ARRIVALS OF VOLUNTEERS AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans Picayune, July 15, 1846.

Volunteers are now pouring in faster than ever, and are sent off to the Point with the utmost possible despatch, Colonel Hunt, the quartermaster, exerting himself to the utmost to procure good transports to enable the volunteers to reach the seat of war at the earliest possible moment. The steamboats Homer and James Hewitt arrived from Louisville yesterday, having on board three regiments of Indiana volunteers under the command of Colonel Joseph Lane. They are all a fine-looking body of men and will be able to render a good account of themselves when the opportunity presents itself.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Indiana Democrat, July 17. 1846.

A private of Captain Sullivan's company fell and expired in a few moments on Wednesday, the 8th inst., as the company were leaving New Albany, as he was approaching the steamboat. He was somewhat intemperate and the overpowering heat of the sun induced an attack of apoplexy.

The whole of the Indiana troops are beginning to join the army of occupation. The last of them left New Albany on Sunday, the 12th inst. If there was no unexpected detention at New Orleans, the First Regiment is by this time on the Rio Grande.

LETTER FROM NEW ALBANY.

Madison Courier, July 18, 1846.

Sir—The few weeks which have just passed have been remarkable in our quiet little city. With twenty-five hundred soldiers encamped among us it would not be expected that everything would move along in the old style. We have had the world in miniature all concentrated in New Albany. The two companies from your city made a fine appearance, especially the one commanded by Captain Ford.

As soon as the troops all arrived, Governor Whitcomb and General Reynolds proceeded, as the proper officers, to arrange the companies into regiments. This work would have been done with dispatch and to the general satisfaction of the companies had it not been for the party interference of a set of fellows who were too cowardly to volunteer themselves, but who were mean enough to come from different parts of the State on the mission of the devil to throw discord among our unsuspecting troops and to involve our patriotic Governor in difficulties, and if possible to accomplish something which would operate to his defeat in the coming election. A certain noted family of auditor and land speculation memory of Indianapolis was fully represented in this low and dirty work. Governor Whitcomb, wishing the soldiers to make their own regiments, gave them the liberty to divide off into regiments to suit themselves.

Nine captains got together and agreed to form the First Regiment and got the consent of Captain Ford to make the tenth, having a complete ticket of their own officers made out as they went along. They reported themselves to the Governor, but he refused to recognize them as a regiment, because they had made a selection of the very best companies in the camp and the other companies would have felt insulted as they could not agree in the formation of the other two regiments. This rejection caused quite a breeze and there were not wanting on the ground in this time of excitement erratical Whigs, having no connection with the army, and of course no business there, who did nothing but fan this matter to a flame. They tried to get the soldiers to revolt and to burn the Governor in effigy. Even some of the Governor's political friends were operated on for a little while by this wicked influence.

The Governor bore it undaunted and stood to his post like a man and a hero, and notwithstanding these enemies in camp, he, assisted by General

Reynolds (a gentleman of the noblest spirit), organized the regiments so as to give general satisfaction to the entire army; even the mouths of the enemy were stopped. The organizaion of the three regiments left the company from Brookville as the first company in reserve, it being the thirty-first company to report, and all the rest being on the ground there was no place for it. This matter being most falsely represented to Captain McCarty, he, for a while, appeared very much incensed against the Governor, but when the matter was explained to him by the Adjutant-General, he was fully satisfied that he and his company had been honestly and honorably dealt with, and so far as his company were concerned he at once ceased all complaints.

I was proud of our troops as they marched from Camp Whitcomb to their respective steamboats which bore them toward their destined battlefields. They were an honor to the State and I am confident will not disgrace it.

FIRST INDIANA AT NEW ORLEANS.

Indiana Democrat, July 24, 1846.

We have information that the First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, under Colonel Drake, arrived at New Orleans on Saturday, the 11th of July. The greatest exertions were making to forward them immediately to Mexico. The other two regiments were only a few days behind them.

APPOINTMENTS.

Indiana Democrat, July 31, 1846.

We extract the following list of appointments from a General Order of the Adjutant-General dated July 17, 1846.

IV. Appointments in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the volunteer forces brought into the service of the United States into brigades and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary number of general officers to command the same. Approved June 26, 1846."

The following named are from Indiana:

Brigadier-General, Joseph Lane, July 1, 1846.

Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, Samuel P. Mooney, June 26, 1846.

Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain, Alanson W. Enos, June 26, 1846; Robert Mitchell, June 26, 1846.

Commissary, with the rank of Major, Alexander F. Morrison, July 14, 1846.

Commissaries, with the rank of Captain, Chris. C. Graham, June 26, 1846; Nehemiah Haydon, June 26, 1846; Delana R. Eckels, June 26, 1846.

Surgeons, James S. Athon, July 14, 1846; Caleb V. Jones, July 14, 1846; Daniel S. Lane, July 14, 1846.

Assistant Surgeons, William Fosdick, July 14, 1846; John G. Dunn, July 14, 1846; John T. Walker, July 14, 1846.

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT CHARLES C. SMITH.

Indiana Democrat, July 31, 1846.

CAMP JACKSON, La., July 14, 1846.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT—In a few hours we embark on board a ship for Point Isabel, and as we are very busy packing up preparatory to leaving, I have only a few moments to write. We arrived here on Saturday, July 11th.

The most of us enjoyed good health on board the steamboat. We had some twenty sick out of our four companies. Below Natchez we lost one poor fellow by the name of Hart, of the Hendricks company. Every attention was paid to him; every convenience that could be had, and the attention of two excellent physicians, but all in vain. We buried him at the barracks graveyard at Baton Rouge.

Our flag is much admired, as it can be seen at all hours waving over the Marion boys, and if you could know the spirit which animates them you would have no apprehension but that if any of them live to return to their friends and their homes that flag will be with them. The sound of the drum calls to the duty of embarking and to all of our friends we must say goodbye. I will write again from Point Isabel, when I shall have more time.

THE THIRD BRINGS UP THE REAR.

Indiana Democrat, July 31, 1846.

The last of the volunteers left New Orleans on the 18th of July, the First Regiment on the evening of the fifteenth, at which time the Third Regiment arrived. By some very singular state of things there has been no letters received here since the arrival of the troops at New Orleans, which was on the 11th inst., a period of twenty days, and their friends are watching every arrival of the mail with much anxiety.

New Albany Democrat, July 31, 1846.

We learn through the medium of a private letter from an officer in one of the Indiana Volunteer companies, who writes from on board steamer, Cincinnati, then near Vicksburg, that the soldiers generally were pretty healthy and well contended with their situation. In the same letter mention is also made of the death of one of the volunteers belonging to Captain Lewis' company. He died from inflammation of the brain and was buried with honor by moonlight upon the banks of the majestic Mississippi. A German from this city who had been drinking to excess, had become raving mad and had been placed under strict watch.

DEATH OF FREEMAN H. CROSS.

Brookville American, July 31, 1846.

We regret to learn from the Vicksburg Whig that Mr. Freeman H. Cross, a volunteer of Colonel Lane's regiment from Indiana, and a relative of the General of that name belonging to the Louisville Legion, and of

Colonel Cross, killed on the Rio Grande, was drowned by falling off the wharf boat at Vicksburg on the 13th inst. while the James Hewitt, on which the regiment embarked for New Orleans, was lying at the landing. The Whig says that if his body should be found it will be decently interred so that his friends can reclaim it if desired. Mr. Cross was from Charlestown, Indiana.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 2.

Indiana Sentinel, August 1, 1846.

We had a very pleasant trip from Camp Whitcomb to the battle ground, though we were not altogether exempt from misfortunes. Sickness and death preyed upon our ranks. On the night of the 7th Dennis Keyton of the Wayne Guards died after a very short illness. He was a native of Scotland, but had adopted America for his home. He was a warm-hearted associate, a true patriot and a brave soldier. On the 8th we stopped at Memphis to bury our fellow soldier, and I am informed he was refused a burial place in the graveyard. After the sun had set and it began to grow dark we stopped five miles above Helena and buried him. He deserved a better interment, but it was not in our power to do better.

We stopped a few minutes at Vicksburg on the 9th. The next evening we stopped at Baton Rouge and received our arms. While lying in port some of the soldiers observed a little Frenchman in possession of a coat belonging to the Mad Anthony Guards. It appears that the little scapegoat had been in the habit of traveling the river, working his passage and stealing. He pretended to be crazy, but this was doubtless a scheme to deceive. Money had been stolen from the soldiers in nearly every company and there can be but little doubt that he was the thief. The coat was found, but none of the lost money. He was kicked about considerably and by some means got ashore.

The soldiers generally enjoy good health, taking everything into consideration. However, the lieutenant of the Wabash Rangers, who was stabbed at Camp Whitcomb, grew worse, so that we left him with a friend at St. Francisville, some distance above Baton Rouge. The man that stabbed him was kept on the boat in irons. I know not what his fate will be, but the probability is that sentence of death has already been passed upon him and that it is only known by the court-martial.

I have a strong hope that the lieutenant will recover, but it is extremely doubtful whether he will be as well and athletic as he was before. On the morning of the 11th we arrived on General Jackson's battle ground and there pitched our tents. The Grace Darling arrived here after sundown, bringing the other four companies of our regiment, and it was with deep regret that we learned that Mr. Hart of the Hendricks County Volunteers had died on the boat and was buried at Baton Rouge. There was some sickness on the Grace Darling, but all appeared to be on the mend.

COL. DRAKE WRITES HOME.

Indiana Democrat, August 7, 1846.

We have been kindly furnished with the following extract of a letter from Colonel Drake containing additional items of interest concerning the volunteers:

On Board Ship Sophia Walker, July 16, 1846, 9 o'Clock a. m.

On yesterday eight of my companies embarked on this ship and the Flavio; five companies on the Flavio and three on this vessel. I had to leave two companies and our horses to be sent on some other vessel. It was thought, before we commenced embarkation, that these ships would take the whole regiment comfortably, but when we embarked we found that eight companies were as many as could go without crowding too much. I left Major Lane in command of the two remaining companies, to wit: The Montgomery Volunteers and the Peru Rangers. The Hendricks County, Marion and Cass County companies are on board this vessel. The Putnam, the Fountain, the Carroll and two Allen County companies are on the Flavio under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nave. One of the Fountain Volunteers has just died from a fall down the hatchway last night. The Marion Volunteers are now all on their feet and are doing well.

The Third Regiment arrived at New Orleans on the 14th, having lost two of their men on the way, their sick list numbering thirty, who, I believe, were doing well when we left. General Lane, with half of the Second Regiment, arrived at the battle ground last night at 12 o'clock, all in good health and having had no accident or sickness. We are now about thirty or forty miles from the Gulf of Mexico, with a fine steamer between our two vessels. One of our ships, the Flavio, is a large class—640 tons—and the Sophia Walker about 350 tons. We are all in good spirits, expecting to enter the gulf in a few hours, when we expect to have the benefit of sea sickness. The country on the shores of the river down here is but little cultivated. A few feet rise in the river would overflow the latter. I suppose it is all subject to inundation.

LETTER FROM C. C. SMITH.

Indiana Democrat, August 14, 1846.

Gulf of Mexico, July 21, 1846.

Our regiment, the First, with the exception of two companies, the Montgomery and Miami, embarked at the battle ground on Wednesday evening, July 15, on board ships Sophia Walker and Flavio. Three companies, the Cass, Hendricks and Marion, are on board the former. Yesterday at 10 o'clock, after a very rough passage, land was in sight. Our cannon gave notice of our approach and in half an hour we were entering off the island of Brazos Santiago. As you are aware, none but the smallest class vessels can go over the bar at this island. Colonel Drake went ashore a short time after our arrival to procure a slower vessel and has not yet returned, and as the sea is very rough today, the probability is that he will not return until tomorrow.

I witnessed a scene this morning, strange, solemn and affecting, a burial at sea. A member of the Hendricks County company (Captain Crawford), McAllister by name, died last night. As there appeared to be no possibility of getting ashore, we were compelled to bury him at sea. His remains were sewn up in a sack, well shotted at the feet, and laid upon the quarter deck, the flag of his country his pall. At 11 o'clock the ensign flying at half-mast, reversed, the first gun was fired and the companies were formed along the deck; the body was carried to the starboard gangway, where the burial services were read over it, which being finished, another gun was fired and his remains were consigned to the deep. One dull, heavy splash and the blue waves closed over him forever. Away from home, country, friends and all that makes this world dear, beneath the waters of the gulf for ages he will sleep. Every attention is paid to the sick that circumstances will allow.

Under date of the 22d, he continues:

I am again on land, or rather on sand, for the island is nothing but a sand bar. From the landing the encampment has the appearance of a large town and from the number of wagons, boats, etc., unloading and the men lying around, quite a flourishing one. We pitched our tents this morning, and if it were not for the sand getting in our eyes and victuals, it would be rather pleasant. The balance of our regiment are being brought ashore. The two companies I spoke of in the first part of my letter were driven ashore about eleven miles below. Nobody lost. They will be up tomorrow. We are now moving half a regiment a day to Barita, our quarters until further notice, some say until September, others for a few weeks only, but one thing certain, we are bound for Monterey as soon as possible. The Marion men are all well and would like to hear from home. Our letters are to be directed to Marion Volunteers, First Regiment, Indiana Brigade, in care of Colonel J. P. Drake, Point Isabel, Texas, from whence they will be sent to us. Could not some of our good friends send us a paper occasionally The last news from home was July 5th.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 3.

Indiana Sentinel, August 19, 1846.

On the 12th of July I took the liberty to go out of the encampment and view the scenery around. I had heard much of Jackson's battle ground, and it was a great treat to me to tread upon the vast plain where deeds of glory had been achieved by the brave, where the flag of liberty and republicanism was reared and successfully defended by an army as patriotic as they were brave. On the 13th our company of Fountain Riflemen elected Finley L. Maddox first lieutenant. Lieutenant R. W. Lyon resigned his command at Vicksburg for the purpose of going home. He said he was satisfied he could not stand the trip. We all regretted this circumstance. We had been boasting that no one that volunteered in our company had gone back, but now all such boasting had to cease. I think Lieutenant Maddox will "stand the trip" and stand at the mouth of the cannon, too, if necessary. As he is a believer in scriptural matters, he will doubtless think of the proverb, "Remember Lot's wife."

A boat containing troops from the Third Regiment arrived on the 14th. Two soldiers were lost on this boat. One died of measles, the other fell overboard. On the 15th more boats arrived, one containing Tennessee troops, another troops from the Third Regiment of Ohio, another from the Second Regiment of Indiana.

The First Regiment from Indiana shipped today for the seat of war. The Putnam Blues, Fountain Riflemen, Wabash Invincibles, Mad Anthony Guards and Wayne Guards went on board the Flavio. The Marion Volunteers, Cass Volunteers and Hendricks County Volunteers went on board the Sophia Walker. The Montgomery Volunteers and Wabash Rangers remained behind and got on a barque. While we were getting aboard the Flavio Henry Elliott of the Fountain Riflemen fell through the hatchway and was so badly injured that he died the next day. He was an upright citizen and a temperate man. The passage at the foot of the stairs being dark was the cause of this misstep.

We had a lucky trip on the Flavio, considering the great disadvantages we labored under. Our fare was too rough for soldier boys who had always been well fed. We had a kind of stuff called smoked meat that was sides of hog, half liquid and half solid. Whenever a piece was picked up you could see something ooze out that resembled lard oil. I never learned who purchased it, but it was taken on the boat at New Albany. I destroyed about a sixth of a ration a day while we were crossing the gulf. The pilot bread was of an inferior kind. We had sugar and coffee, but only had two fires for five companies to cook by. Our accommodations for sleeping were still worse. The place below was so much crowded with freight that but little room was left to lie down, and those who were so fortunate as to find a place to lay their heads were nearly suffocated. The best chance to sleep was upon the upper deck, as it was much more comfortable to be stepped on a few times than to be nearly suffocated all night. One night I had some difficulty in finding a lodging place, but accidentally observed a vacant spot on the anchor chain and took possession of it as quickly as a toad would catch a fly. Four hours sleeping of this kind was enough for me. I would have been glad to exchange my bed for a Yankee stone wall and give a little boot. However, the good people of Indiana will be happy to learn that their officers were well fed. They slept in the cabin and lived on raisin pudding, chicken fixins, beef, pork, Irish potatoes and other luxuries. As half a loaf is better than none, it must follow as an inevitable consequence that it was better to feed a portion of the volunteers (the officers) than none, and we have reason to rejoice that some of the volunteers received good treatment and fared sumptuously every day. The Flavio cast anchor off of Brazos Santiago, Texas, on the 21st, and we were taken ashore on a steamboat the next day. The Sophia Walker came in on the 12th and the troops got ashore the day after. Colonel Drake came on the Sophia Walker, but he used the utmost exertions to get us off the Flavio. As the ship was much higher than the steamboat, we had to go down upon the outside of the ship and jump on to the steamboat. As it was considered hazardous by some, Colonel Drake stood at the side of the steamboat and took every man by the hand and helped him from the ship to the boat. Lieutenant-Colonel Nave performed the herculean task of helping his own saddle off the ship. We were all glad to get upon land. A number of us had been seasick and could not eat the kind of provisions we had on ship. The captain of the ship was a great aristocrat, but the mates and sailors were whole-souled fellows and gave the soldiers all the liberties in getting places to sleep that they dared. One of the sailors made a place for me to sleep in his cabin when I was sick. Some others gave some of their allowance of provisions at times when I most needed something fit to eat. We soon pitched our tents when we got ashore and felt like new creatures. After fixing the sick as comfortably as we could, we commenced drawing our rations for four days. We drew pickled pork, beef, coffee, beans, etc. We cooked, ate and began to feel as though a new era was about to dawn upon us.

On the 25th of July Henry Updike of the Fountain Riflemen died of measles. He was first taken on the ship and suffered them to strike in. There are but few sick at this time, and they are all on the mend. From what I can learn there are not as many sick in our regiment at this time as there were when we left New Albany.

Two companies of the First Regiment from Indiana, the Wabash Rangers and Montgomery Volunteers, are not yet on the ground. They were drifted upon a sand bank about twelve miles from here, near the island of De Padre. Part of the Second and Third Regiments from Indiana are at anchor and going ashore as fast as possible. All the soldier boys will be here in a few days, and all that I have seen appeared to stand the trip and hardships much better than I could possibly expect.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

Brookville American, August 21, 1846.

The following is an extract from a letter from a member of the company of Dearborn County Volunteers concerning whose safety there was considerable anxiety felt at this place for a few days on account of their long voyage. It was feared that they had been lost, but they are all safe and all well, as will be seen by the following:

Brazos Santiago, July 28.

We all left New Orleans on the 17th. After eleven days' rough sail we landed here, and a great sail we had of it. Imagine two hundred men stowed away in a small brig with a 4½-foot hold; all her crew with two hundred volunteers to sleep in that hold warm nights and sometimes a heavy sea; the hatches all down, without a window or an air hole; to live on coffee, slop fed food, meat and dry crackers; half the men seasick and spewing all about you; sometimes you would find yourself eating and some one close by would let slip right on your dinner and your clothes; and then you will imagine how pleasant our trip was from New Orleans to this place.

Our captain said he would make the trip in three days, but the wind was unfavorable and we made a long trip of it. The rest of the regiment left at the same time we did, but they beat us in five days. One of the ships saw us in a gale by which we lost our topgallant sail, but no serious damage was done; and being out a good while, they thought we were lost, and I understand that Dr. J. G. Dunn wrote home to that effect, which I fear will make a good many anxious. There are about ten thousand men encamped here, some dying every day with measles, and some with fever. The Indiana troops have lost eight or ten since they left New Albany, but none of the Dearborn Volunteers has died. We have been organized into a rifle company and drew our rifles today. I expect we will have a hard time of it, but we are all in good spirits. F. M. G.

Indiana Democrat, August 21, 1846.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "A company of mounted riflemen raised under the new law of Congress, left here for the north of Indiana yesterday, August 13th, commanded by Lieutenant S. S. Tipton."

LETTER FROM COLONEL DRAKE.

Indiana Democrat, August 21, 1846.

In Camp, Brazos Santiago, July 25, 1846.

We have had six deaths in the regiment since our organization, some of whom were from diseases which they had previous to their having volunteered and some from measles, which continues to prevail in the camp. One of Captain Evans' company from Fountain died this morning. * * * I take a bath in the surf once or twice every day. It is almost the only luxury we have here. Occasionally there is a few melons brought here from Georgia, very fine indeed, but are sold at enormous prices, say 50 cents for a small one. Everything is high. Flour, 10 cents a pound; bacon, 20 cents a pound.

The enclosed leaves are taken from the grave of Major Ringgold, who is interred at Point Isabel, without the fortification. His grave is handsomely enclosed with an iron railing in good taste.

We used to have, when at home, a prejudice in favor of shaving, but it is discontinued by common consent here.

ARMY NEWS.

Indiana Sentinel, August 22, 1846.

Messrs. Editors:—As our people feel interested in every item of news from the army, I would state that this day, August 18, I received an election return from the Second Regiment, held at Brazos Santiago, Texas, on the 31st ultimo. This election was holden to fill a vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Colonel Joseph Lane to the command of the Indiana Brigade. Captain William A. Bowles of the Hoosier Boys was elected to fill said vacancy and is now commandant of the Second Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. Our young friend T. B. Kinder, formerly of our city, was almost unanimously elected captain of the Hoosier Boys. Hurrah for Truss! W. S. Spicely, formerly second lieutenant, is elected first lieutenant; John Gullett, former additional second lieutenant, is now second lieutenant, and David S. Lewis is additional second lieutenant. The commissions were procured and mailed within a few hours from the receipt of the returns. Not a word was said about the condition or destination of our troops. Our brigade is now fully officered.

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General.

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM CAPTAIN KINDER.

Indiana Sentinel, August 22, 1846.

Brazos Santiago, July 30, 1846.

Dear Father—In accordance with my promise in my letter from New Orleans I write to let you know my whereabouts. We arrived here on the 26th inst. and found everything quite agreeable. I have been quite well, except four days' seasickness. I was very seasick. Since on land we have already commenced picking up and the climate agrees with us all very well. There is no epidemic prevailing. The measles are in camp and some few deaths, but not more, according to the number, than there was at home. This island is five miles from Point Isabel and is a beautiful country. We were six days in coming from New Orleans to this point. We shall remain here ten or fifteen days, then we shall move up to Barita, fifteen miles from here and ten miles from Point Isabel. This point is thirty miles from Matamoros.

The Indianapolis boys are generally well. I saw John Dunlap and one of the other boys today and they were fine and fat. You will please write. Direct your letter to me at Point Isabel, Texas, Second Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and I shall be certain to get it. Recollect me to my friends and inform them all that I am well and well satisfied, and that should there be a fight, Indiana will give a good account of herself. So for the present goodbye. I remain,

Yours affectionately,
T. B. KINDER.

CAPTAIN BOWLES ELECTED COLONEL OF SECOND.

Indiana Democrat, August 28, 1846.

We learn from the army that Captain W. A. Bowles has been elected colonel of the Second Regiment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Colonel Joseph Lane. Lieutenant T. B. Kinder was chosen captain in the room of Captain Bowles.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN J. McDOUGAL.

Indiana Democrat, August 28, 1846.

I should have written you before this as I promised, but I have been so incessantly engaged with the duties of my company that I have not had a moment to claim for myself. I only find time now from being too unwell for outdoor duty. We arrived here a week since and all the Indiana regiments are encamped here except the Crawfordsville and Wabash Rangers, who were wrecked on Tuesday night last. They are encamped on some beach twelve or fourteen miles below this and will be up the last of this week. General Lane, Colonel Drake and Major Lane left this morning for Matamoros to try to have us moved from this place at the earliest moment.

The diarrhœa and measles are ungearing the whole of us from military duty. In fact, some of the companies of Kentucky troops have not well men enough to attend to the sick. This is all attributable to the water, which is slightly impregnated with salt. This island, otherwise, is one of the most beautiful spots I have ever visited. There is constantly, night and day, a strong sea breeze passing over us and we have felt the heat much less than in Indiana. There are some six or eight regiments from the States encamped here. One regiment usually leaves every day for Barita, but I understand there is some difficulty in the way of getting supplies of provisions there, which will interrupt this arrangement for a few days. We have any number and all kinds of shops and hucksters and gambling houses. It would amuse you to see the prices they ask here for the stores and liquors. Ice water, 12½ cents per glass; ice, 30 cents per pound; 5 cents per sheet for foolscap paper; 10 cents per pound for flour; tobacco, $1.50 per pound; bacon, 20 cents per pound; tin cups, 25 cents; other articles in proportion. Our company, having been somewhat strapped, have not suffered from them as they would have done were they in a more healthy condition in their finances.

Those troops at Barita and Matamoros are moving up to Camargo. The light and heavy artillery started up last night. Camargo is a place of rendezvous on the Rio Grande from where the army will move to Matamoros, a distance of 180 miles from Camargo. My quarters are near the burial ground and the dead march is constantly ringing in my ears. Seven deaths yesterday, the same number today. A bearer awaits this. With kind regards to all.

LETTER FROM COLONEL J. P. DRAKE.

Indiana Democrat, August 28, 1846.

STEAMBOAT MERCER, MEXICO, July 30, 1846.

I am on my way from Matamoros to Brazos Island, where I left the troops on the day before yesterday. I am in the company of General Lane and Major Lane. We went up by land. I drowned the horse of Dr. Walker trying to swim this river. We expect to move our camp ground in a few days near to Barita. I am not pleased with our new camp ground. We shall be about a mile from the river, which is our only chance for water, and we have no wood except chaparral, which consists of many thorny bushes. We had an interview with General Taylor this morning. He refuses to let us move higher up the river for the present. I expect we shall remain here until September. General Taylor says he will leave one of the Indiana regiments in this vicinity to protect his rear. All will dislike to be left. All appear to desire to be in the first rank and in the first battle. I have kept ahead up to this time and I would dislike to be left. I hope it will not fall to my lot, but to that portion of the troops who may have the first and hardest fighting.

The troops are suffering from measles and diarrhœa. We have had no deaths in the Marion Volunteers, though many have the measles.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 4.

Indiana Sentinel, August 29, 1846.

On the 27th of July a great number of the Second and Third Regiments of the Indiana Volunteers succeeded in getting off the ships and landing at Brazos Santiago. It was with pleasure that we learned that most of the companies had good luck and lost only a few in crossing the gulf, but it was with pain that we heard that four of the Brown County soldiers died with measles. They were strong, robust men, men whose bravery could not be questioned.

Robinson C. Jones and Abram G. Snyder of the Fountain Riflemen got their discharge on account of their bad health. The surgeon certified that they were unable to do military duty in this campaign. They will return home in a few days. If their health had not been so rapidly declining they would have delighted to stand by us even in our greatest peril. It is hoped that the ravages of disease may be stayed and that we may again have the pleasure of taking our two friends by the hand. A soldier in the Hendricks County Volunteers was buried on the 30th. He had consumption before he left home.

On the 2d of August we left the mouth of the Rio Grande, marched up the river and encamped nearly opposite Barita. Our encampment is in a thicket of mesquite bushes, about one mile from the river. Regiments from Ohio, Mississippi, Georgia and other States are encamped here, and if we all remain here long wood will be scarce. We carry all the water we use from the river, and in doing this have to pass a muddy bottom that overflows part of the year. It is hard work, but we have stout hearts and, like true philosophers, thank our stars that it is not worse. We are not the boys to complain of the works of Nature.

LETTER FROM JOHN M. MYERS.

Brookville American, September 4, 1846.

POINT ISABEL, July 28, 1846.

Mr. Clarkson:

DEAR SIR— * * * The health of our regiment has been tolerably good and the health of our company has been quite good. We have lost but nine in the Third Regiment since our departure from Indiana. One died on the boat on the river, one was drowned and six died on the gulf. Those who died on the gulf were Jesse McMahan, Lewis Moore, Shadrach Arnot, all of whom were members of the Shelbyville company; and Reece Brummot from Brown County. The other names I could not learn or I would give them. Those who died on board of ship were sewed up in their blankets and cast overboard as a prey to the fish. When the first one was thrown into the deep I sat on the side of the ship and wondered to myself if any of the volunteers from Old Franklin would find a resting place amid the blue waters of the gulf, but I am happy to say that none of our boys are missing. They are all here, and most of them sound and hearty. Andrew Berry and John B. Gilmore are not well, but are not dangerous. Robert Harper, Willis Moore and several others were quite sick, but have recovered. Those who are still here from Old Franklin are William M. McCarty, J. C. Burton, Robert Harper, Willis Moore, Thomas V. Kimball, Peter Hedrick, Andrew Berry, Orville Dyer, Henry H. Green, R. W. Lane, T. F. Rariden, William Landfair, J. B. Gilmore, J. C. Wilkinson, John Hudson, Henry Smith, Alexander Eads, John Miller, J. M. Conrad, Lewis Fetterman and John M. Myers, who all send their compliments to your Honor and their friends.

THE SUTLERS.

Indiana Democrat, September 4, 1846.

Almost every letter from the volunteers complains of the unmerciful exactions practiced upon them by the sutlers. It is shameful. Many articles of bulk and weight will unavoidably be high, but how they could have the face to charge 10 cents per sheet for letter paper, an article of small weight and no risk, is what we do not exactly see into. A ream of paper costs $3 and when retailed at 10 cents per sheet brings $48. We take this as a single instance. Other articles are sold in proportion. The Government has the credit of providing for the wants of her soldiers, and it ought to do it, and not allow them to be subject to such outrageous extortion.

LETTER FROM HENRY S. LANE.

Brookville American, September 4, 1846.

We find the following letter from Major Lane in the Crawfordsville People's Press:

BRAZOS, July 24th.

At length I am in Mexico, six miles south of Point Isabel. On the 18th inst. I left Balize in command of Captain Wilson's and Captain Powers' companies on board the barque Kazam. We encountered storms and head winds for three days and nights and suffered all the horrors of sea sickness. On the morning of the 22d inst., about 4 o'clock, our ship, in the midst of a violent storm, ran upon a bank one mile from shore.

The captain declared that every man on board would go to the bottom in five minutes, and so we all thought. I never saw more firmness than was displayed by the boys. Their conduct was above all praise. But I must not neglect to name, as an act of justice to them, Captain Powers, Lieutenant May, Lieutenant Wood, Lieutenant Hanks, Harvey and Gauze. Their conduct was noble indeed; but perhaps I should mention none where all distinguished themselves. Although a violent surf was running, we safely reached the shore in the long boat, which made several trips for that purpose.

We lost some of our provisions and camp equipage. Our boys are all well, although the measles prevails in the camp. Tell their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and wives so.

Two companies are yet twelve miles from this place, encamped where they were wrecked. They will come down to this place in a few days.

DEPARTURE OF THE U. S. RIFLEMEN.

Indiana Sentinel, September 9, 1846.

On Tuesday morning the troops enlisted by Lieutenant Van Buren for the mounted rifle service in the United States Army for five years left our city for Newport, Kentucky, thence to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. They numbered about sixty, but on the morning of departure it became necessary for the Lieutenant, owing to the curious decisions of some and annoyance of others, to reject five of as likely looking men as the army could boast. With tears in their eyes they took leave of their late comrades and one even begged to be retained in the Lieutenant's service personally, and offered to pay his own expenses so that he might not be separated from those with whom he supposed he had cast his lot for years. Their regrets at not being able to leave with their comrades were fully appreciated by the vast concourse present who witnessed their departure.

The squad was formed in the morning and was addressed by Governor Whitcomb, previous to taking up its line of march, in a very impressive manner. Many of the brave hearts, who an hour previous were joyous at the prospect of removal from their confined quarters and anxious to be on regular duty, whether to fight or work, were so affected that the manly tear unbiddingly showed itself until it became infectious, and when through absolute disability the Governor closed, no chance for a formal response was given, but up went an instantaneous cheer, and that of a kind to relieve the suppressed feelings of all.

The soldiers then bade each adieu to their friends and left. We have only time to tender them all our best wishes for their prosperity and safety. Knowing as we do many of them personally, we shall keep a watchful eye on their peculiar service, and when in our power they shall be sure to hear from us. God be with them all.

DEATHS ON THE GULF.

Indiana Sentinel, September 9, 1846.

Among the volunteers from this neighborhood of whose decease we have heard are the following, who died on the gulf: Jesse McMahan, Lewis Moore, Shadrach Arnot, members of the Shelbyville company, and Reece Brummot of Brown County.

CAMP LIFE.

Brookville American, September 11, 1846.

CAMP BELKNAP, August 12, 1846.

FRIEND CLARKSON—Inasmuch as we are apparently located for some time, I thought I might as well drop you a few lines to let you know what is going on, hoping you will return the favor.

* * * Our labor consists of the morning drill for officers at 5 o'clock, including sergeants and corporals. At 7 o'clock a company drill of two hours; at 5 o'clock a regimental drill of two hours; besides which there is water to be carried, ground to be cleared and other things too tedious to mention. This the men are bound to do, and if there be but few to do it it is so much harder for those who have it to do. Some companies have a large number of sick, while others have but few. Our company has been quite fortunate in this respect. We have lost but one man, whose name was Thomas Batty, from Bartholomew County. Our sick list numbers fifteen or eighteen, and I think nearly all will soon recover. Some, however, I fear, will never return. For my own part I have had my health very well ever since my departure from home and I think I am as well satisfied as though I had remained there, and so are all the other boys from Franklin.

Our camp lies twenty-one miles below the city, but I think I can get to go there in a few days. Lieutenant Herrington of Columbus, Indiana, and myself visited Barita on yesterday, and I was astonished when I entered the place. There are some thirty huts in it and but few occupied by Mexicans. They have left for more comfortable quarters. The houses resemble our one-story pig pens in Indiana, but are not half so substantial. It is a poor, miserable, little, patched-up place. Our orders are to stay here two months at least, so rumor says. It may not be true. I hope not, for I want to go up the river or into Mexico.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM COLONEL DRAKE.

Indiana Democrat, September 11, 1846.

CAMP BARITA, August 5, 1846.

Our regiment has been in a state of turmoil for the last forty-eight hours. We arrived at this encampment on Sunday, the 2d inst., as did also all the Indiana volunteers, expecting to remain a few weeks and then receive marching orders for Camargo and Monterey. Last night Colonel Belknap, Inspector-General, called at my quarters and informed me that General Taylor had ordered that my regiment should countermarch to the mouth of the Rio Grande and take charge of that post as a protection to his rear and supplies. This order appeared to disappoint their hopes of being in the first engagement. Many of the officers seemed almost resolved to resign rather than be kept in the background, although Colonel Belknap gave me positive assurance that when the troops were called into active service my regiment should not be overlooked. I take the ground that you would expect of me, that whatever post or duty may be assigned me I will be found endeavoring to carry out the orders of the commander. * * * The command of the post is assigned to me. All the transports for the army pass that point (Point Isabel) and are reshipped here. The Indiana volunteers have suffered very much from the measles and diarrhœa. The former disease has caused most of the deaths that have occurred since we left New Albany. None of the Marion Volunteers have yet died. Three of them are so much indisposed that they will be discharged and sent home. Captain McDougal and Lieutenants Campbell and Howard are complaining, but are not dangerous. Major Lane has been quite indisposed for several days, but is now much better.

August 11th.

This will be handed to you by Lieutenant N. N. Campbell, who will leave here in the morning for Indianapolis. He has been quite sick ever since he arrived here and has got a furlough to go home and see if it will not restore his health.

I have had but few deaths in my regiment yet. The sick list, by this morning's report, is alarming, amounting to over one hundred men. Most of the cases are diarrhœa and yield to medical treatment.

The Inspector-General, Colonel Belknap, who left here on yesterday, says that the Illinois, Missouri and Indiana troops will remain here until the last of September. That the Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi will remain at Camargo during that period, with the exception of one regiment at Matamoros. By that time the sickly season will have gone by, and the troops will be better disciplined, and if peace is not concluded the army will be ready for invasion.

J. P. DRAKE.

LETTER FROM C. C. SMITH.

Indiana Democrat, September 11, 1846.

Banks of the Rio Grande, August 3, 1846.

One of Captain Wilson's company died last night and was buried this morning. A thousand rumors are in circulation about our destination. Many think we will go to Mexico, many others think we will go home, but we know about as much about it ourselves as the man in the moon. The rainy season has just commenced and we will have it now for three or four months hard and fast. The volunteers are encamped along the banks for ten miles. Our town boys, Anderson, Reck, Dunlap, Young and T. M. Smith, Jr., are all well.

Tuesday Evening, August 4th.

We have just received orders and the First Regiment is to go back to the mouth of the Rio Grande and stay there and guard prisoners, which is very mortifying to us all and must be particularly so to our gallant Colonel, as he is anxious to see service, if there is any such thing on the carpet.

Editor's Comment.

Since the above was received we learn that Charles C. Smith, Esq., of this place, has been elected first lieutenant in place of N. N. Campbell, who resigned on account of ill health.

Indiana Democrat, September 11, 1846.

Lieutenant Van Buren marched fifty-seven recruits from this station on Tuesday morning last. Their present destination is Newport, Kentucky, thence to Jefferson Barracks, to be drilled preparatory to the contemplated California expedition.

RELIEF FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, September 12, 1846.

The subject of how will volunteers who own property pay their taxes has presented itself to our mind and we have concluded to demand of the Legislature of this State and as many of our brethren of the press as will join us a relief law in behalf of our patriotic citizens who are in the service of our country.

We are well apprised of the fact that there are some six or eight families in this neighborhood whose heads are in the army, who will be considerably bothered (if they are able to do so at all) to raise their taxes, although it may be a small sum, and, too, there are a number of young men in their country's service who have taxes to pay that ought to be remitted during their absence as volunteers in the army. All, or nearly all, have assessed against them a poll tax, which, we think, above all things, should be remitted. Would it not be ridiculous to return such men as delinquent as are willing to pour out their heart's blood, which is certain to be done if some such measure as we have spoken of is not passed. The present revenue law imposes heavy interest or penalty on such as fail to discharge their taxes by a fixed time. Is it right that the class for which we demand relief should pay an indemnity for being absent on such business as they are? It is certain that they will not return to Indiana until some time in the spring, and they will not be here to pay their taxes until damages are assessed. Again, we know of some who own real estate and failed to pay taxes on it last year; it is advertised as delinquent and will be sold in January, 1847, for taxes. Does it not, we ask, look like it would be right to extend the time for the payment of such taxes until January, 1848? We think it does, and have good reason to believe we are not alone. —Indiana Globe.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 5.

Indiana Sentinel, September 12, 1846.

The First Regiment is still at Camp Barita, on the north side of the Rio Grande. The sick are gaining strength and most of them are likely to recover. One of the Wabash Rangers was buried on the 3d of August. On the 4th a man was seen dead floating down the Rio Grande. He was brought to shore and a thimble was found in his pocket, but no papers or anything by which a clew could be got to his name. * * * One of the

Putnam Blues died on the 9th of August. Mr. John Garhart, of the Wabash Invincibles, died on the 12th. He was a brave young man and an ardent friend of the institutions of his country. He had a father and brother belonging to the same company. His father was one of the first settlers in Richardville County. To belong to as gallant a company as the Wabash Invincibles, to be commanded by an officer as worthy as Captain Milroy, would be an honor that any lover of his country would be proud of, but to have this honor and belong to a family that was willing to turn out en masse and fight the enemy when the rights of the nation were at stake, would be an honor worthy the heroes of the revolution. So long as I hear the name of Rio Grande echo upon my ear, so long as I am reminded of the scenery now before me, so long as I think of our country, its stars and stripes, just so long will I cherish in my mind the memory of the young man who was this day interred.

I have just ascertained the number of deaths in our regiment (the First) since its organization, as follows: Fountain Riflemen, two; Wabash Rangers, two; Marion Volunteers, none; Montgomery Volunteers, one; Mad Anthony Guards, none; Hendricks Volunteers, four; Wayne Guards, two; Cass Volunteers, none; Putnam Blues, one; Wabash Invincibles, one; total, thirteen. It seems to me that this is a small number in comparison with the number in the regiment, when we take into consideration the change of climate, diet, etc. It is very frequently the case that there are more deaths out of the same number of people when they are at home enjoying the comforts of life. It may be proper to remark that about half of the deaths were owing to the measles. Those who have recovered from the measles are very weak and do not regain their strength as fast as they would at home. There is one man in the Fountain Riflemen who cannot be praised too highly. I mean Joseph Longmire. He has paid great attention to the sick, not only in his own company, but in other companies. He has lost many hours of sleep to relieve the distress and is justly entitled to the gratitude of the whole company. If he is not rewarded in this world I hope he will be in the next. Lieutenant McManomy of the same company has also been very attentive to the sick. Here is the place for a close observer to see who obeys the scriptural injunction, "Thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself."

LETTER FROM J. P. S.

Madison Courier, September 12, 1846.

ENCAMPED OPPOSITE BARRISTA, August 11, 1846.

Our health keeps tolerably fair; there is on an average about one death per day in our brigade. As yet we have lost but one of our company, a young man of the name of Samuel Brown, from the country. Several of our company are about to get an honorable discharge on account of their health, but I think they are more homesick than anything else. I keep pretty well except now and then a slight affection of the bowels. Major Gorman has just come into our tent and tells us that he has hired carts to haul our water. This is good news, for we would rather work.

A GENEROUS MAN.

Indiana Sentinel, September 12, 1846.

The Cincinnati Commercial states that Captain John Patterson of Belmont County, Ohio, got sick and had to remain at New Orleans and let the Ohio Volunteers go on. When he got able to travel he took passage with some Indiana troops in a small vessel. The craft was cast ashore on Padre Island. All expected to be lost, as they had nothing but a small boat to go on shore with. The boat was lowered, but they could take but a few in, and even they were in a dangerous situation. Patterson was getting into the boat when one of the captains of the Indiana companies addressed him thus: "Captain, if you get on shore safe will you inform my family of my death and how it came about?" Patterson immediately asked him if he had a family and he replied he had. Patterson told him he was a single man and immediately got out of the boat and made the Indiana captain take his place, remarking that he would stay and sink with the vessel, as he had no wife and children to mourn his loss. Fortunately, however, the storm abated; they raised a flag of distress; a revenue cutter went to their aid and all were saved. It was an act on the part of the Ohioan that should be remembered, for few, very few, would do as the gallant captain did.

DROWNED.

We this week, for the first time, have to announce the melancholy news of the death of one of the Marion County Volunteers. The following extract from a letter of Lieutenant C. C. Smith gives the particulars:

Rio Grande, August 18, 1846.

I have news, very bad news, for some of my friends. Some eight or ten of our boys went over to the river for the purpose of hunting, fishing, etc. About dinner time two or three of them came on the opposite bank with a very large jack they had caught, and sent word across for help to bring him over. William Colescott and Luther M. Reck started to swim across. The river, as I have told you before, is very rapid, much more so than the Mississippi. When about midway of the stream Reck called out for help. The boys on the opposite side did not hear for some time, and on this side we had no boat, but as soon as the boys understood what was the matter they jumped into the boat and put out after him. He swam finely, but every once in a while looking back to see if the boat was coming. The boat is a common flat bottom, without oars, and in so swift a stream almost unmanageable. Before it could get within a hundred yards of him he was drowned. Colescott succeeded in landing about half a mile below. This is the first man we have lost and he was one universally beloved, both by the officers and men, and the downcast appearance of the men gives evidence of their heartfelt sorrow, and we all mourn his untimely fate. Every exertion in our power was made to save him, but in vain.

LIEUT. VAN BUREN'S RECRUITS.

Indiana Sentinel, September 23, 1846.

A very high compliment was paid by the commanding major at Newport to our fellow citizens enlisted by Lieutenant Van Buren, for they were said to be the best looking and best behaved of any which had arrived, and so well pleased was the Lieutenant with this specimen of Hoosierdom that the Lieutenant was immediately ordered to return and enlist a few more of the same sort. Lieutenant Van Buren will open his rendezvous at Lafayette, where, no doubt, he will soon fill another company for the same delightful service.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN McDOUGAL.

Indiana Democrat, September 25, 1846.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, September 6, 1846.

The war is now considered at an end, but we shall have to remain here until the treaty of peace is ratified by the Mexican Congress. If everything goes on with any degree of promptitude, we will be able to leave here by the 1st of May next. We are pleasantly situated and in a few days, when our sutler goods arrive, will have everything in the way of delicacies for convalescents. All officers, both of the regular and volunteer corps, say that our situation is the most healthy and pleasant of any in the service. We have a steamboat running daily between the mouth and Brazos Santiago. Captain Lewis of Fort Wayne and myself have employed a very good physician to attend to our companies. We have still a good many sick. Two or three of them who are in the hospital at Point Isabel, the surgeon says, cannot live more than a day or two. Leonard Wood, who is there, is quite sick, and the doctor is undetermined as to the result of his case. Those whom the doctor thinks cannot live are John Johnson, Jerome Lutz and probably Wood. I have some nine lying there and five at Matamoros.

Mr. Morrison is at Matamoros. We expect him down today. Colonel Drake and all the officers are in good health. Major Comstock of Madison is keeping store in Matamoros.

There was quite a fight at the camp below Barita a few days since between two companies of Georgia volunteers. Colonel Baker of one of the Illinois regiments went to the boat where the fight was to quell them. He had one of his companies with him and in the engagement was shot through the neck, the ball coming out of his mouth. There were some four or five left dead on the spot and a great many bayoneted and run in the river. The killed are supposed to be from fifteen to thirty and those wounded by bayonets and swords much larger in number. The Georgians were all chained and taken to Matamoros to await their trial.

CAPTAIN SIMONSON.

Indiana Sentinel, September 30, 1846.

We are informed that our old friend, Captain Simonson, has now enlisted seventy recruits, sixty-six of whom are now at Jefferson Barracks. He is still recruiting for the regiment, his own company being full and twenty-four over, including thirty enlisted by Lieutenant Taylor. Indiana will be well and ably represented in this new regiment in officers and men also. Success to them, say we.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN KINDER.

Indiana Sentinel, September 30, 1846.

Camp Belknap, Near Barita, Mexico, August 19, 1846.

Editor Paoli Patriot—We were no sooner in camp and finally settled, than I was served with a notice that I was appointed Regimental Judge Advocate for our regiment. Today the brigade's court-martial was organized and I am a member. We are now trying five persons of Company K, Captain Walker's, on the charge of attempting to effect a mutiny in the camp. Their cases are not yet determined and may not be for some days. Frequent instances have lately arisen calling for severe punishment. A soldier in Company C (Captain Ford's) was treated to a ride on a rail before the Indiana Brigade for cursing his captain and refusing to obey his orders. Some severe examples will have to be made before this principle of insubordination is quelled.

A STORM AT SEA.

New Orleans Delta, September 30, 1846.

The schooner Edward Tillett, says the Galveston News of the 19th, which left Point Isabel three weeks since for New Orleans with about fifty volunteers on the sick list from Indiana, Mississippi and Alabama, had got within about fifty miles of the Balize at the commencement of the late storm, which struck her with so much violence that she was compelled to run before it under bare poles, and was driven two miles this side of the Sabine Pass on Sunday night, the 7th inst., where she remains high and dry. No lives were lost from the storm, though six of the volunteers died after leaving Point Isabel, four at sea and two after the vessel went ashore. We have been unable to obtain all their names. Among them was a Mr. Hughes and Mr. Chase, from Indiana, and Messrs. Davis and Abstanc, from Mississippi. Captain Payne, U. S. ordnance officer at this post, has repaired to Sabine Pass with provisions, etc., to relieve them.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

Campaign in Mexico, Isaac Reed, First Indiana, September, 1846.

There was considerable sickness among the volunteers in the latter part of September and in October, no doubt resulting in a measure from the troops having been stationed at Camp Belknap, when it was necessary to cross a pond to obtain fresh water. All the lagoons near the mouth of the Rio Grande and Camp Belknap contained salt water, and the only water fit for use was obtained from the Rio Grande. It is proper, however, to remark that there are some fresh water lakes near Matamoros. A great number of the volunteers that remained on the Rio Grande died, and many more were discharged in consequence of being sick and unfit for duty, the First Indiana Regiment at the Mouth suffering more severely than any other. Among the number that died was Lieutenant G. F. Goss, First Regiment, formerly the accomplished teacher of the Female Seminary at Crawfordsville; Captain Robert Mitchell, assistant quartermaster, Second Regiment, and many other men of great moral worth.

Time dragged along slowly, and everything to sadden and nothing to cheer. Grim-visaged countenances reminded us of the decay of nature and the sudden transition from health and vigor to wrecked humanity—the parching fever and feeble step too plainly admonished us that many graves were yawning beneath—as the dead march cast a constant gloom upon our meditations.

In the early part of October, the Third Indiana Regiment was ordered to Matamoros, two companies of which were afterwards stationed at Reynosa.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 6.

Indiana Sentinel, October 10, 1846.

On the 13th of August we were compelled to part with Lieutenant Campbell of the Marion Volunteers. He was esteemed by all who knew him and we regret that his health was impaired and his system so much reduced that he found it necessary to apply for a discharge, which was promptly given. * * * James Lucky of the Mad Anthony Guards died on the 16th. Isaac Harbert of the Fountain Riflemen died on the 18th. Luther Reck of the Marion Volunteers was drowned on the same day in attempting to swim the Rio Grande. Daniel Iseley of the Wabash Invincibles died on the 21st. * * *

On the 22d I took my gun and started for the north, to see what chance for game there was in Texas. * * * After having a long shot with the Tennesseeans, I hastened back to our camp and regretted to learn that Henry Cartright of the Marion Volunteers had breathed his last. On the 23d a rencontre took place between Buck McKinney of the Bartholomew County Company and an Alabamian, in which the latter was badly cut. Both of them are said to be fighting characters, but I never took the trouble to inquire which was the most to blame. * * * Mr. Poff of the Wabash Invincibles and Oliver Browning of the Mad Anthony Guards, died on the 25th. On the 29th we had a very heavy rain at night. The water ran under some tents and wet all the blankets. The next morning

I went to the hospital and beheld a gloomy spectacle. There were sick persons lying about with mud all around them and the ground on which they lay very damp, but fortunately the sun shone out very brightly and soon dried up the mud and the sick did not appear to suffer or take cold from the rain. There is now only six regiments in this camp, three from Indiana, two from Illinois and one from Tennessee. The other regiments that were encamped here have moved up the Rio Grande.

A CHANCE FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, October 10, 1846.

It is reported that the general government contemplates calling into immediate action that part of the 50,000 volunteers from the northern states enrolled during the summer and not yet mustered into service. They will be despatched to Tampico as soon as the cold season sets in, about the end of the present month.

LETTER FROM MR. MORRISON.

Indiana Democrat, October 16, 1846.

Brazos Santiago, September 10, 1846.

Being on business at this point, and finding the government steamer Telegraph about to leave for New Orleans, I avail myself of the opportunity of dropping you a line. The First Indiana Regiment, under Colonel Drake, are in command at the mouth of the Rio Grande, which is considered one of the most pleasant posts on the river. The Second and Third Regiments, under Colonels J. H. Lane and Wm. A. Bowles, are encamped at Camp Belknap, about nine miles by land and sixteen by water above the mouth of the Rio Grande, near Barita, at which place General Lane has his headquarters.

Many of the sick are being discharged and sent home. In fact, all are discharged whom the surgeon shall advise to be discharged, and I think quite a number will appeal to the surgeon as the most easy way to accomplish their desire to return home. I have examined the returns of the surgeons and think the sickness is abating considerably. A few weeks will, by the effect of the autumnal weather, do much to improve the health of the camp.

I believe I forgot to mention that C. C. Smith has been elected First Lieutenant in Captain McDougal's company, in place of Lieutenant Campbell, who returned home on account of sickness. Lieutenant Smith is in fine health and is in good standing with the regiment and his company.

September 30, 3 o'clock p. m.

The mail, since I wrote the foregoing, has just been forwarded by express from Camargo by the way of Matamoros to Point Isabel, thence here. I have just seen a letter from Captain Hardee, dated at Matamoros last night, which says that the spies of General Taylor have just met him and reported that a large Mexican force, amounting at present to at least 6,000, is embodying at Monterey, determined to give him battle if General Taylor advances towards or to the city of Monterey. The letter of Captain Hardee is authentic. The news is received here as true.

GOT OFF EASY.

Indiana Democrat, October 16, 1846.

Many of the papers of this state have published a statement that the man who stabbed Lieutenant Parcel at Camp Whitcomb had been sentenced and shot. This is a mistake. We have it from a reliable source that he was sentenced to carry water for the use of the volunteers for one year, to receive no pay, and then to be drummed out of camp.

Indiana Democrat, October 16, 1846.

We learn from the Shelbyville Reporter that Lieutenant W. W. Alldridge of Captain Conover's company, died at the encampment of the First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers on the ninth of September. He was highly respected in his county and deservedly popular with his company. We were slightly acquainted with the deceased and sincerely regret his early death.

A WARRIOR BOLD.

Bowling Green Globe, October 17, 1846

We have, through the kindness of a friend, been permitted to publish the following letter from Captain John Osborn, under date of Matamoros, September 12, 1846.

Uncle Oliver,

Dear Sir—I am here on business and have just learned that General Taylor has met with resistance at Saltillo, and although we had anticipated no fight, the probability is that we will have a sight at it. We are stationed twenty-five miles below here in Texas. I am very anxious to have a chance to try my spunk. I think I have the grit of '76. You will see shortly from the pen of D. R. Eckles some of our bravery from Old Clay. Fourteen men and myself traveled on foot over the state of Tamalipis, meeting with hundreds of Mexicans. We fired at some and they flew from before us. We are the only choir of Indiana troops that have yet distinguished themselves in any scout.

I am here as a part of my business, to get pay for some of the boys that have got discharged, to wit: John Dalgarn, John Gillespie, Richard Walker, Jesse Walker, William J. Patton and William L. Thomas, who will reach you shortly after this letter and will carry the news of the meeting of the two armies. General Santa Anna is at the head of a large army. Much excitement in this city for fear of an attack tonight. I have no fears myself. Our boys, several are sick, though not dangerous.

Yours, JOHN OSBORN.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 7.

Indiana Sentinel, October 24, 1846.

We left our camp opposite Barita on the 31st of August for the mouth of the Rio Grande and arrived at our place of destination in a few hours. As the boats landed and we got upon shore, we gazed upon our old campground and observed that it was partly under water. This rendered it evident that we had to go to the sand hill and pitch our tents. We were soon on the desert spot and put up our tents in a hurry. It was about as rough as any spot you ever saw. Mr. Reynolds of the Mad Anthony Guards died on the first of September. He was wealthy and offered to pay almost any amount of money if he could be cured. Richard Bell of the Wabash Invincibles died on the 5th. On the 6th we heard of the death of Ray of the Montgomery Volunteers, and Johnson and Lutes of the Marion Volunteers. They died in the hospital at Point Isabel.

On the 11th Colonel Drake gave orders that the captain should give each man several rounds of cartridges, so that we could be ready for a fight at any time. On the 12th, just before tattoo at night, a very athletic looking man rode through our camp and halted near the northeast corner. A squad was raised and he was taken prisoner and kept till morning, when it was found that he was only one of Uncle Sam's men after all. The Second and Third Regiments from Indiana are still stationed at camp near Barita, but I suppose the First Regiment will remain here at the mouth until the volunteers are discharged. In a former sketch I spoke about the rain and the mud and water about the hospital. Lest there should be censure cast upon some unjustly I would state that our station at that place was but temporary, and at this post, where our station is more permanent, bunks are made for the sick and additional means of comfort provided. The following persons have died in the First Regiment: William Cranmore, James Cox, Jackson Lyon of the Fountain Riflemen; Lieutenants Goss, Hopper and Bratton, of the Montgomery Volunteers; John Shelly, of the Hendricks Volunteers; West and McCall, of the Putnam Blues; Buchanan of the Cass County Volunteers, and Josephus Hanna of the Marion Volunteers.

LETTER FROM MR. MORRISON.

Indiana Democrat, October 30, 1846.

Mouth of the Rio Grande, Sept. 18, 1846.

The health of the Indiana troops is certainly improving very visibly. In Colonel Drake's regiment no new cases have been reported for several days, although since I wrote you last there have been several deaths. Among the number is Lieutenant Goss of the Montgomery Volunteers, a very respectable, well-informed and meritorious young man. Also James Ray, John Braton and William U. Hopper, of the same company. In Captain McDougal's company, John Johnson and Jerome Lutz. John Van Vlaricum and Josephus Hana are quite sick, and Van Vlaricum is considerably better. I have succeeded in procuring for our brigade plenty of good rations, and some extra rations, with which they are well supplied. They seem to rejoice much at my arrival, as they had not been well provided for before I reached them. I shall not neglect them so long as the government store-houses contain supplies, and not even then if other markets can furnish supplies.

Within the last week the heat has been very intense, and were it not for the sea breeze it would be absolutely past endurance. You can imagine how hot it may be without any shade, not even a bush as high as your knee, on a sand beach or knoll, in a latitude of 26 degrees and 6 minutes, being the very extreme southern point of the United States. We expect cooler weather by the first of October and live in hopes of better times. No payment has yet been made since the troops left New Albany, but they have been mustered for payment and will be paid shortly.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

Madison Banner, November 4, 1846.

Within the last two weeks our regiment was removed from Burita up to Palo Alto (a small stream that empties into the Bravo) about nine miles below this city. The location was a most beautiful one and if we had encamped there during our whole stay in Texas the lives of many valuable men would have been saved. The ground was perfectly dry and during our stay there the number of men in the hospital was reduced from 100 to 33. The hospital is, at present, under the charge of D. K. Davidson, M. D., of your city, and a member of Captain Sullivan's company, in consequence of the sickness of our surgeon and his assistant. * * * I regret to inform you of the death of Lieutenant Gustavus Goss of the First Regiment. He was a fine fellow, had lived in Madison a long time and made many friends. His talents were of a high order. His grave is on the banks of the Rio Bravo. Lieutenant Eller, of the Third Regiment, died a few days since, and Captain Mitchell, of Lawrence County, died here yesterday. He was quartermaster of the Second Regiment. Major Henry S. Lane is also here in bad health. He has been sick constantly since our arrival. He appears to be recovering. There are about 1,200 sick volunteers in the hospitals at this place. VOLUNTEER.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

Madison Banner, November 4, 1846.

We are pleased to be able to state that the rumor of Captain Sullivan's death is unfounded. He has been extremely ill, but he was recovering from his illness by our latest dates from the army, as the following extract from a letter from him will show:

"MATAMOROS, September 30, 1846.

My health is improving and I will go back to camp this week. My company is now reduced to fifty-seven privates. There has been a great deal of sickness in the regiment. Want of necessaries, even of medicines, has caused a great many deaths. The weather has changed for the better since the equinox and we hope that new cases of sickness will hereafter be less frequent."

VOLUNTEER DEAD.

Indiana Sentinel, November 4, 1846.

Died, on the morning of November 3, at the residence of Mr. Christopher Loucks, Mr. John Pickens, aged about 20 years. This young and gallant volunteer was lately discharged on account of sickness and had reached this city on his way to his home near Peru, Indiana. Worn down by disease and emaciated to the last degree, the fell destroyer overtook him. With the hope of once more beholding his home and of again being embraced in the fond arms of a mother who but lately unclasped them and bid him forth a man, he had urged his way homeward. His race is ended and we have the satisfaction only remaining to state that it was ended among friends who esteemed and respected him.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

Brookville American, November 6, 1846.

Camp Lane, Rio Grande, September 6, 1846.

Dear Sir—In my last I stated that we would soon leave for Camargo, all of which, by the way, was a great mistake, for as yet we have seen nothing of it, and I am strongly inclined to believe we never shall, unless we bear our own expenses, for Indiana troops are but seldom called for. * * * And now for ourselves. As our location is much better and the place more healthy, it is reasonable to suppose that we have less sickness in camp, which is a fact by one hundred per cent. One time we had in the hospital 243 sick; now we have sixty-one sick in the whole regiment. We have discharged ninety-six by reason of surgeon's certificate, among whom are four from Franklin, to wit: John Miller, Willis Moore, Andrew Berry and William Landfair, who will be at home in a few weeks. I think they could all have got well here without going home. I am but little in favor of discharges. The deaths in the said regiment, since our departure, have been forty-five. Not so much as we had anticipated, by any means. In short, we have done fine during our stay among the enemy. Many thought we would soon die off in Texas, but I doubt if we had remained at home if we would have fared much better. This is all the news I have that would be interesting, and therefore remain, Yours, etc.,

J. M. MYERS.

FROM AN OFFICER OF THE THIRD INDIANA.

Madison Banner, November 11, 1846.

Matamoros, Mexico, October 14, 1846.

Editor Banner— * * * We are very much afraid here that a shipload of discharged Indianians was lost about three weeks ago in crossing the gulf. Among them were Captain McLain of Allen County, Adjutant Barbour of Columbus, and J. W. Gordon of Ripley. They have now been absent near one month and we have no news from them, although some of them were entrusted with commissions in New Orleans that would cause correspondence with their friends here. We hope they are all with their friends at home, but we fear they are in the deep sea buried. They were all discharged from the service on account of bad health. This campaign is costing Indiana some of her finest young men. We have buried at least 100 of them here. An active campaign would not cost more lives. Indeed the genuine horrors of war are seen in the hospital and the camp, and do not belong to the field of battle. A few weeks ago there were 1,400 sick men in the military hospitals of this place, besides the sick who were in the regimental hospitals. To mend the matter our medicine chest is empty. Really things are conducted here on a most beautiful system.

A VOLUNTEER.

A STAMPEDE.

New Orleans Commercial-Bulletin, November 14, 1846.

The fifteen hundred mules belonging to the United States have been kept for some time about two miles above this city, have made a regular stampede, and breaking through their enclosure have scattered in every direction up and down the coast and into the swamp. A gentleman who is our informant and saw the rush, says it was the most magnificent sight he ever witnessed as they rushed off at full speed.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

New Orleans Commercial-Bulletin, November 14, 1846.

We undestand that six hundred of the new Mounted Rifle Regiment are hourly expected here by way of the river and will immediately embark for the Rio Grande. This is the regiment commanded by Colonel P. F. Smith, and we learn that it is one of the finest bodies of men ever organized.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 10.

Indiana Sentinel, November 14, 1846.

Several men in the First Regiment have been sick for some time. Their diseases do not appear to be very violent, but seem to be hard to cure. One of the Hendricks Volunteers was buried on the 2d of October, and one of the Putnam Blues on the 3d. There were no more deaths in the regiment until the 12th, when Mr. Bell of the Wabash Invincibles died.

On the 4th a detachment of nearly two hundred men was detailed to escort upward of one hundred wagons from our camp to Matamoros. This detachment was in command of Captain Milroy and Captain Lewis; Captain Milroy recruited out of the Fountain Riflemen and Captain Lewis out of the Mad Anthony Guards. Besides, there were four from the Logansport company, four from the Indianapolis company and one or two from the Putnam company joined us. * * *

Captain Robert Mitchell, A. Q. M., died at Matamoros on the 8th of October. Captain Mitchell was well known as an estimable citizen of Lawrence County, Indiana. All the volunteers who knew him deeply lamented his death. The health of the regiment is improving, there being hardly enough medicine in the whole regiment to either kill or cure. Calomel makes great havoc among the soldiers, according to the common sense view of the subject. I make no pretensions to medical knowledge, but I should be sorry if I had not yet made the discovery after seeing all the walking skeletons on their way home from Camargo, Matamoros and all the other places where troops are stationed. C. C. Smith has left here for home.

FURLOUGHS GRANTED ENLISTED MEN.

Madison Courier, November 14, 1846.

We learn, says the Louisville Democrat of the 12th inst, by an officer of the First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, who arrived in our city on board the "Cincinnati," that Colonel Bowles, of the Second Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, has returned home on a furlough of sixty days. Captain Eakles, of the First Indiana, and Captains Gresham, Evans, Graham and Dennis, of the Second Indiana, and Lieutenant Davis, of the First, will also return on a furlough for the same period, beside about seventy non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the Indiana Volunteers.

DEATHS AMONG INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, November 18, 1846.

In the list of deaths in the general hospital at Matamoros which occurred since October 1st, published in the New Orleans Delta of the 3d, we find the following names: J. W. Waltz, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Company D.; James Nicholson, First Regiment; R. Arnold, Third Regiment; — Richardson, First Regiment.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Brookville American, November 20, 1846.

Camp Clark, October 16, 1846.

Friend Clarkson— * * * There is but little security in this place. On the evening of our arrival we lost one of our sergeants, who was murdered in one of the restaurants for his money, but he had none by him. His name was Phillip Love, of Columbus. A fine, peaceable fellow. He was killed by two Americans, who have been arrested and sent to New Orleans for trial. This, however, is a common thing. Almost every day things of this kind take place, and if a fellow isn't careful of his head he is very apt to lose it.

The health of our regiment is remarkably good. But few cases of sickness yet remain in camp and they are not of recent date. All our boys are well and in good spirits, save for Colonel McCarty, who has a small turn of chills and fever. J. M. M.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF VOLUNTEERS.

Madison Banner, November 25, 1846.

We find the following in the Matamoros Flag of October 28: "We do not know whose province it is, but it is the bounden duty of somebody to adopt measures for the support and proper treatment of several volunteers who have been roaming about the streets for the last week or two, apparently disordered in their intellects and giving evidence of having been brought to this state of wretchedness by sickness and suffering. It is not proper that they should be suffered to depend upon the charity of strangers to obtain the wherewith to subsist and kept in a situation where they are daily exposed to the gibes, insults and even kicks of the Mexicans. We saw one of these poor fellows rudely shoved from a hackel door on Sunday last where he had no doubt entered, as he does daily the houses of our citizens, to procure something to eat or to gratify an insane curiosity.

"Another one of them has proved exceedingly troublesome by entering, unasked, different boarding houses about town or wherever he sees any eating going on, and seating himself, without ceremony, at the table. A seat next to him is anything but pleasant, as he is neither very tasty in apparel, cleanly in appearance nor engaging in conversation. They should be properly provided for until sent home and it should be the duty of some one to see that no American volunteer has to beg a Mexican for a meal's victuals."

Madison Courier, November 28, 1846.

Mr. W. B. Custer, a volunteer in Captain Sullivan's company, died at Matamoros on the second instant.

St. Louis Union, November 30, 1846.

Company "G," United States Mounted Riflemen, commanded by Captain Simonson, and numbering seventy-six men, embarked yesterday afternoon for New Orleans on board the steamer "Champlain."

Campaign in Mexico, Isaac Reed, First Indiana, November, 1846.

We now come to a new epoch in the history of the Indiana Brigade. The officers having failed in their efforts to have their commands become a part of the Tampico expedition, the attention of the Indianians was again turned to a forward movement towards Saltillo. General Patterson had some time previous issued conditional marching orders for the Indiana brigade, which were in substance as follows: General Lane will proceed to Monterey with his brigade (except Colonel Drake's regiment, which will remain at the mouth of the Rio Grande) as soon as the Tennessee Cavalry arrives at Matamoros. Colonel Clark will inform General Lane of the time of the arrival of the Tennessee Cavalry. But Colonel Clark neglected to give this information to General Lane, consequently there was considerable delay in the march. The first intimation that the men of the First Regiment had of the existence of marching orders came from men directly from Camargo, who took occasion to say that General Patterson was complaining of General Lane for not being on the march with his brigade. This account was first considered fabulous, but its truth was afterward confirmed, as well as the development of the fact that the delay was in consequence of the neglect of Colonel Clark. After this delay General Lane received unconditional orders to proceed to Monterey with the Second and Third Regiments. Requisition was immediately made for transportation, but General Lane expressed his deep regret that any portion of his command should be left in the rear—he had every confidence in Colonel Drake to sustain himself in any emergency, and no less confidence in his regiment, and it was determined not to let the opportunty pass without making one more effort in behalf of the First Regiment. He accordingly sent his aid (Lieutenant A. L. Robinson) to Matamoros to see General Patterson, who had just arrived from Camargo. Colonel Drake would probably have gone, but Major (since Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry S. Lane was at Matamoros, and the Colonel had every confidence that he would leave nothing undone to promote the advance of the First Regiment. Before they returned, unfavorable news reached the First Regiment, which, together with the orders already issued, seemed to put an end to the prospect of their advance. On the 5th of December, Colonel Drake, at the evening parade, addressed his soldiers. He frankly told them that the assurances that he had received from officers high in rank had led him to believe that they would be advanced into the interior; but it was now his painful duty to announce the fact that his regiment had no marching orders, and would probably remain at the mouth of the Rio Grande during the remainder of its term of service. He said, that the faithfulness with which the soldiers under his command had discharged their duty on all occasions, and their anxiety to do service on the battle-field, was a sufficient guaranty that they would sustain him in his efforts to carry out the orders of the commander-in-chief. The ranks of the regiment, said the Colonel, have been reduced, not upon the battlefield, where the American soldier is ever ready to sacrifice his life in his country's cause, but in a position exposed to the disease of the climate, the ravages of which have been far more destructive than the battles in which our arms have been victorious, and our brave countrymen won imperishable laurels.

When Colonel Drake concluded his remarks, sadness was depicted on every countenance, occasioned by the melancholy reflection that we were still to remain in inactivity near the sandhill which had been the sepulchre of so many of our companions.

But the scene was soon changed. At night Major Lane returned, and announced the fact that General Patterson pledged himself that he would make out orders for the First Regiment to proceed to Monterey. * * * This was received with emotions of great joy, and the night of the 5th of December was the most jolly night we had during our service.

* * * * * * * * * * *

On the 10th of December, the First Regiment embarked for Camargo. The Third embarked some days previous and the Second about the same time. The First arrived at Camargo on the 14th, the Second about the same time, while the Third, having arrived sooner, had their mules broke to harness and were on the march on the 16th. The First and Second left on the 19th. The soldiers of all these regiments had to take wild mules for the train and break them before they could march. These wild mules were enclosed in a small yard at Camargo, where Mexicans were employed to lasso them, and deliver them over to the soldiers.

The First and Second regiments had not proceeded far on the march before Brigadier-General Lane received orders from Brigadier-General Marshall to send the First Regiment back to the Rio Grande. This, as well as another order from the same source, General Lane declined to obey, and the officers of the First Regiment sustained him in his position. General Lane wrote to General Marshall, stating to him the reason which he had for not obeying his orders. It is understood that he took the position that he could not obey Brigadier-General Marshall's order because he (General L.) was under marching orders of Major-General Patterson, an officer superior in rank to Brigadier-General Marshall. The First and Second regiments continued the march, while General Lane hurried on to Monterey to report his brigade to General Taylor.

When General Lane arrived at Monterey General Taylor was about to leave for Victoria. General Lane reported his command to be on the march for Monterey, when General Taylor issued an order to General Lane to send the First Regiment back—eight companies to garrison Matamoros and two companies to garrison the mouth of the Rio Grande. This order was received by Colonel Drake on the 24th of December, when the regiment was crossing a creek at Corristos, seven miles south of Ceralvo. The regiment encamped at that place, and on the following day commenced a counter march.

The Second Regiment continued on to Monterey, and arrived at the camp on this side of the city on the 27th of December. The Third Indiana Regiment had left the camp for Saltillo. The Second Regiment took up the line of march on the 29th of December and arrived at Camp Butler, near the city of Saltillo, on the 1st of January, 1847.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

Madison Banner, December 2, 1846.

The ladies of Madison, who for the last week or two have been assiduously laboring to make up a suitable present of clothing and other necessaries for our volunteers, who, at the call of their country so promptly left the comforts and luxuries of home for the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, make this last appeal to the patriotism and generosity of their fellow citizens. From the statements in various letters and from the accounts published in the American Flag (a Matamoros paper) it is evident that many of our volunteers have suffered much unnecessary hardship and that the sick have felt the want of many little comforts that their small pay would not supply and which friends at home would gladly make up if in their power.

The opportunity is now offered of sending directly to them whatever may be collected together for that purpose. Such articles as strong boots, Canton flannel, socks, muslin, black tea for the sick, etc., will be gladly received by the committee, who meet every day at the house of Judge Sullivan, and who pledge themselves for the faithful distribution of the same. Eight pairs of shoes, 72 shirts, 35 pairs of drawers, 28 comforts and 43 pairs of socks are now ready, besides what is sent by individuals to their immediate friends. The ladies wish enough to supply every man in the two companies not otherwise provided for.

DECEASED VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, December 2, 1846.

The following list of deceased volunteers in the First Regiment of Indiana troops was kindly furnished Major A. F. Morrison by Mr. Isham T. Beck. It embraces all of the deaths which have occurred since the formation of the regiment up to the 28th day of October, 1846, and will be of much interest to the friends of the volunteers, as well as the public generally. A respectful notice of their decease is but a small tribute to their memory, for although they sleep in the sterile sands of a foreign land, and the spot is scarcely remembered where they lie, their memory should be held in sacred regard; for they have fallen martyrs to their patriotic ardor and have sacrificed their lives at the shrine of public duty in their zeal to defend the rights and honor of their country:

CAPTAIN MILROY'S COMPANY OF WABASH INVINCIBLES.

John E. Gearhard, Daniel Iseley, John Poff, Hugh Price, Spencer Robertson, Custis Richardson, Thomas Sandrum, James W. Foster, Michael Bell, privates; George M. Erwin, first corporal; James H. Armstrong, fourth sergeant; William H. Craiger, Alfred W. Cox.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS' COMPANY OF PUTNAM BLUES.

Henry Hyatt, X. A. West, Clark Powers, James McCall, privates.

CAPTAIN LASELLE'S COMPANY OF CASS VOLUNTEERS.

William H. Buchanan, Caleb B. Hopkinson, privates.

CAPTAIN LEWIS' COMPANY OF WAYNE GUARDS.

Dennis Keaton, Alexander Kirkley, Albert F. Royce, privates; Isaac R. Hazell, fourth corporal.

CAPTAIN CRAWFORD'S COMPANY OF HENDRICKS VOLUNTEERS.

Henry Hart, James Todd. William McAllister, Lewis L. Pounds, John Lewis, John Shelby, Larkin Bird, George Dickinson, privates; Lewis D. Carter, first sergeant.

CAPTAIN M'LAIN'S COMPANY OF MAD ANTHONY GUARDS.

Oliver Browning, Joseph Reynolds, Daniel Eldred, privates; James M. Luckey, third corporal.

CAPTAIN ALLEN MAY'S COMPANY OF MONTGOMERY VOLUNTEERS.

James Wray, William U. Hopper, James Nicholson, John Bratton, Thomas Buckles, privates; Fenelon Goss, first lieutenant; George D. Powers, second lieutenant (thrown from hack in New Albany); David Hawk.

CAPTAIN M'DOUGALL'S COMPANY OF MARION VOLUNTEERS.

Luther M. Beck (drowned in the Rio Grande), Henry Cartwright, John Johnson, Jerome Loots, Josephus Hanna, John T. Morrow, John H. Vanblaricum, Edward Malone, privates; John Payton, first corporal.

CAPTAIN WILSON'S COMPANY OF WABASH RANGERS.

Michael O'Neal, William Reeves, Richard Bell, John Denton, privates.

CAPTAIN EVANS' COMPANY OF FOUNTAIN RIFLEMEN.

Henry Elliott (killed by falling through the hatchway of a ship), Henry Updike, Isaac Harbert, William Cranmore, James Co, Washington Jackson Lyon, privates.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE INDIANA MILITIA TO THE GOVERNOR, DECEMBER 4, 1846.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, December 4, 1846.

To His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor, and the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana:

It becomes my duty, under the law, to lay before you a statement of the military affairs of Indiana for the year 1846, which is now respectfully submitted.

Since nothing of unusual importance occurred prior to the requisition on us for troops for the war with the Mexican Republic, a brief statement of some facts connected with that requisition is thought not to be deemed inappropriate.

That the response of Indiana to the call of the President may be appreciated, it is well to remember that since our State organization no call to meet foreign arms had previously been made upon the chivalry of our people; that a long and profound peace had been followed by an almost total dissolution of our entire military system, and that hence, when the requisition of the President reached the Commander-in-Chief of our State militia he could not order out to beat up for volunteers a single organized division, brigade or regiment, for the plain reason that none existed. That Congress, in the exigency of the moment, had not furnished in advance the means to pay the expenses of our volunteers from their homes to the place of rendezvous, and that, under these circumstances, the appeal was of necessity made to the individual patriotism of the people of the State. It was then, under such and numerous other disadvantages, we received the call, which will be borne in mind while you read the following statement of facts in relation to the compliance on our part with the requisition.

The acknowledgment of the existence of war between this and the Republic of Mexico passed Congress and received the approval of the President on the 13th of May. A requisition by the President on Indiana for three regiments of infantry or riflemen was received by the Governor on the 21st of the same month,, and on the next day his proclamation calling for volunteers, accompanied with the memoranda of information, was received and sent through the post office to every county in the State.

The first general order was issued and distributed on the 4th, the second on the 5th, third on the 8th, fourth on the 10th and fifth on the 15th of June. On the 10th of June the requisition was full. Thirty companies had been organized, tendered their services, been accepted and ordered to rendezvous near New Albany. On the 20th of June each of the thirty companies ordered arrived at Camp Whitcomb, ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. Not one company was ordered that did not appear, and every company ordered was there at the hour.

Thus, in less than a month from the call an army of two thousand five hundred and fifty-three men was raised from civil life, bid adieu to the associations of home, marched from all parts of the State and pitched their tents on the banks of the Ohio, ready to move to the seat of war, then on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Notice that the requisition was full was immediately given, and yet so intense had become the enthusiasm of our people that within seven days twenty-two other companies tendered their services and asked permission to join their brethren in arms. Besides those mentioned companies were forming all over the State, but not completed because they had learned it was too late.

On the 24th of June the thirty companies were organized into three regiments, which composed the Indiana brigade then organized; and on the very next day each regiment elected its field officers, who were then commissioned.

The following exhibits the organization of the brigade, names of the commissioned officers of the brigade, regiments and captains of companies, to wit:

Indiana Brigade—Joseph Lane, Brigadier-General.

FIRST REGIMENT.

James P. Drake, Colonel Commandant; Christian C. Nave, Lieutenant-Colonel; Henry S. Lane, Major. Composed of the following companies, to wit:

Man Anthony Guards, Allen County; Captain J. W. McLain.

Wayne Guards, Allen County; Captain D. W. Lewis.

Wabash Rangers, Miami County; Captain J. W. Wilson.

Cass County Volunteers, Cass County; Captain S. S. Tipton.

Wabash Invincibles, Carroll County; Captain R. H. Milroy.

Fountain Volunteers, Fountain County; Captain R. M. Evans.

Montgomery Volunteers, Montgomery County; Captain H. S. Lane.

Hendricks County Volunteers, Hendricks County; Captain Christian C. Nave.

Marion Volunteers, Marion County; Captain J. P. Drake.

SECOND REGIMENT.

William A. Bowles, Colonel Commandant, elected in Texas to fill the vacancy of Colonel J. Lane, promoted; William R. Haddon, Lieutenant-Colonel; James A. Cravens, Major. Composed of the following companies:

Sullivan Volunteers, Sullivan County; Captain J. W. Briggs.

Clay County Volunteers, Clay County; Captain J. Osborn.

Greene County Volunteers, Greene County; Captain L. H. Rosseau.

Lawrence Greys, Lawrence County; Captain H. Davis.

Hoosier Boys, Orange County; Captain William A. Bowles.

Washington Riflemen, Washington County; Captain A. Dennis.

Posey Guards, Washington County; Captain N. Kimball.

Indiana Riflemen, Vanderburgh County; Captain W. Walker.

Spencer Greys, Floyd County; Captain W. L. Sanderson.

Lanesville Legion, Harrison County; Captain C. Gresham.

THIRD REGIMENT.

James H. Lane, Colonel Commandant (resigned and succeeded by Captain S. Lasselle). elected Major and succeeded by Captain J. B. Powers, who has been succeeded by Captain Allen May; elected Lieutenant-Colonel and succeeded by Captain S. C. Crawford; elected Colonel and succeeded by Captain John McDougal; elected Colonel and succeeded by Captain T. B. Kinder; William M. McCarty, Lieutenant-Colonel; Willis A. Gorman, Major. Composed of the following companies, to wit:

Johnson Guards, Johnson County; Captain D. Allen.

Brown County Blues, Brown County; Captain J. Taggart.

Shelby Riflemen, Shelby County; Captain V. Conover.

Monroe Guards, Monroe County; Captain J. Sluss.

Bartholomew Volunteers, Bartholomew County; Captain I. S. Boardman.

Dearborn Volunteers, Dearborn County; Captain J. H. Lane; elected Colonel and succeeded by Captain George Dunn.

Switzerland Riflemen, Switzerland County; Captain S. Carter.

Washington Guards, Jefferson County; Captain W. Ford.
Madison Rifles, Jefferson County; Captain T. S. Sullivan.
Clark Guards, Clark County; Captain T. W. Gibson.

By order of the Governor the Adjutant-General repaired to New Albany to aid in the foregoing organization. The brigade organized as above had all embarked for Mexico on the 12th of July.

It had been predicted in some quarters that to meet this call Indiana would have to resort to a draft. We point with pride to the above facts as a standing refutation of all such predictions. We have no cause to blush for the answer we made to the call of our county, nor shall we, as we confidently trust, for the men we sent to represent us on the field of battle.

The attention of the Legislature is again respectfully called to the subject of a thorough organization of the State militia. Hitherto public opinion, the basis of our laws, it is thought, has been averse. It was said: "We shall have no more war." But this is now proven to be untrue and a state of actual hostilities has excited among the masses an intense military spirit. But should the present war terminate soon, as is much desired, what assurance have we that the jealous eye of monarchial Europe will not seek a quarrel with us, in which we shall have to meet her potent arms, principally, too, with State militia? For, while it is the policy of monarchies to maintain heavy standing forces, it is ours to keep but small ones; and hence, in our republic great reliance must be placed on a well-organized State militia.

It may be proper here to repeat the substance of what was said in my last annual report on the importance of organizing to secure our proper quota of the public arms. We draw under an imperfect report of our strength made in 1832, representing our strength to be only 53,913 men liable to the performance of military duty, which gives us in 1846 about 430 muskets worth some $6,020. Our population has more than doubled since that time and hence a correct report now would entitle us to some $13,020 worth of arms. We lose, then, annually some $7,000 worth of arms, which in the short period of ten years, without counting past losses or future increase of population, would amount to the sum of $70,000. A correct return by actual enrollment will secure these arms, and nothing else will do it, as will more fully appear by reference to a correspondence between the War Department and this office, herewith communicated, in consequence of the important information given on the part of the War Department, to which your attention is respectfully called.

This, of itself, upon the plainest principles of political economy, to say nothing of the claims of patriotism, is, it would seem, a sufficient reason for an organization. By reference to the report of the Quartermaster-General you will perceive that under the existing law requiring bond for the safe keeping and return of the public arms, they are now preserved.

It is believed that the public mind is now not only fully prepared for, but actually demands, such organization. This state of the public will is strongly indicated, as well from the tone of correspondents from all parts of the State, as by the following comparison of the business of this office in 1845 with that of 1846, in which it is shown to have been some eleven times greater in the latter than in the former year, to wit:

Communications received and answered in 1845	65
Communications received and answered in 1846	724
Commissions ordered, procured and forwarded in 1845	125
Commissions ordered, procured and forwarded in 1846	1,320

The following exhibits the number of the above 1,320 commissions which were issued to each of the kinds of militia, to wit:

To the district militia of the State	502
To the independent militia of the State	594
To the volunteers of the War with Mexico (to fill vacancies)	32
To the twenty-two companies reported too late for said service	66
Total from 1st December, 1845, to 4th December, 1846, as above.	1,320

No official reports have been received of the strength of divisions or brigades in the district militia during the past year, though from unofficial statements it is believed some three brigades have been organized during that time, as also a number of regiments. But one regiment, however, has reported its strength.

There have been organized during the past year in the independent militia of the State as follows, to wit:

New companies	144
New regiments formed of said companies	5
New and separate battalions	5

Besides which several of the twenty-two companies raised for the Mexican War but too late for acceptance, it is understood, have identified themselves with the independent militia.

The foregoing statements of facts in relation to the military operations in our State for the past year evidently show that no State in the Union has made a more energetic and patriotic response to the late call upon her chivalry to meet a perfidious foe than has Indiana. They also show, it is believed, that our people are ready for a full military organization, by giving the strongest proof that could be given, that is, that the work has extensively and rapidly commenced. It is hoped that the Legislature at an early period of their session will give the subject their careful consideration. If, in their opinion, it be considered expedient to organize, an efficient law will of course be required—either a new code or a thorough revision of the old one, curing what defects soever may be found to exist.

And it is respectfully suggested that the laws governing the independent and district militia be bound in one volume.

Much inconvenience has been experienced by the militia for the want of books of tactics, there being none with which to furnish them.

It is proper here to state that the envelopes used in the office during the past year have been furnished by the Secretary, and the paper by the Treasurer of State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR JAMES WHITCOMB, DELIVERED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

DECEMBER 8, 1846.

After repeated attempts on the part of the United States for an honorable adjustment of all existing differences with the Mexican government, consisting in part of the accumulated wrongs and injuries committed on citizens of the United States, in their persons and property, for more than twenty years, our amicable relations with that power were suddenly terminated on the 24th of April last by the invasion of our territory by a Mexican force, and the shedding of the blood of our own citizens upon our own soil.

This event was duly communicated to Congress by the President of the United States on the 11th of May last, for the consideration of that branch of the government, which by a vote nearly approaching to unanimity passed an act, approvel on the 13th of the same month, recognizing the war thus commenced on the part of Mexico, as existing between the two powers, and authorizing the President to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding 50,000 for its speedy and energetic prosecution.

By a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 16th of the same month, and received late in the evening of the 21st, enclosing a copy of the act referred to, I was requested on the part of the President, to call for three regiments from this State to serve as infantry or riflemen, and to cause them to be organized at the earliest practicable period, preparatory to their being moved towards the seat of war. In compliance with this request my proclamation dated the 22d of May was issued, inviting our citizen soldiers to repair to the standard of their country.

This call found our citizens peacefully engaged in their ordinary pursuits, scarcely dreaming of this invasion of our soil by a foreign foe, how faithless soever past events had shown that foe to be. Our military organization, during a peace of thirty years, was broken up and in ruins. No funds had been provided by law to be advanced to the volunteers before they should reach the place of rendezvous, either for clothing, for provisions or for the expenses of transportation. It is true the United States had made ample provision for each of these objects, but payment could not be made to volunteers until they should be inspected and mustered into the service. What the volunteer stood in need of, therefore, was a friendly hand to advance to him, or to the proper officer for his use, the amount of these necessary expenses until being accepted into the service of the United States, he should receive from the paymaster his due allowance for these expenses, out of which he would thus be enabled to replace the money advanced for his benefit.

Such were a few of the obstacles that, according to the predictions of some, threatened to prevent the raising by the time required of Indiana's quota of troops.

But these and all other difficulties were met and overcome, principally from the ranks of our young men, who are their country's defense in the hour of danger, and its pride and hope in the time of peace. They flew to the standard of their country with an alacrity and enthusiasm that challenge our admiration and prove that when allowed to share in the perils of the battle field, their bravery is destined to shed an additional lustre on the brilliant victories which have already crowned our arms. By the 10th of June, only eighteen days from the issuing of the proclamation, the whole thirty companies were reported to the Executive, and within a few days after twenty-two additional companies were offered ready for service. Their disappointment was great when informed that the requisition was already full, and that the services of no more troops could be received from Indiana. Many other companies in various parts of the State, and in different stages of organization, were, much to their regret, compelled to disband on receipt of this intelligence.

Our three regiments were concentrated at New Albany, not only in ample time, in the opinion of the proper officers of the regular army, but from two to three weeks sooner than the means of their transportation by steamers could be furnished by the United States.

An arrangement was made with several branches of the State Bank by which they agreed to advance on the draft of the Executive means to aid in clothing, subsisting and transporting the volunteers, looking to the government for repayment The whole sum drawn by the Executive under this arrangement was $5,218.78. of which $3,718.78 was drawn from the Indianapolis branch, and the residue, being $1,500, from that at Madison. The whole amount drawn was applied to the objects in question, excepting $47.78 of the last named sum, which, remaining unexpended, has been returned to the Madison branch, leaving yet due to that institution $1,452.22.

As the only payment made by the United States to the volunteers before they left Indiana, was for clothing, no part of that was retained to pay the money advanced to them for other objects, unless with their own consent. If objection was made and after full explanation persisted in by a single volunteer, the retention as to the entire company of which he was a member was necessarily deferred until the time of receiving the allowance specially made for such objects.

Some companies not needing the whole of their clothing pay for immediate use, consented to the retention, in some cases of the whole, in others of a part of what was due from them, it making no difference to them in the end, out of what payment it should be retained.

Under this regulation there was retained, with the consent of the volunteers, for the loan advanced by the branch at Indianapolis, $3,108.59 before the troops left New Albany, which has since been duly paid over and credited on the books of the bank, leaving a balance due to it of $610.19, amounting, with the balance due to the branch at Madison, to $2,062.41.

The Executive was also officially advised that the branch at Fort Wayne advanced from $1,200 to $1,300 (the precise sum not being now recollected) to an agent appointed for that purpose by that institution, by whom it was expended for the benefit of the two companies raised at that place. The branch at Lawrenceburg also advanced $740 for the company raised in Dearborn County, which it is understood has been repaid, although no formal communication to that effect has been received from the branch.

Measures have been taken by the Paymaster-General, and by a letter addressed to Brigadier-General Lane of the Indiana volunteers, to have the balance due the branches at Madison, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne retained out of the moneys provided by the United States for the expenses of the volunteers, to whose uses the advances were applied. But as some delay may occur before this can be done, as some of it may never be received on account of deaths or discharges from the service before payment, and as some interest will be due on the loans, it is recommended that an appropriation be early made to cover the whole amount due.

This course is the more proper, as with but one exception these advances were made on the faith of the State, and the amount hereafter retained would, in case of an appropriation, be paid into the State Treasury.

Before closing this topic it is felt to be due to the character of our citizens to publicly acknowledge the numerous instances in which many of the volunteers were promptly supplied by their generous and patriotic neighbors with clothing, provisions, wagons for their transportation and with refreshment on their way to the place of rendezvous. This was the more creditable, as generally speaking, no remuneration for these deeds of kindness was expected, and it could hardly be hoped that they would ever be heard of beyond the bounds of a limited acquaintance.

The moneys drawn to aid in raising the troops were disbursed from time to time, according to a prescribed plan, on accounts and vouchers regularly and systematically rendered, which are filed away and open for inspection.

Documents relating to the military operations referred to are hereby submitted.

By the accompanying report of the Adjutant-General it will be seen that the business of that office has greatly increased within the past, as compared with the preceding year. The letters received and answered by him in the year 1845 amounted to but sixty-five, while they amounted to 724 in 1846. The commissions ordered and forwarded through his office in the former year amounted to but 125, while in the latter year they amounted to 1,320. Deducting from this number the 224 commissions issued to the volunteers sent to the seat of war, and to the additional companies raised for that service, but not received, and still the increase of the number of commissions issued in the year 1846 over those issued in 1845 shows that the war in which the United States are engaged has excited a strong and growing military feeling throughout the State. It is well worthy of your consideration whether this state of things does not indicate a call on the part of the people for an organization of the militia.

Deeply as a state of war with any nation is to be regretted, there is no alternative unless a disposition for peace is manifested on both sides.

Many who feel indifferent or even averse to such an organization in a state of peace regard it as necessary in time of war. It is uncertain how soon another call may be made on us for additional forces. Had our militia been organized at the time it is evident that the raising of our troops would have been facilitated and hastened by merely calling on the proper officers to order out their respective commands and beat up for volunteers on parade, thus saving much time and securing the advantage of the force of example and the enthusiasm of numbers.

Another advantage attending such an organization would be found in its enabling the State to return our full military strength to the War Department as a basis on which to draw our quota of the public arms.

As they are now drawn on the last return made, in 1832, we are annually deprived of more than one-half of the arms to which we are entitled, arising to the great increase in our population since that time.

Your more extended opportunities, however, have better enabled you to ascertain the public will upon this subject, by which we should be governed.

While speaking of the increased labors of the Adjutant-General during the past year, it is due to that officer to express my deep sense of the important aid received from him in the raising of our volunteers. So pressing were the duties of his office, and so unremitting were his exertions from the time the call upon Indiana was first made until our troops were embarked at New Albany (to which place we had repaired on their concentration at that point), that his entire time was necessarily withdrawn from his ordinary avocations. Having no clerical assistance, his nights during that period were generally devoted, until a late hour, to the public service. The far greater part of his time since has been occupied with his military correspondence. I commend him to your favorable consideration for an additional compensation for these services, and also, in view of the present and prospective increase of his regular duties, that his salary be also increased.

By the report of the Quartermaster-General, herewith submitted, it will appear that since his last annual report he has succeeded in collecting arms distributed previously to the year 1842, and for which bonds appear not to have been taken, to the amount of 793 pieces, consisting of muskets, rifles, sabres and pistols, and that there have been repaired during the same period 1,176 pieces of similar description, besides 400 holsters and cartridge boxes; all of which have thus been rendered fit for actual service. It will also be seen that by receiving a portion of our quota of public arms from the ordnance office, in cavalry, rifle and infantry accoutrements, to replace such as had been lost or destroyed, a number of arms to which they are made appurtenant have thus at a comparatively small expense been rendered available for service. The suggestions in the same report as to security and transportation of the public arms, are respectfully urged upon your consideration. The fidelity and energy of this officer in the discharge of his official duties are worthy of commendation, and as his labors are now much greater than formerly, it is submitted whether he is not also entitled to an increase of compensation.

Arms have hitherto been distributed in the order in which they are applied for by organized companies. It is recommended that this rule be so modified by law as in all cases to give the preference to such companies as may pledge themselves to stand ready for actual service at the first call of their country.

THE GOVERNOR THANKS THE CITIZENS FOR KINDNESS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, December 8, 1846.

Before closing this topic it is felt to be due to the character of our citizens to publicly acknowledge the numerous instances in which many of the volunteers were promptly supplied by their generous and patriotic neighbors with clothing, provisions, wagons for their transportation and with refreshments on their way to the place of rendezvous. This was the more creditable as, generally speaking, no remuneration for these deeds of kindness was accepted, and it could scarcely be hoped that they would ever be heard of beyond the bounds of a limited acquaintance.

THE GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS INCREASE IN SALARY OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Indiana Sentinel, December 8, 1846.

While speaking of the increased labors of the Adjutant-General during the past year it is due to that officer to express my deep sense of the important aid received from him in the raising of our volunteers. So pressing were the duties of his office and so unremitting were his exertions from the time the call upon Indiana was first made until our troops were embarked at New Albany (to which place he had repaired on their concentration at that point), that his entire time was necessarily withdrawn from his ordinary avocations. Having no clerical assistance, his nights during that period were generally devoted until a late hour to the public service. The far greater part of his time since has been occupied with his military correspondence. I commend him to your favorable consideration for an additional compensation for these services, and also in view of the present and prospective increase of his regular duties, that his salary be also increased.

ARRIVE AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans Picayune, December 8, 1846.

Captain John S. Simonson, Company G, Mounted Riflemen, arrived yesterday with his command, numbering seventy-seven men, rank and file. Lieutenants Taylor, Russell, Gibbs and Frost also came down with the command, but we are unable to say which of these gentlemen properly belong to the company. The troop landed at Lafayette and rode through the city to the barracks, making a very fine appearance. The corps is composed of sturdy looking young men and all are well mounted.

THE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Indiana Sentinel, December 17, 1846.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., December 10, 1846.

Dear Chaplain—Some ten or twelve days ago I found time to commence an epistle to you. It was in the evening and I had got as far as the third page when I was called from my room for a few minutes. On my return I found my room full of smoke, paper and newspapers, letters, books, sealing wax, etc., all burning as finely as if they had been an accepted offering and my table the altar dedicated to old Pluto himself. All that remained of my letter to you was ashes and smoke. I very much regret it, for that letter was one of the best I had ever written. * * * The first fact I have to relate is that I have been quite sick, and in that fact and the foregoing I fancy you can find reasons for my apparent long neglect of yourself. I am on my pins now, however, and shall endeavor to do better hereafter.

The mounted riflemen, seven companies of whom were here, have nearly all left for the seat of war. The companies which have left are Captain Sanderson's company (B), Captain Crittenden's company (E), which left about two weeks ago; Captain Simonson's company (G), which left a week ago, and Captain Pope's company (D), which left this morning. The companies remaining are Captain Loring's (A), Captain Backenstoss's (H), Captain Tucker's (K), Captain Ruff's company (I) is not yet recruited. Companies C and F, Captains Mason and Walker, have been in Mexico some time. The above comprises the whole of this fine regiment, and you will no doubt be gratified to learn that about three hundred, or more than one-third of the entire regiment, were recruited in Indiana. Captain Crittenden's, Captain Simonson's and Captain Tucker's companies are composed entirely of Indianians. The first was recruited by Lieutenant Tipton at Logansport, and many Indiana recruits were attached to other companies. Add to these Lieutenant Kearney's Dragoons, of whom he raised 111 in Indiana, and the three regiments of volunteers, and Indiana is as well, if not better, represented in the field, both as to number and character, as any State in the Union, notwithstanding her great distance from the scene of action and her want of direct interest in the cause of the war.

The clothing, arms and equipments for the men have all been received and nothing detains the companies remaining here but the want of horses, saddles, etc. These will undoubtedly be furnished within a few days, as the most of them are already purchased or manufactured. Captain Loring's company leaves tomorrow and all are reported to be off in eight or ten days.

The arms are equal to the best ever manufactured in this or I will venture to say, in any other country. They tell well for her great progress in the important art of manufacturing firearms and cutlery. They consist of the sabre and the rifle. The former was made at Ames's great establishment, Springfield, Mass.; the latter were made at the National Foundry at Harper's Ferry, and is without exception the handsomest piece of firearms I have ever seen. It is brass mounted on a black walnut stock, 32-inch barrel, percussion lock, steel brass-tipped ramrod and carries a ball of about twenty to the pound. The men are delighted with them and the Hoosiers are determined to take the first opportunity to prove that in handling the rifle they are *to the manner born*, and woe to the Mexicans on whom they draw "fine sights."

Major Burbridge and staff left today for New Orleans to hasten preparations for transportation to Point Isabel, where the regiment will rendezvous with the view of proceeding immediately to Tampico, thence to San Luis Potosi, a fight—and then, ho for the Halls of Montezuma.

The health of the troops has been very good. Of the dragoons, riflemen and infantry there have been between 500 and 600 men here nearly all the fall, and yet there has not been much sickness and but six deaths. Of these four were Indianians, belonging to the mounted riflemen, namely: Henry Cole and John R. Bancroft of Company K, who enlisted at Lafayette, and —— Purcell and —— Phipps, of Company E, who were enlisted at Logansport. They were buried with military honors in the graveyard, which is beautifully situated a few hundred yards below the barracks and as many back from the river on gently rolling hills, and is ornamented with various trees standing as they were planted by "Nature's canny hand."

The weather within a few days has undergone a great change; from the mild balmy atmosphere of the Indian summer to the utmost rigors of winter. A few days' rain wound up with a snowstorm and we now have some six or eight inches of snow. The river has risen about eight feet and continues to rise. This, with the indications which we have today of milder weather, bids fair to keep the river open for some time.

In consequence of the storm we have had no mail for four days. The high waters in the creeks on the other side of St. Louis prevent its arrival there, and we must wait here until it comes along in the regular course. I therefore miss the wholesome and regular Sentinel, which please continue to forward as heretofore. Yours truly,

C. A.

Indiana Sentinel, December 22, 1846.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers as furnished to Major Morrison by Adjutant Daily, under date of Camp Clarke, November 3, 1846:

OF COMPANY A—CAPT. J. M. SLUSS.

Names.	*Date of Death.*	*Rank.*
J. W. Sims	Aug. 23	Private.
Joseph Turner	Sept. 4	"
John Service	Sept. 13	"
Israel Winkler	Sept. 16	"
Robert Black	Sept. 18	"
R. A. Givens	Aug. 7	"
John Moore	Oct. 10	"
John Eller	Oct. —	1st Lieut.

OF COMPANY B—CAPT. WM. FORD.

James Smith	Aug. 9	Private.

OF COMPANY C—CAPT. DAVID ALLEN.

Simon Habble	Aug. 9	Corporal.
Stephen Glassburn	Oct. 14	Private.
Elsey Mathes	Sept. 23	2d Lieut.

OF COMPANY D—CAPT. SCOTT CARTER.

Alfred Cook	Sept. 29	Private.
Jackson Waltz	Oct. 10	"
William Terry	Oct. 31	"

OF COMPANY E—CAPT. JAMES TAGGART.

Caleb C. Bidwell	July 13	Private.
Rees Brummit	July 25	"
Joshua Brummit, Sr.	July 28	Corporal.
John Hollowell	July 27	Private.
A. Lawless	Aug. 30	"
William Davis	Sept. 13	"

OF COMPANY F—CAPT. ISAAC S. BOARDMAN.

Thomas Beaty	July 31	Private.
A. Pruett	Aug. 17	"
Edward Hammer	Sept. 20	"
Philip Love*	Oct. 9	Sergeant.

OF COMPANY G—CAPT. T. L. SULLIVAN.

John Myer	July 8	Private.
——— Brown	Aug. 2	"
Humphrey Neal	Sept. 5	"
Wm. B. Custer	Oct. 23	"

OF COMPANY H—CAPT. V. CONOVER.

Shadrack Arnett	July 24	Private.
Philip Kesler	July 27	"
David McMahan	July 18	"
Lewis Moore	July 19	"
Oliver Strain	Oct. 27	"
Wm. W. Aldridge	Sept. 9	2d Lieut.

OF COMPANY I—CAPT. T. W. GILSON.

Truman H. Cross†	July 11	Corporal.
Frederick Branneck	Sept. 14	Private.
Thos. D. Forsythe	Sept. 29	"

OF COMPANY K—CAPT. GEORGE DUNN.

Moses Prior	Sept. 1	Private.
Henry Inman	Sept. 3	"
T. G. Congor	Sept. 24	"
Jonathan Walton	Oct. 17	"

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*Murdered. †Drowned.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SCOTT FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

New Orleans Picayune, December 24, 1846.

United States Steamship Alabama, Captain Windle, left last night for Brazos Santiago, and it is believed she will immediately proceed from thence to Tampico. General Scott and staff were passengers on board. Company A, United States Mounted Riflemen, Captain Loring and Lieutenants Morris and Palmer; Company B, Captain Sanderson and Lieutenant Gordon; Company D, Captain Pope and Lieutenants Claiborne and Hawkins; Company E, Captain Crittenden and Lieutenant May; Company G, Captain Simonson and Lieutenants Russell and Gibbs, also left on the Alabama and are destined for Tampico, the whole under the command of Major Sumner, Major Burbridge being compelled to remain here in consequence of illness. Lieutenants Newton, Tipton, Taylor, Lindsay and Ewell with a detachment of men will remain here for some days in order to superintend a shipment of horses belonging to the companies, which will be dispatched at the earliest possible moment.

LETTER FROM THIRD REGIMENT.

Indiana Sentinel, December 24, 1846.

CAMP CLARKE, MATAMOROS, MEXICO, November 19, 1846.

* * * This evening the wind is blowing a hurricane from the north and every fellow is shivering with cold and the tents are one-third blown down, ropes broken, canvas torn, pins given way, and there is a general scampering among the boys. We have but ten men in the hospital sick and they are mostly recovering. Our regiment is in a fine state of military discipline and is as orderly and obedient as any regulars. Every one of the Monroe Guards, except Philip Smith, is well and able for duty, and Smith is getting better. He is discharged and will start home in a few days.

I think it has turned out pretty well that we have been stationed as we are, for now we can say with propriety that our regiment is among the best drilled and disciplined regiments in the service. Their health is now recruited finely and the vigorous nerves of our farmer boys are beginning to show their usual power and strength. They make no parade, do not puff and take on about a fight, but they act like men, but depend upon it, they look wolfish at Mexicans and the gamblers, and I believe they would just as soon shoot one as the other, the latter having swindled so many poor soldiers and given our police so much trouble to suppress this all-prevailing vice in Matamoros. Our boys have all been paid off in gold for four months and they look and feel like new men. G.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 11.

(By a Member of the First Regiment.)

Indiana Sentinel, December 29, 1846.

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, November 15, 1846.

The weather is not so excessively hot now as it was during last month, though a coat is uncomfortable in the middle of the day. The much-talked-of rainy season has not yet made its appearance and it is my candid opinion that this country is something like Indiana in this respect, that Nature dictated that it should only rain enough to aid vegetation.

The health of the soldiers in the First Regiment is much better than it has been in times past. Disease has been more fatal in this regiment than any other in our brigade. About sixty-five have died in this regiment since its organization. Over forty have died in the Third Regiment, and I am informed that the number of deaths has not been so great in the Second Regiment.

The movements of the army are not clearly known in this quarter, but everything here indicates that great preparations are making to carry on the war. At Brazos Santiago there is an unusually large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, besides baggage wagons enough to cover an acre of land, if not more, and about seventy ships, schooners, etc., at anchor or in the bay. Here it the mouth of the Rio Grande the landing is literally crowded with provisions of various kinds, forage, ammunition, arms piled up like cord-wood, various implements of the pontoon train, etc. It is generally understood by the officers of the regular army that Tampico is to be attacked by our army, but whether the forces are to be sent by land or water I am unable to say. It is evident, however, that a great portion of the army will go by land from the Rio Grande. The great number of wagons at this point and at Brazos Santiago will be needed at Tampico in case our army marches from that place to San Luis Potosi, and it will be necessary to send an escort with the wagons to Tampico. A large train of wagons is to leave Brazos Santiago in a few days for Matamoros and be accompanied by Captain McDougall's and Captain LaSalle's companies. It is supposed that this is a preparatory step to the march for Tampico.

Wounded soldiers pass here nearly every day on their way home from Monterey. They represent matters to be perfectly quiet at Monterey and vicinity. The First and Second regiments have been expecting orders to march to Tampico every day, and I have even delayed writing to you for more than two weeks, hoping to inform your readers that the Indianians were to be called into active service where they could represent the chivalry of their State in a manner that would do no discredit to a Tennesseean or a Mississippian. No orders have yet been received for any of the Indiana regiments to move from their present encampment.

I am sorry to say that some men have blamed our officers because we were still kept upon this sand-hill and not marched into the enemy's country. All such accusations are unjust. General Joseph Lane has used every exertion in his power to have the Indiana brigade ordered to take up their line of march to the scene of action, and if he does not succeed it will not be his fault. Colonel Drake has frequently urged the claims of the First Regiment to participate in fighting the battles of our country. Major Henry S. Lane, notwithstanding his health has been poor for a considerable time, has never failed to do everything that his position would justify to urge the claims of the First Regiment to do active service, as well as to testify in favor of its ability. Should we ever be called into action I have no doubt that the conduct of these gentlemen will be a triumphant refutation of the charges made against them.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NAVE, FIRST REGIMENT, RESIGNS.

From "Campaign in Mexico," Isaac Reed, Fourth Indiana, December, 1846.

The First Indiana Regiment garrisoned at Matamoros, where the men became much more perfect in drill, and their good conduct was a sufficient vindication against the many slanders that were uttered against them. Lieutenant-Colonel Nave resigned his commission, which resignation was accepted. Major Henry S. Lane was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sergeant William Donaldson, of the Fountain Riflemen, Major.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN DAVIS, COMPANY F, SECOND INDIANA.

The Bedford Sun, January 5, 1847.

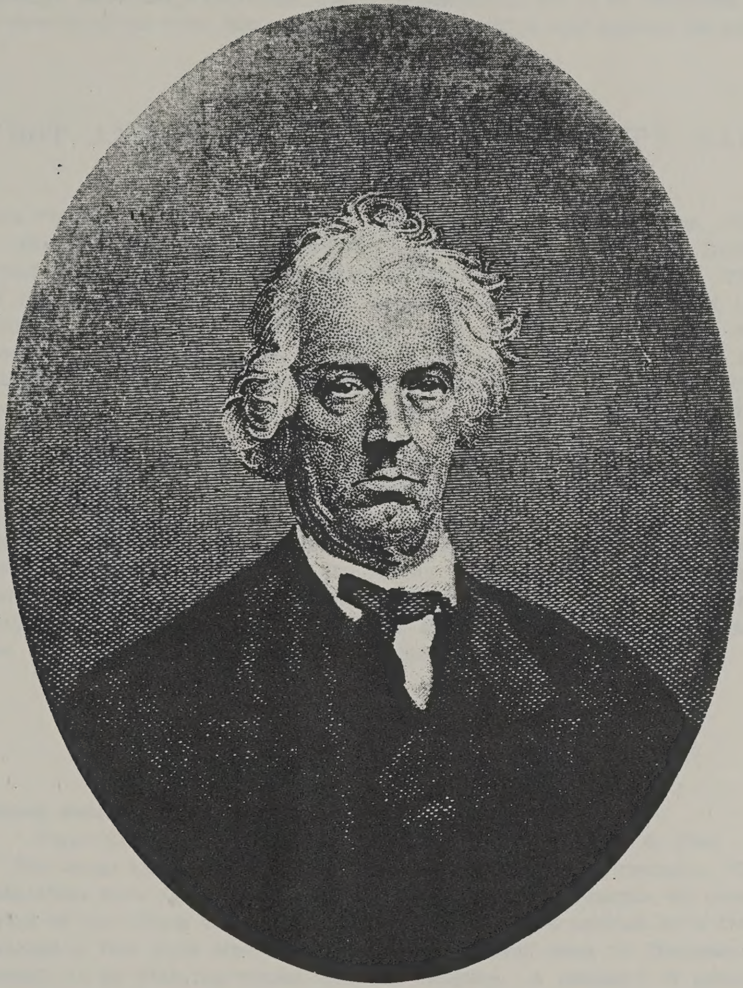
CAMP BELKNAP, December 5, 1846.

For the first time since my departure I sit down to address you a few lines. * * *

I will say something now about our situation and our prospect for active service. Two regiments of our brigade will leave in the course of a few days for Monterey, the Second and Third. The First is still stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande and is likely to remain there. We now begin to think we shall have some share of the fighting; but once we thought it a bad chance. In fact, we almost began to think that Old Rough and Ready did not want us at all, or that there were no such beings in the world. The boys looked very sour in those days. You would have thought some of them would have given 45 cents out of 50 and risked living on the remainder to have been in the battle of Monterey.

All is cheerfulness now, however, and they are much elated with the speedy prospects of moving into the interior of Mexico. I cannot tell you to what point we are going, but think it very probable we will join General Taylor and move towards Vera Cruz, though I am in the dark at this time. This much is certain; we are to embark on the steamboat for Camargo and go from thence to Saltillo by way of Monterey by land. Where next I know not. Our regiment is yet in good order. We have over 700 men and have lost only thirty-one by death.

The boys in my company are generally well, except some few cases of mumps. We will not be compelled to leave over six for sickness when we move and they will be left at Matamoros. As I have nothing further of interest to communicate, I will now close.



COL. W. A. BOWLES

SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEERS

BACK TO THE RIO GRANDE AGAIN.

Matamoros Flag, January 11, 1847.

The First Indiana, under Colonel Drake, reached here yesterday from Camargo and will immediately relieve the Third Ohio, occupying this post, who await the orders of General Scott. Two companies of the Indiana regiment, Captains Wilson and Evans commanding, are to be stationed at the mouth of the river, the remainder to be posted in and around the city.

FIRST AND SECOND REGIMENTS OCCUPY SALTILLO.

From "Campaign in Mexico," Isaac Reed, First Indiana, January, 1847.

The First Ohio Regiment and the Louisville Legion left Camp Butler (which was at the rancho Gonzales) on the 1st of January, 1847. This left the Second and Third Indiana regiments the sole occupants of the encampment. Colonel Bowles, who had been absent for some time, arrived at the camp on the 4th of January and again took command of his regiment. Captain C. C. Graham, assistant commissary, and Captain William Walker arrived at about the same time. On the 9th of January the greater part of General Worth's division commenced the march for the Rio Grande, in obedience to the order of Major-General Scott. General Worth left on the 10th, when Major-General Butler assigned the command of Saltillo to Brigadier-General Lane. General Lane ordered the Second and Third Indiana regiments to occupy Saltillo; the latter moved into the city on the 11th, and the former on the 12th. News was received which seemed to indicate that the enemy was advancing. The Kentucky cavalry and the Second Kentucky Regiment, being ordered to Saltillo, repaired to that place in great haste.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 12.

Indiana Sentinel, January 14, 1847.

First Regiment, Mouth of the Rio Grande, December 6, 1846.

The camp has been in a state of suspense until quite recently. The Alabamians have come down the river and are going to Tampico by water. A part of the Third and Fourth regiments of Illinois arrived here from Camargo a few days since, but have been ordered back to Matamoros, probably to go with the wagon train to Tampico. A company of miners, sappers and pontooniers have also come here and encamped. Their destination is Tampico. Company F of the Fourth Artillery that left here some days since arrived safe at Tampico.

General Joseph Lane came here on the morning of the 5th of December and ordered transportation for the Second and Third regiments to Camargo, which was very promptly furnished by Captain E. A. Ogden, and a portion of the Second Regiment is now on its way to that place.

The men of the First Regiment were very much dissatisfied with their fate, for I assure you that all are anxious to be off of the sand-hill to some favored spot and to advance upon the enemy. The camp presented a more gloomy appearance than it had at any time since we had to wade slues. But the scene soon changed. Soon after dark Major Henry S. Lane arrived from Matamoros bringing the cheering news that General Patterson was about to issue an order to have the First Regiment removed to Camargo. The next morning (the 5th) Lieutenant Robinson, aid to General Lane, came here and communicated facts that left no doubt that the First Regiment would go to Camargo. Whether the Indiana Brigade is to go for the purpose of advancing farther into the interior I cannot tell, but I see no good reason why the Indianians should be kept back while troops that arrived some time after us have been suffered to advance, and even raw recruits of the regular army have been passed by us. In my humble opinion every State that had troops in the field should have had a representation in the battle of Monterey. The States that raised troops had a right to expect nothing else.

The climate is still very mild. We have had no freezing weather and no cold weather except when there was a north wind. A greater part of the time it has been warm enough to keep comfortable without a coat. The Rio Grande is very low at present and navigation somewhat difficult. The health of the regiment is very good and but few have died recently. Joel B. Franklin of the Wabash Rangers died very suddenly on the 5th inst. He was a little indisposed and after lying down a few minutes, died. The cause of his death was congestion of the brain.

AN ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE MEXICAN WAR, AND FOR THE RELIEF OF COUNTY TREASURERS.

(Approved January 14, 1847.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be the duty of the several county treasurers of this State in which companies of volunteers for the Mexican War have been raised and ordered on, in which there is any tax, either county or State, levied and charged against any one or more of said volunteers, privates and non-commissioned officers, to make out a certified list of the names and the amounts of county and State tax against each of said persons; and that the said treasurers shall present the said certified list of the State tax to the Treasurer of State, who shall thereupon enter a credit for said amount; and the said treasurers shall each file with the county auditor of their respective counties a certified list of the name and amounts of county tax charged as aforesaid. Said list to be laid before the board doing county business in and for said counties, whose duty it shall be to enter to the credit of said treasurers the said amounts.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of said treasurers to enter a receipt upon their tax books for the amount of each man's tax, and that the same shall operate as a final release to each and every one of said volunteers for said amount.

Sec. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication in the State Sentinel; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to forward a certified copy of this act to each of the counties of this State on or before the first day of January next.

AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER RELIEF OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

(Approved January 14, 1847.)

Poll Tax Remitted.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the volunteers from this State who are now in the service of the United States, in Mexico, or who have been discharged from said service, and who have had a poll tax assessed against them for the year 1846, be and the same is hereby cancelled and remitted.

Sec. 2. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

LEW WALLACE WRITES A LETTER.

State Journal, January 22, 1847.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by Lieutenant Lew Wallace to his father:

CAMARGO, MEXICO, December 19, 1846.

DEAR FATHER—The sudden and unexpected departure of Mr. A. Y. Cuddington, an honorably discharged member of our company, enables me to write to you once more.

We have had some horrible weather. There was no rain or mud, no excessive downpouring of the sun, but merely a wind which blew all day raising such clouds of dust that no one could see or breathe. Neither houses nor tents could afford shelter.

Ever since our arrival we have been busily employed preparing for a forced march to Monterey. Night and day we have been occupied. We have caught and broken 120 wild mules to the wagons which carry our baggage and provisions, had a complete re-outfit in arms, canteens, etc., and after a deal of terrible work and confusion will find ourselves on the road to Monterey at 10 o'clock today.

We have had to proceed with caution and speed. From sundry such persons as spies we learn that the Mexicans are in the neighborhood of our route in considerable strength, and that we shall have a fight or skirmish along the road is quite probable, but that we shall mingle in an engagement beyond Saltillo somewhere is settled beyond all doubt or uncertainty.

About a month ago General Taylor received a polite note from Santa

Anna stating that he had 13,000 cavalry and 30,000 infantry troops ready equipped for the field and requesting the former to meet him anywhere he pleased. General Taylor very characteristically replied that he would certainly comply with his invitation as soon as he could concentrate 10,000 men at Monterey. Besides this, of whose correctness there is no doubt, from the urgent style and tone of all the old General's late orders and dispatches, no one can infer aught else than that there is either a battle to be fought or a siege withstood somewhere in the interior, at what post we cannot at this period judge. Of this fact there is no doubt, namely, that from late indications we are thrusting ourselves into a position more dangerous than most persons would like to imagine. As he has openly avowed, Santa Anna's policy is to draw the army into the interior, and he has succeeded most admirably. Taylor's advanced corps is already seven or eight hundred miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande and to oppose the projected march of the Mexicans he has been necessarily compelled to weaken the garrisons at the various posts whose possession is vitally essential to his line of communication. Reynosa, situated between Matamoros and Camargo, commands the whole river, and has not a man to occupy it. A battery of four guns would sweep the river so effectually that not a handful of provisions could be conveyed to the troops in Monterey and Saltillo for six months. Thus the whole of us would have to capitulate or starve. Indeed, the only thing under Heaven which can save us is the speedy arrival of more troops from the States. If New York and Pennsylvania send us their quotas we can march ahead in perfect safety.

The wonders of war are gradually revealing themselves to my sight. There is nothing else on earth in which splendor is mingled to a greater degree with misery. It is strange also how soon it blunts the finer feelings of our nature and absolutely murders all sympathy or pity.

There is a goodly brotherhood of soldiery assembled at this point, the three regiments from our own State, two from Ohio, one regular army, together with one Kentucky cavalry regiment and a battalion of regular mounted riflemen, with a company of sappers and miners, constituting a right respectable little army amounting to about 5,000 men.

SECOND AND THIRD INDIANA AT CAMARGO, MEXICO.

Indiana Sentinel, January 23, 1847.

CAMARGO, December 14, 1846.

The Third Indiana and several companies of the Second have arrived. The Third will leave on tomorrow and the several companies of the Second when the moiety of the regiment arrives. Theirs has been a weary time in this war, buried in the sand of Brazos and the Mouth, without any pay, many of them almost in rags. Great praise is due them for the promptness and rapidity with which their present movement has been so far executed.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 13.

(By an ex-Reporter of the State Sentinel.)

Indiana Sentinel, February 6, 1847.

CAMARGO, MEXICO, December 19, 1846.

On the 9th of December General Lane came to our camp in great haste with orders for the First Regiment to move on to Monterey. On the 10th the whole regiment left the mouth of the Rio Grande for Camargo in the J. E. Roberts and the Rough and Ready. The Marion Volunteers, the Fountain Riflemen, the Wabash Rangers and the Montgomery Volunteers took passage in the J. A. Roberts and the rest of the regiment in the Rough and Ready. John Gillespie of the Fountain Riflemen fell overboard and was drowned just before the boat left the landing. In our passage up the Rio Grande the Roberts ran aground several times, but owing to the metal of the boat and the skill of the crew, it was got off the sand bars without much difficulty. After passing Matamoros we observed no town at all until we were in sight of Reynosa. It is true we passed some wood yards, where there were a few scattering houses that presented a view at a distance similar to a negro quarter on the Mississippi, but as we approached nearer it was plain to be seen that their houses were far inferior to the meanest kind of negro huts. These illy constructed houses were built of mud and cane and with less mechanism than a beaver dam.

The scenery on the Rio Grande is beautiful, though man had but little to do in making it so. It is a bit of nature, not of art. The banks of this rapid stream abound with evergreens, tropical shrubbery, leafless thorn bushes, and even beautiful flowers in December. The largest timber to be found here is mesquite. Ebony also grows here, though not in such abundance as the mesquite. The largest tree I have seen would not exceed two feet in diameter.

On the 14th the J. E. Roberts arrived at Camargo, three miles up the San Juan. Camargo is certainly as bad looking a place as it has been represented to be by those who have gone before us. The stone buildings are flat-roofed and in a state of dilapidation, some cracked on either side, while others have commenced falling down. The mud and cane buildings look more like cowhouses or hogpens than dwellings for human beings. Camargo is the most dusty place I ever saw. On a windy day the dust flies so thick that one can hardly see three steps before him.

On the 15th the Rough and Ready arrived with the remaining six companies of the First Regiment and they immediately went to work breaking mules, and in the morning the Third Regiment had all their mules broke and were starting off to Monterey. The First and Second regiments will leave here as soon as they break their mules.

A Mexican captain, with ammunition and baggage, has been taken by the Kentucky Cavalry and is a prisoner of war. On the night of the 17th a Mexican was caught while trying to set fire to a magazine. He is closely confined and will be tried for the offense. The Whiteville arrived the same day with the remaining three companies of the Second Regiment.

On the 18th everything was put in readiness to start for Monterey on the following day. On the 19th the whole encampment struck a light a great while before day. We have just eaten our breakfast, commenced loading up the wagons and are only waiting for daylight to take up the line of march. The boys are all wide awake, but I am sorry to say that some that are unwell and anxious to go ahead will have to be discharged or left in hospital, because there are not more than wagons enough to carry the baggage and provisions.

LIEUTENANT LOVE SEEKS RECRUITS IN INDIANA.

State Journal, February 8, 1847.

*Lieutenant Love, of the United States Dragoons, is now recruiting in this city. See his advertisement in another column.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN KINDER.

State Journal, February 8, 1847.

We are permitted by the gentleman to whom it is addressed to make the following extract from a letter written by Captain Kinder of the Second Indiana:

CAMP NEAR SALTILLO, January 3, 1847.

DEAR FRIEND—In my last from Monterey I anticipated that we might have a breeze at this place, but it appears that there was more smoke than fire. Small parties of lancers are reported as being near and skirmishing about the country, and there are alarms frequently raised without much cause. General Wool is twenty miles beyond Saltillo guarding one of the many passes incident to this country. We are encamped within twenty miles of the great Rinconado Pass, which, you will recollect, is in the line agreed upon between Taylor and Ampudia. We came through the pass on our march to this place. The Mexican President's message has made its appearance in these parts. It is considered quite pacific. Polk's message has not been received. Generals Butler and Worth are both at Saltillo.

Many opinions prevail here relative to the prosecution of the war. Butler says he does not entertain the least doubt but that a settlement of the difficulties will be entered into in six weeks from the present time. General Worth is of the opinion that we have but just entered into the affair and that we will have enough fighting to answer all purposes. At present everything presents a quiet and peaceable aspect. The Mexican citizens are apparently quite friendly. Saltillo is a city of some importance, numbering about 16,000 souls. Monterey contains about 12,000. We are encamped about five miles from the town. There are a few regular troops in the city. The Second and Third regiments of Indiana are all the volunteers that are here. On yesterday the First Kentucky and Ohio regiments started from here to Monterey, hence I think we will remain here for some time, perhaps during our whole service. If so we shall be satisfied. We have had enough active service to satisfy any reasonable man.

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*Brigadier-General, Civil War.

The boys, on arriving here, were much fatigued, but they are much healthier than usual. Occasionally it is quite cool. We are on a very elevated part of the country; 500 feet higher than Monterey. The country is strongly fortified by nature for defense. A range of mountains extends from Monterey to this place, which is almost impassable.

Madison Courier, February 20, 1847.

The Ten Regiment Bill has finally passed both Houses of Congress. Now is a good time for all brave and patriotic men to serve their country.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 14.

La Rinconada, Mexico, December 31, 1846.

When the First and Second Regiments left Camargo they had not proceeded more than six miles when the First Regiment was ordered back to the mouth of the Rio Grande and Matamoros. Both regiments continued to the next watering place, where they all encamped. Before morning General Lane received another order from General Marshall, but of a different nature. It commanded him to station a part of the First Regiment at Camargo and the remainder at Mier. General Lane was under marching orders of a superior officer (General Patterson) and he did not seem to consider it his duty to send the First Regiment back until he had further orders from headquarters. General Lane was applauded by the officers as well as the privates of the First and Second Regiments, and his firmness met their entire approbation.

On the 20th we continued our march. The soil over which we passed was dry as powder and one would not suppose from appearances that it had rained for two months. We arrived at Mier and encamped for the night. It will be recollected that this was the place where 261 Texans attacked the Mexican troops, over 2,000 in number, and killed a great many, but the Texans were taken prisoners after their ammunition had been exhausted. The Texan prisoners were cruelly treated and a portion of them shot. Mier contains about 3,000 inhabitants. It is built mostly of stone, but has a portion of mud and cane houses like all other Mexican towns.

We took up the line of march on the morning of the 21st and passed over a rolling piece of ground impregnated with iron ore. After traveling about seven miles a ridge of mountains was visible. We encamped on the Alamo, a stream of swift running, cool water, the best we had tasted since we left Indiana. Two companies of regulars that commenced the march one day sooner, had their tents pitched at the same place.

On the 22d we continued our march, but the regulars left camp about an hour and a half sooner and kept ahead of us, and some of their men were so exhausted that they fell back as far as the Indiana regiments. The rain commenced falling in small drops and it continued to rain nearly all night. We encamped at Pontaguida, where three companies of the Second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers were in camp. We left the encampment on the 23d and arrived at Cerralvo on the same day. This place looked as though it was once a town of some importance but the walls of some of the buildings had commenced falling down, the convent had been abandoned and it was occupied by soldiers, and the church was without a priest. As you know, a church in Mexico without a priest is of as little service as a school without a schoolmaster.

The next morning, the 24th, we left Cerralvo, and after marching about seven miles the two regiments halted at a little creek near a rancho, when we were met by an express ordering the First Regiment to return to the Rio Grande; eight companies to be stationed at Matamoros and two at the mouth. The First Regiment encamped and the Second passed on to a dry creek bottom and pitched their tents. The camp was supplied with water from the springs. Ariole, our interpreter, killed a very fat turkey, which afforded us a fine Christmas meal the next morning before daylight. Christmas was a very delightful day. It was none too cool for comfort. In fact some of the parts of the chaparral abounded with flowers and I gathered as fine a bouquet as the ladies in Indiana would have gathered in July, and when I looked at three of the prominent flowers and observed that they were red, white and blue, like our national colors, I could not refrain from reflecting that coming events cast their shadows before them and that the time would come when the area of freedom would be extended over this uncultivated land and that industry would supersede indolence.

We encamped at night on Pagans Creek. The mountains were apparently but a short distance from us on the left. General Marshall, with a portion of the Kentucky Cavalry and the Second Dragoons, encamped about a mile from us on the same creek. The next day, the 26th, we passed Ramos and Marin and encamped within about three miles of the latter place, and by this time I had nearly worn my eyes out in looking at the mountains. The next day we conthinued our march. The mountains appeared to be but a few miles distant, but we traveled for hours and did not seem to get any nearer. We at last arrived at the camp near Monterey. It was about five miles from the city, though we could not see it from the camp, but the Bishop's palace was visible on the right of the city. The Third Indiana had left for Saltillo before our arrival and the Second was ordered to proceed to that place immediately. The Second Regiment remained in camp one day to prepare for the march, and on the 29th we commenced marching for Saltillo and passed through Monterey. I shall not speak of the last named city. Much has been written of this city, and its strong fortifications have been spoken of freely. I will only say that every American who may chance to visit this city will be proud of the gallant soldiery that fought their way into the city inch by inch, charging upon the breastworks of the enemy and scaling the walls of their forts.

The most beautiful scenery in Monterey was Aristae Garden. I had only time to stop a few minutes, consequently shall not attempt a graphic description. It is laid out with a taste that would be a credit to any country. It is watered by pools running from the mountains and conducted in channels to all parts of the garden, but I am compelled to say that the variety is not as great as might be expected in this tropical country. Great additions might be made to the shrubbery. After passing this beautiful garden and the Bishop's palace we next passed a mill about four miles from the city, with the inscription on it "Melino de Jesus Maria." It was very neat in its appearance, built of stone and coated over with lime, which made it very durable. It had no bolt, but a hand sieve was used to separate the bran from the flour.

We passed on to Santa Catarina and encamped. Our route was through a mountain pass and in moonlight. The next day we encamped at La Rinconada, having traveled twenty-four miles, the last eighteen of which was over a dusty road where a drop of water could not be found. The men suffered greatly. I was much amused to see the various inclinations of the boys. Some marched in rank with the regiment and others managed to get out of ranks for the purpose of searching for precious metals at the foot of the mountain, hunt wild flowers, or run ahead to take a game of poker.

La Rinconada is a narrow mountain pass. A row of trees and maguay plants are set out upon both sides of the road as it passes through a rich valley. There is also a swift running stream and a waterfall, but the crystal rivulet runs but a short distance from the hacienda and sinks. I have not much to say relative to the movements of the army. General Taylor has gone to Victoria with a force and General Butler and General Worth are at Saltillo with another portion of the army. There is no news from Saltillo of any importance.

BAD BLOOD BETWEEN TWO GOOD MEN.

Reminisences of Edward T. Dickey, Co. G, Third Indiana.

Much has been said at various times about the part played in the battle of Buena Vista by the Indiana troops. I have never yet seen but one account (and that was written by Colonel James H. Lane, of the Third Regiment, and pertained only to the action of his regiment) which appeared to me to have been written by anyone having personal knowledge of the facts; and I have never yet seen the true reason given for the misstatments in the official reports of the battle, as to the Indianians. So far as the Third Regiment was concerned, it grew out of the fact that General Joseph Lane, Brigadier General of the Indiana troops, neither called for nor received any report from Colonel Lane of the action of his regiment (the Third), but made report of his *brigade*, when the truth was he had no connection with or command over the Third Regiment at any time during the battle. Where General Lane was during the day of the 23d of February, 1847, the Third Indiana did not know, for no one who remained in the ranks saw him until after the Mexicans were driven away by the Third Indiana from their slaughter of the Kentuckians and Illinoisians, in the afternoon of that day.

Why the General did not call on the Colonel for a report of the action of his regiment was well understood by the Indiana soldiers. They had come to blows on the Saturday before the battle, followed by a challenge from General Lane which had been accepted by Colonel Lane and was then pending. There had been ill-feeling and jealousy between them from the time the Third Indiana left Matamoros ahead of the Second Indiana, which was in December, 1846. The Second was General Lane's regiment before he was promoted to Brigadier, and was therefore his favorite regiment.

The relations between these two officers grew more strained by other moves of a similar character at Carmargo and again at Monterey. On Saturday preceding the battle of Buena Vista, after regimental drill, Colonel Lane formed his regiment into a hollow square, and he and the other field officers of his regiment were discussing some troubles that had arisen among them growing out of an effort on Colonel Lane, Adjutant Daily and Captain T. Ware Gibson to continue the Third Indiana in the service, leaving out Lieutenant-Colonel McCarty and Major Gorman. After the regimental officers had made their statements, General Lane, who had been standing just outside the square, listening to the talk, stepped inside and proceeded to make a statement of his understanding of the matter. In doing so, he said something that Colonel Lane said he didn't believe. To this General Lane replied he "did not care whether Colonel Lane believed what he said or not." The Colonel retorted by saying that "a man who did not care what he did say was not likely to care whether what he said was believed." The General asked "if the Colonel meant to say that he (the General) was a man who disregarded his word." The Colonel's reply was, "I do, by ——, sir." At this the General struck at him. The Colonel dodged the blow and struck the General in the face. They were then separated by the officers about them.

The General started away, saying as he went, "Colonel Lane, prepare yourself." The Colonel brought his regiment into line facing toward the camp, and while he was saying to the men that the trouble was his own, and that he wished the men to take no part in it, the General was seen coming through the camp with his rifle on his shoulder. Colonel Lane's back was to the camp and he did not see the General until he was within perhaps thirty yards. At about that distance the General stopped, and calling to the Colonel asked, "Are you ready, Colonel Lane?" The Colonel looked around and seeing the General, ordered a man in the ranks to load his musket, and replied "I —— soon can be." That man and many others loaded their muskets without delay. Just as the Colonel reached to take the musket the guard surrounded the General and led him away, saving the lives of both officers, for had they exchanged shots I have no doubt the General would have killed the Colonel, and as little doubt that fifty musket charges would have found lodgment in the General's body, knowing, as I do, the temper of the men of the Third Indiana at that time. The challenge immediately followed.

MAJOR GORMAN HAS LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Indiana Sentinel, March 1, 1847.

Major Gorman of the Third Regiment, who occupied a distinguished position in the battle of Buena Vista, is on his way home. The wound received by the Major is considered of a dangerous character.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 15.

(By an ex-Reporter of the State Sentinel.)

Indiana Sentinel, March 6, 1847.

CAMP BUTLER, near Saltillo, January 7, 1847.

The Second Regiment left Rinconada on the morning of the 31st of December. The route wound around a mountain peak to the left. After proceeding about a mile we found ourselves at the foot of a high, rocky hill. The train reached the top with considerable difficulty. At the top of this summit I observed a place where the Mexicans had commenced throwing up breastworks for the purpose of preventing the Americans from advancing any farther into their country, but the work had been abandoned before any part of it was completed. They had only dug a ditch about eighteen feet deep around a small space of ground. From the quantity of rock in and about it, I should judge it was hard digging and if I had been so unfortunate as to have been born upon Mexican soil, with Mexican principles, and been doomed to dig in such a place, if they did not furnish me powder to blow up the rocks, I should certainly ask the privilege of being mustered upon the lazy list. There can be no doubt that when Ampudia succeeded in inducing General Taylor to have it fixed in the terms of capitulation that neither army should pass Rinconada within the sixty days, it was his intention to fortify so strongly upon this hill as to prevent our army from passing at any future time. He probably imagined that he would cut the Americans down by thousands as they approached. I am willing to admit that this would afford the enemy a strong position, but our army considers no fortification invincible, no walls too high to scale and no force too large to contend with. This position would enable the Mexicans to make a strong defense, but they would be driven from it. Duncan's Battery would be seen climbing the steep precipice; Ridgely's Fighting Artillery would advance quickly, sending the messages of death in rapid succession; the regulars and volunteers would advance upon them with fixed bayonets; the Texan Rangers would climb over the mountains at the right and before the setting of the sun the Mexicans would be glad to slip out the back door. I am not in the habit of boasting, but after viewing the ground at Monterey where our army fought against superior numbers in strong forts and well-erected castles, I am constrained to believe that in any other contest they would be no less brave.

We encamped at the hacienda called Ojo Calienta. The mountain pass through which we were traveling did not contain a tree or shrub four feet in diameter, except some shade trees that were set out at the ranches near the roadside. The ground was quite rocky and covered with small bushes about a foot and a half high and two or three species of cactus, though pine trees of considerable size were seen on top of the mountains. The next morning was New Year's Day, but nothing of importance occurred. After marching several hours we met the First Regiment of Ohio and the Louisville Legion returning to Monterey. We encamped at the camp ground near Saltillo some time before dark and found everything quiet and the Mexicans as polite as so many French gentlemen. In fact they did not seem to be as stupid a set of heathens as those on the Rio Grande. On the contrary, many of them in this section are well educated in their own language.

General Butler and General Worth are still here. They are both excellent men; men whose bravery has been tested; men who have exceeded the expectation of their friends in every contest in which they have been engaged. General Butler has not entirely recovered from his wound, but I assure you that notwithstanding this fact the old hero would as soon fight today as any other time.

The health of the men in the Second and Third Regiments has been very good. One of Captain Rousseau's men died suddenly on the 3d of January. He went out to the spring branch and while in the act of tipping a cup of water he fell over and survived only a few minutes. Colonel Bowles, Captain Walker and Commissary Graham arrived here on the 4th of January.

A portion of the infantry and artillery left here today. It is expected they will go to Vera Cruz. There were some of the regulars that hailed from Indiana and among the number was Lieutenant Benjamin, who called on us and bid us farewell. I was much gratified to learn from a gentleman belonging to the same battalion who accompanied us to this place, that Lieutenant Benjamin gave a good account of himself at the battle of Monterey. He is an ardent young officer, always ready to face danger and be foremost in the attack.

It is much colder here than at Matamoros, though not so windy. We have not seen any snow and but little ice. Wood is very scarce, being brought here from a great distance on pack mules. We suffer but little with the cold, but the Mexicans draw their ring-streaked and spotted blankets over their shoulders and even cover up their faces and exclaim "muchu frizo."

INDIANIANS APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT TO SIXTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Indiana Sentinel, March 13, 1847.

We noted in the list of officers appointed by the President for the new regiments of infantry the following, all of whom hail from Indiana:

John A. Hendricks and Thomas F. Bothwell, to be Captains.
John T. Hughes and James Hughes, to be First Lieutenants.
James Tilton and Wm. W. Carr, to be Second Lieutenants.

NOW FOR MEXICO.

Madison Courier, March 13, 1847.

The Stars and Stripes are now hanging out from Hendricks's rendezvous at the corner of Main, Cross and Poplar streets, and thus far we understand they have met with good success. In a few days we are confident the company will be filled up with as good and brave men as ever put shoe leather upon Mexican soil. Captain Hendricks and Lieutenants Hughes and Tilton are a noble set of men, and no doubt will give general satisfaction to their country.

State Journal, March 16, 1847.

Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Nave, First Indiana, recently from Mexico, passed through this place for Danville, his place of residence, on last Monday.

LETTER FROM C. C. SMITH OF THE FIRST INDIANA.

State Journal, March 15, 1847.

MATAMOROS, February 16, 1847.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL—Severe indisposition has prevented me from writing as often as I intended, although nothing of interest has occurred here for some time. Colonel Drake of the First Indiana is now civil governor and military commandant of this important post, and no man better qualified to succeed Colonel Clarke could have been found in the volunteer corps. The responsibility is very great, the duties arduous and harassing. He necessarily comes in conflict with the usages and customs so old as to become law. He is the arbitrator of every little difficulty, and being compelled to employ an interpreter renders the administration of justice extremely difficult and harassing; but Colonel Drake spares no trouble nor time in finding out the right and wrong, and punishes or rewards accordingly.

The regiment is disposed of as follows: Companies A and H, Captains Roberts and McDougall, are stationed in the main plaza; Company F, Captain Lewis, at Fort Parades; Company C, Captain Milroy, at Fort Brown. The remaining six companies are in barracks at the lower plaza. For the first time in eight months we can lie down to sleep with a rooftree over our heads. For the present we are fixed quite comfortably and will no doubt remain in our present quarters until disbanded.

For a few days we have been on the qui vive, reports having reached us that a considerable body of cavalry under Carravabal are prowling around the neighborhood awaiting a favorable opportunity to attack the city. Colonel Drake has also received an official dispatch from General Taylor corroborating these reports, and cautioning the men to be on the alert, consequently we are tolerably busy. We have commenced a series of fortifications, which, when completed, will bid defiance to treble our number. The streets leading from the plaza are closed up by an embankment five feet in height, on the outside of which is a ditch five feet in depth and fourteen feet in width, the whole defended by a six-pounder, rendering it an extremely hazardous undertaking for the enemy to come in. Company H, the Marion boys, by constant exercise and laborious drilling, have become tolerably proficient in the artillery exercise, and they now can handle a six-pounder with almost the same ease and facility as they handle their muskets, and are ever ready with cannon or musket to give our dusky friends a warm reception if they see proper to come. Our only fear is that they will not dare to attack us.

Our regiment is at present in a more healthy condition than ever before. One or two cases of smallpox has appeared in town, and to prevent its doing any damage to the regiment, we are all being vaccinated.

Yours, etc.

A letter from Matamoros of two days' later date says that Captain Roberts has died. The smallpox is raging to a considerable extent among our troops at Matamoros.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 17.

(By an ex-Reporter of the Sentinel.)

Indiana Sentinel, March 17, 1847.

SALTILLO, MEXICO, January 31, 1847.

But few incidents of importance have occurred since my last sketch was written. The guardhouse has been occupied occasionally with several volunteers, both American and Mexican, but it is now nearly empty; the former seeing the necessity of conducting themselves properly in an enemy's country, and the latter beginning to understand how to act so as to avoid suspicion. The Americans and Mexicans pass away the time much more harmoniously than could be expected. Whenever any outrage is committed by one party or the other, General Lane has the matter inquired into and has the volunteer tried in accordance with the regulations of the army and the orders of General Taylor. Only a few outrages have been committed by either party. Some soldiers seem to think that it is no harm to take a stick of candy or a cake from a poor ragged Mexican boy that is obliged to peddle for a subsistence, or to strip an old Mexican peasant of his blanket, but such things are discountenanced by a large majority of the soldiers. * * *

Rumors of the enemy's approach have been circulated in this city for some time past. Several scouting parties have been out and returned. Major Gains, Captain Cassius M. Clay, about eighty of the Kentucky Cavalry, Major Solon Borland of Arkansas, and Captain Henry of Texas left here some time since with the determination to go farther than any of their predecessors. On the night of the 21st of January they encamped near El Salado, about ninety-three miles from Saltillo. The sentinels gave the alarm twice in the course of the night, and on both occasions the men got up and placed themselves in a position for defense, but retired to bed after everything was quiet, thinking little of the fate that awaited them. At daybreak, when they were about to rise, they looked up and observed that they were surrounded by not less than 2,000 Mexican cavalry with their lances and swords drawn, so that they could have killed every American before much resistance could have been made.

Their first impression was to fight, but they soon saw that it would be useless for eighty men to undertake to fight 2,000 when they had so great an advantage over them. They surrendered to the Mexicans and were immediately marched off towards San Luis Potosi. Captain Henry being familiar with the Mexican language, very soon ascertained on the morning of the 23d that he was identified as a Texan and must suffer death. He put on a cheerful air and did not seem to notice what was passing. In the course of the day while he was on his horse he rode up and down the line where the prisoners were and talked to them very harshly. He told them to march in close order and not fall behind, and while he was near the rear he suddenly spurred his horse in such a manner that he jumped to one side and passed the rear guard. Captain Henry rode off at full gallop. Several of the best horses with expert riders were selected and Captain Henry was pursued. After riding some distance the Mexicans observed that they had gained but little, so they stopped at every rancho they passed and got fresh horses and after riding some distance one of the Mexicans approached very near Captain Henry and the Captain suddenly whirled and fired, bringing the Mexican to the ground.

The Captain rode on as fast as he could and another Mexican was about to overtake him when he shared the same fate. Two being killed daunted the courage of his pursuers, but they did not quit the chase. It was only a few minutes when another Mexican was about to overtake him. Captain Henry fired upon him and wounded him in the arm and the Mexican turned his course. Captain Henry was soon out of sight of his pursuers and saw them no more. He rode on until his horse could go no farther, having had nothing to eat or drink, and he was compelled to leave him. Captain Henry was off of the main road some distance in a path and was too much fatigued to proceed. When riding through the thickets his clothes were torn and he was badly scratched and stuck with thorns. He sat down beside some bushes and rocks, picking the thorns out of his flesh, when, hearing a noise, he looked up and saw about eighty Comanche Indians pass, but they did not observe him.

Captain Henry came on foot to Saltillo much fatigued and deeply regretting the loss of his noble horse, that was no less than a life preserver to him. Since Major Gains's command was taken another party of thirty were sent out under the command of Captain Heady of Kentucky, which shared the same fate. It has been reported here that the Mexican guide who accompanied Major Gains had been killed, but this has not been confirmed. Captain Henry says he had not been killed when he left. The Mexicans say there is a force of from 10,000 to 25,000 that will attack us in a few days, but they are so much in the habit of telling fish stories that we attach no importance to this statement, though it may be proper to state that there are about 4,000 Mexican troops at different places between here and San Luis Potosi.

A CHAPLAIN WANTED.

Indiana Sentinel, March 17, 1847.

By the politeness of Adjutant-General Reynolds we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts from a private letter recently received by him, dated Matamoros, February 21, 1847:

Dear General—If the papers I have forwarded the Sentinel, have gone safely, you are acquainted already with the general news in our city. On yesterday we performed the mournful duty of burying the remains of Captain J. H. Roberts of Putnam County. He died on the night of the 19th and was buried with the honors of war. General Lane is yet at Saltillo with his two regiments, whose drill is very favorably spoken of. There are twenty-four cases of smallpox in the town, only four in the regiment, but I fear our situation, as we can get no good vaccine matter. There has been but one death, but in all probability there will be four more in less than a day.

As yet we have no chaplain. It is a burning shame. It makes me believe that Protestant ministers care but little for their countrymen. It is ease and money they want, and fear it cannot be had on this frontier. Lieutenant Farley has been very low, but is mending slowly and I think will recover. Washington Hawkins, son of Bird Hawkins, was buried yesterday. He was from Montgomery County and formerly kept a tavern in Putnamsville. I think General Butler is opposed to the policy of Scott's campaign to Vera Cruz. He thinks it probable that he will have no fight there, but much disease. Yours in haste.

RECRUITS FOR THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Madison Courier, March 20, 1847.

We are pleased to perceive that Captain Hendricks and Lieutenant Hughes are so rapidly filling up their company for the Mexican War, and it is no less gratifying to know that there are in our community so many young men with strong arms and brave hearts who thus promptly answer their country's call. We have not seen at any time the same number of men comprising in the same degree the requisites of a reliable soldiery, and when in the field we expect to hear of something done by these brave boys in honor of their country and our State.

We understand that this company will belong to the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Colonel J. W. Tibbetts, and as soon as organized will proceed without delay to Point Isabell.

OFFICERS CALL ON "OLD ROUGH AND READY."

State Journal, March 29, 1847.

Mr. Isaac Kinder of this city, father of Captain T. B. Kinder, now in Mexico, has permitted us to make the following extracts from a letter written by his son and dated at Agua Nueva on the 15th of February, 1847:

"We are now 25 miles south of Saltillo, with 5,000 effective volunteers ready for service. The whole force is under the immediate command of General Taylor, who arrived at Saltillo on the 4th inst. and immediately marched on to this place. "Old Rough" is in fine health and good spirits. At his invitation the officers of the Second and Third Regiments called at his marquee to pay him our compliments and "get a good look" (as the boys say) at the gray, worn veteran. He looks more like an old farmer going to market with eggs to sell than anything I can now think of; jovial and good-humored. He told us that he was ordered to act entirely on the defensive, but he appears uneasy and some say that he is fitting out an expedition against San Luis Potosi, but large reinforcements will have to come to us, and especially a strong force of artillery, before an expedition could be thought of against so strongly fortified a place as San Luis Potosi."

SKETCHES IN CAMP.—No. 16.

SALTILLO, MEXICO, January 18, 1847.

When General Worth left Saltillo on the 10th of January with a portion of flying artillery and some of the infantry belonging to the regular army, everything was calm. There was not the slightest movement of a hostile nature on the part of the enemy that could be perceived. General Lane moved into the city and took command of it in place of General Worth. General Butler still remained there, being in command of not only all the forces near this point, but of his entire division stationed at different points, but we soon began to hear of rumors of war, Mexican encampments and Mexican lancers and spies. The Third Regiment had already moved from their encampment to the city and taken quarters that had been evacuated. The Second Regiment was sent for in great haste, which regiment moved into the city with as little delay as possible on the 12th of January, and since that time there has nothing been talked of but a fight. It has even been asserted that there would be a battle before the going down of the sun on the following day, but that day has passed more than once without bringing with it the horrors of war.

Most of the news came through the men from General Wool's camp and one of the Arkansas Cavalry informed me yesterday that General Wool had been talking about a fight ever since they commenced the march, and at this late period they attached no importance to any alarm that was given by him; that they had continually heard the cry of wolf when there was no wolf. It is true there are some remarks made in relation to the attack which appear somewhat ludicrous, but there can be no doubt that there are some indications of hostile movements on the part of the enemy. The Mexicans have already moved many of their valuable golden images from the church on the Plaza de Santiago, and a great number of families have moved out of the city within a few days. The Tlascau Indians, who inhabit a portion of Santiago, appear to take coming events more easy and did not leave town in such great numbers. These Indians are a part of the tribe that rendered Cortez efficient service in conquering Mexico. I know not what part they have played in this Mexican war, but I have been informed that they do not amalgamate with the Mexicans to a very great extent; that their municipal regulations are distinct from the rest of the city. and that they have a church of their own of the Catholic order, as no other is tolerated by the Mexican constitution.

Saltillo was once the capital of a large district of country embracing all of Coahuila, parts of New Leon and Durango. It is known on most of the Mexican maps as Leona Vicario. The Mexicans would congregate here for more than three hundred miles distant for the annual fiestas or feasts. Tables would be set in the streets loaded with the richest luxuries that the country afforded, and many a poor Mexican who was green in relation to the customs of great crowds would sit down to eat and after filling himself would rise and find his hat missing and his pockets picked.

Then there were mountebanks, card tables, bull fights and cock fights. Bets were made to a considerable amount. Before they reached home many of them would be robbed if not murdered. Cock fighting is still a very great amusement with the Mexicans. Every Sunday afternoon there are several fights at some of the cock pits at Saltillo and a great number of Mexicans are always present with their pockets full of money to stake upon the belligerents. They fight equal to Texas Rangers. One of the two combatants is almost invariably killed, but this is partly owing to the fact that their gaffs are unlike those made in the United States. Instead of being made for piercing they are made like swords to cut and thrust so that they will let out the entrails of an antagonist at one stroke. When there is any probability of a game cock recovering from a wound great care is taken to restore him, and for that purpose he is partly covered up with dirt to prevet inflammation. Cock fighting is encouraged by some of the greatest men in Mexico and from appearances I should judge that public opinion sanctions this amusement quite as much as horse racing was encouraged in some parts of the United States.

Saltillo seems to be rather on the decline. Many of the buildings look very old and are going to ruin. The streets are very narrow and paved with small rocks that have been worn smooth by mules traveling over them. The city is well watered by fountains on the plazas. The fountain-head being on a hill above the city, the water can be conducted to any part of it. The water never fails and is very useful, not only to the citizens at Saltillo, but is used to irrigate the lands in the valley where the rain is not sufficient for the growth of the crops. By this means some very fine fields of corn are cultivated even in the rocky valley between Saltillo and Monterey. But this is not all the advantage of this mountain spring. There is a cotton factory in the valley propelled by water from this spring. It is owned by an English farmer, and although the Mexican laws are not favorable to foreigners locating factories in their territory, the firm pays all that the government exacts and still makes a handsome profit on the capital invested.

It appears that the Mexican government has fallen into the same error that has been practiced by many better nations and more civilized people. This error is to make no distinction between the coarse and fine article. The foreign manufacturer who locates here is required to pay a certain amount on every piece he makes and to pay as much for the privilege of manufacturing a coarse piece as a fine piece. This is the reason that they cannot afford to sell their coarse goods at less than the fine. It is strange that when a people copy anything from a more civilized nation, they almost invariably copy the faults of that nation instead of something that would be of more advantage.

The health of the Indiana volunteers is very good, as well as those from Illinois and Arkansas that are encamped near here. On the 16th a soldier was at the upper fountain for the purpose of watering two horses. Two Mexicans rode up near him and lassoed him, at the same time taking both of his horses and making their escape. The soldier lay upon the ground senseless for some time and then got up and reached the quarters of Colonel Churchill without being molested, but is very much bruised and covered with blood. Two armed Mexicans were taken prisoners on the 17th of January.

FIRST NEWS OF BUENA VISTA.

Indiana Sentinel, March 31, 1847.

We are indebted to the politeness of Lieutenant Love of the United States Dragoons, who left Madison yesterday morning and arrived here last night, for the Madison Banner of the 30th containing the following interesting news. The statements are meagre but may possibly be correct. This is the battle, probably, of which we have had previous incoherent rumors. The volunteers sustained themselves nobly against superior numbers.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

AMERICAN ARMS TRIUMPHANT.

SANTA ANNA'S ARMY CUT TO PIECES BY GENERAL TAYLOR.

LOSS OF COLONELS YELL, M'KEE, HARDIN, CLAY, ETC.

From the New Orleans Picayune, the 23d.

We lay before our readers in advance of our regular publication the glorious tidings from the army brought by the schooner John Bell. Our reporter left the vessel in the river and came up to town by express with the glad news. The following account was prepared for us by an officer of the army, and it may be relied upon:

MEMORANDUM OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Prepared for the Editors of the Picayune by Lieutenant J. J. C. Bibb, U. S. Army.

Dr. Turner, U. S. A., who arrived at Matamoros on the 9th from Monterey, brought the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army. The scene of action was at Buena Vista, a hacienda about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d of February and ended on the 23d. Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, leaving 4,000 killed and wounded on the field. Santa Anna's Adjutant-General and many other officers and men are prisoners. The loss on our part was 700 killed and wounded. Santa Anna's force amounted to at least 15,000 men. That of General Taylor to about 5,000, almost entirely volunteers. His army is composed of Washington's, Braggs's and Thomas's batteries; one squadron of the First and one of the Second Dragoons; the Arkansas and Kentucky Cavalry; a brigade of Illinois and one of Indiana Volunteers; the First Mississippi and Kentucky Regiments and one company of Texas Volunteers.

Dr. Turner brought a list of sixty-three officers killed and wounded. I left in such haste I was unable to obtain a copy, but recollect among the killed Captain Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A.; Colonel Yell of the Arkansas Cavalry, Captain Moore, Adjutant Vaughan and three others not named of the Kentucky Cavalry; Colonel McKee, Lieutenant-Colonel Clay, Captain Willis, Second Kentucky Infantry; Colonel Hardin of the Illinois bridage; Major Gorman and many of the Indiana brigade; several of the Mississippi Regiment; two lieutenants of the Texas Volunteers. Among the wounded I remember General Lane, Colonel Jefferson Davis, First Mississippi Regiment; Captain Stein, First U. S. Dragoons; Captain Conner, Texas Volunteers; Lieutenants S. G. French and O'Brien,

U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant Barber, Second Kentucky Infantry; Lieutenant Corwin, First Mississippi regiment; Lieutenant Whiteside of the Indiana brigade. The official dispatches of General Taylor have been cut off. Colonel Morgan's regiment of Ohio Volunteers, having been reinforced by a command from Monterey, had reached that place in safety.

DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

Washington Union, April 1, 1847.

We have never published a number of the Union that was fraught with more interesting papers than the present. Independently of the important letter of the President and the admirable report of the Secretary of the Treasury in reply, upon the duties to be levied upon imports into the ports of Mexico, we lay before our readers the very interesting dispatches of General Taylor. * * *.

The dispatches from General Taylor were brought to the Secretary of War by Mr. Crittenden, the volunteer aid of General Taylor. General Taylor's letters confirm the brilliant victory which was won by our arms at Buena Vista. The loss of the enemy by battle is less than was originally reported, though it is heavy indeed. Our loss is considerably less, though it comprises some of the best and bravest men of our glorious army, made up as it was mostly of volunteers, co-operating with some of the finest regular troops in the world. But the loss of the Mexican army by starvation, dissolution and disorganization is still more striking. General Taylor's three dispatches are respectively dated February 24th and 25th and March 1st. They state in the General's usually laconic, modest and expressive terms the beginning, end and some of the most important results of this remarkable battle. The most important of these results is the great loss of the enemy, their retreat, partial and perhaps total dissolution, their fatal disorganization, their utter incapacity to harass at this time our own troops who returned to their original position at Agua Nueva. General Taylor has sent a corps forward to harass him on the retreat and sieze his supplies. The General further proposes to return to Monterey and reopen communication between that town and the Rio Grande. The panic of the Mexican marauders is calculated of itself, almost, to effect this object in a few days. We cannot but again congratulate our country on this brilliant victory. We subjoin a list of the killed and wounded of our army. The death of these brave men affects every American heart with the keenest sympathy. It is cypress interwoven with the laurel.

FROM GENERAL TAYLOR'S CAMP.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CAMP ON THE BATTLE FIELD,
BUENA VISTA, MEXICO, February 24, 1847.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR—I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst. that the enemy had assembled in a very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies, was driven in during the night and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock a. m. a flag was sent, bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender, to which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith enclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position and an obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained with short intervals throughout the day, the result being the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself, were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own forces engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient enconium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed report I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the Government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers of the corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brigadier-General Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion. Our loss has been very severe and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
AGUA NUEVA, March 1, 1847.

To the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

SIR—I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat in a very disorganized condition, with the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I dispatched a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear and secure whatever military supplies may be found there. On the statement of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems to be no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500 and may reach 2,000 men killed and wounded, besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of our own killed and wounded made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment of Kentucky cavalry is not yet included, its return not being rendered. * * *

The disposition made to harass our rear vindicated the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obd't servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

List of names of the killed and wounded and missing of the Army of Occupation in the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847.

INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—BRIGADE STAFF.

Wounded—Brigadier-General Joseph Lane, slightly.

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed—Captains T. B. Kinder, Wm. Walker. Second Lieutenant Thomas C. Parr. Sergeant McHenry Dozier, Company E. Privates, Francis Bailey, Company A; Charles H. Goff, Company A; Warren Robinson, Company A; A. Stephens, Company A; John Shoults, Company B; J. Dafferty, Company B; A. Massey, Company B; D. McDonald, Company B; J. T. Hardin, Company B; M. Lee, Company D; W. Richardson, Company D; J. H. Sladen, Company D; W. Aiken, Company E; J. B. D. Dillon, Company E; H. Matthews, Company F; J. H. Wilson, Company F; H. Draper, Company H; R. Jenkins, Company H; T. Price, Company H; R. Havritt, Company I; H. M. Campbell, Company I; J. C. Higginbotham, Company K; A. Jenkins, Company K; G. Chapman, Company K; O. Lansburg, Company K; E. Wyatt, Company K; T. Smith, Company K; J. Teasley, Company K.

Wounded—Captain W. L. Sanderson, slightly. First Lieutenant S. W. Cayce, slightly. Second Lieutenants H. Pennington, slightly; D. S. Lewis, slightly; Captain John Osborn, slightly; Second Lieutenant J. Moore, slightly; First Lieutenant J. Davis, slightly; Second Lieutenant J. A. Epperson, slightly; Corporal E. McDonald, Company B, badly; Sergeant A. H. Potts, Company D, slightly; Corporal D. C. Thomas, Company D, badly; Musician A. M. Woods, Company D, slightly; Sergeants J. Carathers, Company F, slightly; V. Vestal, Company F, slightly; Corporals J. Bishop, Company F, slightly; A. B. Carlton, Company F, slightly; N. B. Stevens, Company F, slightly; Sergeant P. D. Kelse, Company G, slightly; E. Blalock, Company G, badly; Corporals T. Rawlins, Company G, slightly; H. Wilson, Company H, severely; Privates T. Goen, Company F, slightly; H. Mulvany, Company G, slightly; M. Queen, Company G, slightly; J. McMilton, Company G, slightly; W. Adams, Company H, severely; W. Benefiel, Company H, severely; R. Colbert, Company H, severely; V. Swain, Company H, severely; J. Ingle, Company H, slightly; A. Smith, Company

H, slightly; W. D. Wier, Company H, slightly; N. Rumley, Company I, badly; A. C. Farris, Company K, badly; G. McKnight, Company K, slightly; G. Wilhart, Company K, slightly.

Missing—Privates J. Brown, Company B; J. H. Harrison, Company B; W. Spalding, Company D; B. Hubbard, Company I.

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Killed—Captain J. Taggart. Privates J. M. Buskirk, Company A; W. B. Holland, Company A; D. J. Stout, Company A; J. Armstrong, Company C; W. Hueston, Company D; D. Owens, Company F; W. C. Good, Company F; J. Graham, Company G.

Wounded—Major W. A. Gorman, slightly; Captain J. M. Sluss, slightly; V. Conover, slightly; Corporal R. K. Nelson, Company A, slightly; Privates J. S. Levo, Company A, severely; W. G. Applegate, Company A, slightly; J. Y. Davis, Company A, slightly; J. W. Pullim, Company A, slightly; J. Knight, Company A, slightly; Corporal J. Gringrich, Company B, slightly; Privates J. Faulkner, Company B, dangerously; H. Hind, Jr., Company B, slightly; H. C. Hoyt, Company B, slightly; D. Contor, Company B, slightly; T. H. Bowen, Company B, slightly; J. Voight, Company C, dangerously; P. Lain, Company C, slightly; M. Cole, Company C, slightly; F. Aubke, Company C, slightly; A. Armstrong, Company C, slightly; J. Orchard, Company C, slightly; G. Miller, Company C, slightly; Corporal R. Torrance, Company D, slightly; Privates T. Gustin, Company D, severely; J. Hinkle, Company D, slightly; J. Rochat, Company D, slightly; E. Bright, Company D, slightly; A. Merrill, Company D, slightly; Corporal E. Weddell, Company E, severely; Privates J. Brown, Company E, severely; M. Mathias, Company E, severely; S. Fred, Company E, slighty; J. G. Arter, Company E, slightly; S. Stuart, Company E, slightly; J. C. Burton, Company F, seriously; O. Dyer, Company F, slightly; J. Inskeep, Company F, slightly; D. Hunter, Company F, slightly; D. Coughenower, Company F, slightly; H. C. Ricker, Company F, slightly; Corporal J. S. Wilson, Company F, slightly; Privates J. Meek, Company G, seriously; E. Mace, Company G, slightly; J. Patterson, Company G, slightly; J. Cain, Company G, slightly; R. Benson, Company H, severely; J. Kelley, Company H, severely; Sergeant W. Coombes, Company I, mortally; Private M. Conoway, Company I, slightly; Sergeants R. McGarver, Company K, severely; S. P. Turney, Company K, slightly; Privates J. Hervey, Company C, seriously; M. Gray, Company K, slightly; S. Bradley, Company K, severely; Y. Foster, Company L, slightly.

W. S. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICANS SHORT OF RATIONS AT BUENA VISTA.

Indiana Sentinel, April 7, 1847.

The following extract from a letter written by a Mexican officer at San Luis Potosi shows the condition of the Mexican army:

"I am much afraid lest this cause (want of food) should disperse us tonight, since the soldiers are already scattering and we have seen bodies of them fighting and charging upon the enemy wherever they thought there was water, caring for nothing; and we have seen them disputing among themselves, totally indifferent to the fire of the enemy, for a piece of ham found upon the dead Yankees. This night is a fearful one for the republic, since I dread lest we should become disbanded. In conclusion, dear friend, there now remains but little to be done because we have been pursuing the enemy all day long with bayonets and tomorrow they will be finished. They killed the horse of the General with a grape shot."

BARBARITY OF THE ENEMY.

State Sentinel, April 10, 1847.

BUENA VISTA, February 28, 1847.

Dr. Livingstone Dunlap.

MY DEAR FRIEND—The battle has been fought and the victory won. I am happy in announcing the result, as it has been gained against an immense superiority of numbers. Particulars and details you will see in the newspapers. * * *

This victory far surpasses any other in this war; in fact it has no parallel on this continent and has placed the reputation of the volunteers above the reach of all slander and calumny. It was a bloody day and many a heart in Indiana will be stricken with sorrow when the news arrives, but the gallant dead will be remembered by a grateful country.

The enemy were guilty of many acts of barbarity during the action in killing our wounded and stripping and robbing the dead. Captain Kinder, a noble and gallant young officer whom we all loved so well, had been wounded severely early in the action and placed in a wagon to be carried to the rear to have his wound dressed, but the escort was overtaken by the lancers, and Kinder was, although wounded and unarmed, foully murdered by those fiends, his pockets robbed and he was stripped and left in that condition. How my heart bleeds at the recital and how I sympathize with his parents. I know his father very well. I have little to say of myself. Others will speak for me. General Lane has covered himself with immortal honor. He was the only General who exposed himself in the thickest of the fight, although General Taylor was at times exposed and actually received two or three balls through his clothes. Santa Anna had with him his choicest troops, the flower of the Mexican Republic.

General Lane was wounded early in the action by a musket ball through the arm, the bone uninjured. He remained on the field all day and refused to have it dressed until the battle was ended. No one would have known he was hurt but for the blood running down over his clothes. He has been on duty every day since.

Remember me to my friends and acquaintances and know me as ever,

Sincerely your friend,

A. L. ROBINSON.

LETTER FROM LEW WALLACE.

Indiana Sentinel, April 10, 1847.

CAMARGO, March 12, 1847.

FRIEND CHAPMAN—From the above date you may readily fancy us "Up and at 'em, guards." The order for Saltillo direct came just in the nick of time. Matamoros was becoming most infernally dull and as the Mexicans had all "vamoosed el rancho," carrying with them every beautiful cigarette smoker in the place, I might add, after the style of friend Watts, most infernally tedious and tasteless, too. On Monday, the 8th inst., we bundled up our duds, consisting of two checked shirts, one pair of socks, etc., took possession of the cabin and decks of the steamer Whiteville and puffed ourselves to Camargo, landing in double quick time.

Colonel Curtis marched last Sunday for up country, where all is confusion, fighting, surprising and murdering. General Taylor has fought and vanquished Santa Anna in a battle, which at the same time will have a weighty and forcible argument for a speedy conclusion of the war, will not leave a rag of popularity on the back of the one-legged hero of San Jacinto. Taylor went into the field with 4,500 volunteers at his back. Santa Anna assailed him with 21,000 of the soldiers whom he has been cultivating so long at San Luis. After a bloody contest of two days and the greater part of one night the latter sounded retreat and hurried off his military carriage for Agua Nueva. Four thousand Mexicans were left unburied on the field, while 1,600 more have fallen prisoners of war into the hands of the victor. A victory so great, so unprecedentedly glorious, could not have been purchased without loss on our side. Among the 700 heroes who were slain and wounded on that bloody day we who knew him from infancy have to mourn the death of Captain Kinder. Poor Truss. The glory which shall forever shine upon the field which was thy deathbed, which shall reflect lustre upon thy name and fate, is but sorry consolation for the loss this death inflicts upon his country and friends. Peace, though, to his name. When we reach Saltillo we will mark his resting place and save it from obliteration and disrespect. * * *

In conclusion, old fellow, the Hoosiers in Mexico have adopted a motto and a battle cry, "Indiana Forever!" Your friend,

LEW WALLACE.

HENDRICKS'S COMPANY, SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, DEPARTS FOR THE WAR.

Madison Courier,. April 10, 1847.

Captain Hendricks's company took its departure from this city last Thursday evening amid the cheers of our citizens. It was a touching scene to witness the sorrowful farewell of friends and kindred. This is the third company that has been raised in our little city; by the way, we may be permitted to say that Madison has produced more soldiers than any place of its size in the United States.

A SOLDIER'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Madison Courier, April 10, 1847.

On the morning of the 22d, at 10 o'clock, we took our place in the line on the hill commanding the pass. At the pass was posted the battery of Captain Washington, consisting of five pieces of cannon. On our right and rather in front, the Kentucky Volunteers, commanded by Colonel McKee and Lieutenant-Colonel Clay, and on the left of the pass were posted the Second Illinois and the Second Indiana, and on the extreme left was the Mississippi regiment. Our two rifle companies and those of the Second Indiana were upon the left. The Indiana Riflemen were under the command of Major Gorman, as brave a little fellow as ever lived. The Hoosiers commenced and finished the action, for the last discharge was made by us. At night a part of the enemy came out to sieze upon American wagons which lay disabled between us, but at the discharge of fifty or sixty muskets they vanished. Next morning we were drawn up in battle order, but the foe had fled. * * *

The Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, you may rely on it, saved the pass. Had we given away before the charge of the lancers and infantry all was lost. Our loss is severe in officers and men. Our regiment suffered little, yet we have to mourn the loss of nine brave fellows killed and fifty-six wounded. John Graham, a son of the Scotchman who lives near Madison, was among the killed. Captain Ford has not lost a man. He is well, and well did he act his part in the battle. Some of his company are wounded, though none dangerously. James Siddell fought bravely. Mr. Hull is one of the most brave and cool fellows in the army. Benjamin Davidson, like a true-hearted Scotchman, if he was my brother I would rather see him loading and firing as cool as he did than see him head surgeon of the American Army. Our Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel acted as if fighting had been their trade from childhood up. We received the warmest thanks from General Taylor yesterday.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

ON THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN T. B. KINDER, WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

By Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton.

There is a tear for all who die,—
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry
And triumph weeps above the brave.—Byron.

Sing a dirge full of woe
For the noble and gifted,
For his head lieth low
And his sword is unlifted.
Sad requiems may swell
O'er the land that he cherished;
Storied marbles may tell
Where the young hero perished.
We may blazon his name,
We may weep and deplore him;
We may give him to fame,
But we cannot restore him.

Gallant soldier, farewell;
True, thy country has proved thee,
And thy memory will dwell
In the warm hearts that love thee.
They have made thee a grave
In the field of thy glory;
They have written thee brave
On the pages of story.
And fair Freedom will come,
Her sad tribute to render
O'er the low, silent tomb
Of her gallant defender.

Thou did'st pass from our sight
In the hours of life's morning,
When thy pathway was bright
With hope's brilliant adorning.
In thy home, once so dear,
There is weeping and wailing;
But the sigh and the tear
Are alike unavailing;
For the conflict is o'er
And life's ties are all riven,
We will meet thee no more
Till we meet thee in Heaven.

CAPTAIN KINDER, SECOND REGIMENT.

State Journal, April 20, 1847.

We believe that Indianapolis is called upon to mourn the loss of but one gallant spirit in the battle of Buena Vista, and that is Captain Kinder. Honorable testimony is borne to his conduct in that engagement. Late accounts concur as to the manner of his death. He was wounded during the early part of the day, and while being carried from the field of carnage in a wagon was overtaken by a body of Mexican lancers, inhumanly murdered, robbed and stripped of his clothing. He has thus been cut off from his family and friends in the vigor and prime of manhood while bravely defending the flag of his country. His noble bearing among his comrades deserved a better fate than to be struck down without the power of self-defense. Deeply do we commiserate his end and deeply do the whole community sympathize with his bereaved parents. Ought not the citizens here take some steps to bring him home and give his remains honorable burial?

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROBERTS.

State Journal, April 20, 1847.

Captain J. H. Roberts of the Putnam Blues, Company H, First Indiana, died at Matamoros on the 19th of February last.

MARKLEY ASSIGNED TO SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Madison Banner, April 21, 1847.

John A. Markley, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by the President a second lieutenant of infantry in the Sixteenth, one of the regiments raised under the act of Congress of last winter. Mr. Markley is a young man of good talents, of excellent character, and we have no doubt the service will find in him an efficient officer.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Whereas, By a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 19th of the present month, which has this day been received, the undersigned is advised that the President of the United States has directed that a volunteer force be accepted for the war with Mexico, in addition to that already in service; and,

Whereas, The undersigned is, by the said communication, requested to cause to be organized in this State ten companies of infantry constituting one regiment, to serve during the war with Mexico unless sooner discharged; the said troops to be clothed, subsisted, organized, armed, equipped, officered, mustered and inspected into the service in conformity with the rules and regulations contained in the annexed General Order, as gathered from the aforesaid communication, and as enjoined by law; and

Whereas, The brilliant victories which have already crowned the arms of the United States during the present war are an earnest that its prompt and energetic prosecution only is required to insure an early, a just and an honorable peace.

Now, Therefore, I, James Whitcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana, in behalf of our common country, do hereby renew the invitation to the brave, enterprising and patriotic citizens of our State to respond to this call with all possible despatch by organizing themselves into volunteer companies for the aforesaid service, and to report the fact of such organization with the least practicable delay to the Adjutant-General of the State. And in conformity with the suggestion of the Secretary of War that a place of rendezvous be appointed on the Ohio river for the several companies as fast as they shall be organized, the ground near or adjacent to "Old Fort Clark," near Jeffersonville, on the south, is hereby designated for that purpose.

(S. S.)

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at Indianapolis, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1847, of the State the thirtieth, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-first.

By the Governor,
JAMES WHITCOMB.

JOHN H. THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 24, 1847.

General Order No. 9.

For the information and government of the volunteers called for from Indiana by the proclamation of the Governor of this State, and to save the trouble and delay of correspondence, the following rules and regulations are hereby made known:

I. As the company only has the right under the laws of the State to elect their captain, as well as other commissioned officers, no person need to wait for a more special authority to raise a company. Should any one raise a company in the hope of being its future commandant his success will probably be considered by them as sufficient evidence of his standing and fitness for the station. Still, the question must be left to the choice of the company.

II. Each company will consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 additional second lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians and 80 privates. Total, 94.

III. The regiment will consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (who will be lieutenant of one of the companies, but not in addition), 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 2 principal musicians and 10 companies.

IV. The Secretary of War writes, "As all the field and company officers with volunteers taken into the service of the United States under the act of 13th of May, 1846, must be appointed and commissioned in accordance with the laws of the States from whence they are taken, I beg to suggest the extreme importance to the public service that the officers for the additional force here requested be judiciously selected."

Enjoining, therefore, the necessary circumspection upon all who are vested with the appointing power by the laws of the State, it will be borne in mind that in accordance with those laws the officers above enumerated are to be appointed and commissioned as follows:

1. The commissioned officers of each company are to be elected, after the company is full, by a majority of the members present, at a time and place agreed upon by a majority of the company; the result of the elections to be certified by three judges of the election, and attested by the clerk thereof, who are all to be elected by a majority of the members present for that purpose, and the judges are to be sworn by the clerk, or in his absence by one of their own number, before going into the election of the military officers. The certificate is to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State in order that the Governor may issue the commissions without delay.

The elections may be held as soon as the company is full, without waiting ten days, provided the time and place be agreed upon by a majority of the company, and all the members have due notice thereof.

2. Non-commissioned officers of the company are to be nominated by the members and appointed by the captain thereof.

3. The Secretary of War states that "Should the number of companies here called for be raised, they will be at once organized into a regiment and your Excellency is requested to commission the field and company officers. It may become necessary to order the several companies to the scene of action as fast as they are raised and mustered into service, in which case they could be organized into battalions and regiments on reaching the place of destination."

V. The commissioned officers of the regiment will be elected after the same is full by the officers and men thereof, in conformity with the laws of the State, the requirements of which, and all other necessary particulars, will in due time be communicated through the medium now adopted.

VI. The regimental staff above named will be appointed by the Colonel. Principal and assistant surgeons, quartermasters, commissaries and paymasters are appointed, when needed, only by the President.

VII. The different companies, as they reach the place of rendezvous (which is at "Old Fort Clark," near Jeffersonville) will there be inspected and mustered into service by one or more officers of the United States Army, "who (in the language of the Secretary of War) will, in every case, be instructed to receive no man who is, in years, apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not of physical strength and vigor. To this end the inspector will be accompanied by a medical officer of the army and the volunteers will be submitted to his examination.

VIII. Volunteers will be furnished their own clothing, for which purpose the law allows to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private three dollars and fifty cents per month during the time he shall be in the service of the United States. To enable the volunteers to provide themselves with good and sufficient clothing the clothing pay for six months (twenty-one dollars) will be advanced to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, after being mustered into service, "but only with the express condition," as communicated by the Secretary, "that the volunteer has already furnished himself with six months' clothing—the fact to be certified to the paymaster by the captain of the company; or, that the amount thus advanced shall be applied under the supervision of his captain to the object contemplated by law. In this latter case the advance commutation for clothing will be paid on the captain's certificate that he is satisfied it will be so applied."

IX. The volunteers on their arrival at the place of rendezvous will be furnished with quarters, camp equipage, fuel, cooking utensils and subsistence by the United States.

The less baggage of any kind (except suitable clothing) that can be taken from home to the place of rendezvous, the better for the soldier, as the United States will furnish all necessary articles of the kind at that point, and those taken (at least if not of the proper description) will not be paid for by the United States. As in that case they would be cast aside, they will be a useless expense.

X. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition will also be furnished to the several companies by the United States.

XI. Besides the monthly pay in case each non-commissioned officer, musician and private who may serve during the present war or who shall have been discharged before the expiration of his time of service, in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, will be entitled to a bounty of 160 acres of land, to be located by the volunteer, or by his heirs, at any land office of the United States he or they may choose, or instead of the land, he may, if he desires it, receive a treasury scrip for one hundred dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

XII. In respect to subsistence before arriving at the place of rendezvous and for traveling home from the place of discharge, the allowance is fifty cents for every twenty miles distance, to be paid by the United States, but not until after the volunteer is received into the service.

XIII. The proper officers of the staff departments of the United States will be immediately sent to the place of rendezvous with funds to defray the necessary expenses which may be incurred, agreeably to law.

XIV. It will be recollected that under the general orders of last year the companies composing the three regiments then raised in Indiana were accepted in the order in which they were reported, and that after thirty companies had been so accepted divers other companies were reported, whose services the commander-in-chief was with great regret compelled to decline for the reason that the limited number called for by the United States had already been supplied. By the 6th article of the fifth general order, dated June 15th, 1846, it was stated that "should the honor or interests of the country occasion another and similar call on the citizen soldiers of Indiana the companies subsequently reported will be entitled to the preference, should they still desire it." To enable all such companies to avail themselves of such preference this General Order, with the Executive Proclamation, will be transmitted by mail to the commandants thereof, who are not known to be absent. In case of their absence it will be transmitted to some public-spirited citizen of the proper county, who is hereby requested to place the same in the hands of the highest officer of the company who may be found willing to engage in the service. Should any of the men who attached themselves to the company last year be absent or decline to engage in the service, it will, of course, be allowable to fill their places with fresh recruits.

XV. The companies referred to in the next preceding section desirous of engaging in the service will be received in the order in which they were reported last year, if they are reported within a reasonable time, otherwise others and fresh companies may be allowed the preference.

XVI. It is very desirable therefore that the undersigned be informed forthwith, on behalf of any company formerly reported, of the receipt of this General Order and of the probability of such company being filled and reported, and at what probable time.

XVII. A supplemental order will be shortly issued recommending a suitable uniform, and of what kind (the procuring of which, however, had better be deferred until the company arrives at the place of rendezvous) with such particulars as may be deemed important for the efficiency and welfare of the volunteers.

The Commander-in-Chief entertains the fullest confidence that the feelings of patriotism natural to the bosom of every American and the superior inducements now held out to the citizen soldiers of Indiana over those which were extended to their brethren in arms who so promptly engaged in the service last year, will cause them to sieze with alacrity the present occasion (most probably the last that will be offered to them during the present war) of rallying to the standard of their country and of nobly distinguishing themselves in its service.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

D. REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

RECEPTION TO VOLUNTEERS.

Lawrenceburg Register, April 24, 1847.

The citizens of Lawrenceburg and vicinity are requested to meet at the court house this evening, April 24, at 7 o'clock, to make some preliminary arrangements for a grand reception and barbecue to be given to the Indiana volunteers on their return from the wars.

This is a matter that every Indianian ought to feel an interest in. The object of the meeting tonight is to form committees of correspondence and arrangements so that a general invitation can be offered to the boys on their arrival at New Orleans and that a grand feast may be prepared for them on their arrival at home in honor of their noble deeds in their country's struggle on the field of carnage. Arrangements will be made for the transportation of the Shelby boys to their homes from this place, and we shall expect all their friends to join in the general glorification.

MURDERED AT SALTILLO.

Madison Courier, April 24, 1847.

We learn that Mr. William P. Green, son of George Green, of this county, was inhumanly murdered at Saltillo some time since by a party of Mexicans. Green and a young man by the name of Edwards were out grazing their horses together when a number of Mexicans rushed from their place of concealment and inflicted severe wounds with a bowie knife on their persons. Green received six stabs.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 27, 1847.

General Order No. 10.

I. No company of volunteers contemplated by the proclamation of the present month will march to the place of rendezvous unless at his own risk until reported to and accepted by the undersigned; which acceptance will be promptly communicated by letter.

II. As already stated, the companies which were reported too late, and whose services were therefore declined last year, are entitled to be received, under the present call, in the order in which they were then reported, should they still insist upon such preference.

III. As those companies were raised at unequal distances from this point it is impracticable to fix any precise time within which they are required to report themselves to the undersigned, a reasonable time will be allowed for that purpose, necessarily subject, however, to the provisions of the following section:

IV. Should the time which may be hereafter indicated from the War Department, or other proper authority, for the volunteers to march to the place of rendezvous, not admit of waiting longer to receive a tender of service from any company reported last year, then the first ten companies, whether old or new, which are found reported at the latest period necessary for them to reach the place of rendezvous will be preferred and consequently accepted.

V. From the foregoing and from the fact that great expedition is necessary, it will be seen that while there is encouragement held out to raise entirely new companies, it is of the utmost importance to the old companies desirous of availing themselves of the preference now offered to them to notify the undersigned of their readiness with the least possible delay.

VI. In relation to clothing: a dress or parade uniform is never required in actual service, and doubtless would not be used by either officer or private of the present regiment during their term, even if procured. To purchase such would therefore be a useless expense. A service uniform only is necessary. It is recommended (not required) that for neatness and comfort it consist of a grey mixed, or blue jeans hunter's frock coat and pantaloons, without straps, the coat reaching half way down the thigh, double-breasted, double row of white metal buttons, eagle stampted or black mould, made to button close around the throat. The same material will answer for all the officers, only the sergeants to wear white worsted epaulets on each shoulder, and the pants to have a white or red worsted stripe one and one-half inches wide down the sides; the corporals to wear epaulets without the stripes; the orderly sergeant to be distinguished by a red worsted sash on duty, and the commissioned officers to have a single instead of a double row of buttons on the front of the coat.

VII. No more will be needed for each man than two uniform suits, two pairs stout shoes with broad and thick soles, a comfortable hat suitable for a southern climate, a forage cap, two cotton shirts, two flannel shirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of stockings, one good blanket, and if convenient, an overcoat is considered desirable. All these articles can doubtless be procured in any desirable quantity, and made to order on reasonable terms, at or near the place of rendezvous, where, as has already been remarked, the funds will be furnished by the United States to enable the volunteers to procure them.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

D. REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

Indiana Sentinel, April 28, 1847.

We have a very interesting letter from Lieutenant Van Buren of the regular army, who, it will be recollected, recruited an excellent corps of dragoons in this vicinity, which our limits forbid immediate insertion. We will endeavor to give the whole or a part soon. As, however, it may tend to relieve the anxiety of friends of the soldiers, we make room for the following list of deaths, etc., in the regiment of mounted riflemen, since December, 1846. Companies E, G and K were recruited in Indiana.

Died—T. M. Davis, Company A; Corporal Gillingham, Company B; James Langford, Company D; H. K. Rice, Company E; J. C. Scott, Company E; J. M. Scott, Company E; Orin Huntress, Company E; John Dale, Company E; James Limes, Company E; Lewis Bryan, Company E; F. P. Newton, Company E; James Douglass, Company E; T. E. Limper, Company F; H. H. Carter, Company G; H. Wherdered, Company G; Benjamin Jolley, Company G; J. Sparks, Company H; W. P. Wicks, Company H; W. Adertenn, Company H; James L. Pierce, Company K; Jessup M. Smith, Company K; Dennis Lairy, Company K; J. E. Henson, Company K; Josiah Hollowell, Company K.

Killed—T. Cunningham, Company A, near Buena Vista, March 11th.

Wounded—Thomas Weller, Company B, in a skirmish near Vera Cruz, March 11th; H. Neal, Company B, March 11th; Sergeant W. B. Lane, Company D, in a skirmish on Jalapa Road, March 4th; J. Turluna, Company E, in a skirmish on Jalapa Road, March 24th; F. Wasson, Company C, same place and date. All doing well.

Wasson had three fingers cut off in resisting an attempt of two Mexicans to wrest his rifle from him. He received two cuts with a sabre, the first taking off the ends of his fingers, the next taking them off closer to his hand. He would not give up his rifle but with his life.

MAJOR GORMAN AT HOME.

Louisville Democrat, April 29, 1847.

Major Gorman of the Third Indiana, of whom honorable mention is made in General Taylor's dispatches, was in the city yesterday. He received two wounds, besides being badly hurt by the fall of his horse, shot under him. He gives a glowing description of the charge made by the Kentucky cavalry, which saved him and his command from destruction. The meeting of the Mexican Lancers and Lieutenant Field's command, when the two commands advanced upon each other in mortal combat, Major Gorman describes in graphic colors.

Major Gorman has a complimentary furlough for the remainder of his term of service; he, however, intends to return.

PRIVATE DAVIDSON PROMOTED.

Madison Courier, May 1, 1847.

We learn with pleasure that our fellow citizen, Dr. Benjamin K. Davidson, who went as a private in Captain Sullivan's company, has received the appointment of surgeon in the United States Army. A better appointment could not have been made.

Madison Courier, May 1, 1847.

SONG OF THE INDIANA RIFLEMEN AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

By John C. Dunn, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.

Up, up the wild mountain—
  Up, up to the fight!
Hark! the bugle of war
  Sounds far o'er the height.

The foe is above us—
  In thousands they gorge
The time-crumbled cliffs,
  Yet on to the charge.

Though few be our numbers,
Our rifles so dread
Shall people the mountain
With wounded and dead.

Ram, ram the dread cartridge,
Aim dead at the foe—
The cheers of our brethren
Resound from below.

Fire! fire! how they tumble—
Shout, shout for the State,
Whose young bosom sent thee
To war with the great!

Let her arms shine unsullied,
Her glory be bright—
For she opened the battle,
She ended the fight!

BUENA VISTA, March 2, 1847.

This Rifle Battalion was commanded by Major W. A. Gorman, Second Regiment, who was wounded in said battle, and who is now in this city. —*From the New Orleans Delta.*

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

Indiana Sentinel, May 9, 1847.

Six companies have already reported to the Adjutant-General as being nearly full, and by the time this is read others may be received. They are all filling up in an incredibly short space of time and, notwithstanding labor is in great demand and the season exceedingly busy, we have no doubt but that a half a dozen regiments could be promptly raised. Those boys who wish to be accepted must hurry or many will be disappointed.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Indiana Sentinel, May 9, 1847.

BUENA VISTA, MEXICO, March 13, 1847.

I wrote you a short account of the battle we fought at this place, but did not give you all the particulars. I wish now to give the people of Indiana a few facts connected with it in order to vindicate the Second Indiana from unmerited disgrace. They commenced the battle on the morning of the 23d in as fine a style as any body of troops on earth could, and fought as bravely until 11 o'clock, when they retreated in confusion and a part of them could not be afterward rallied. They mustered on the field much less than 400 men and were opposed, at the time they gave way, to at least 4,000 Mexican troops and exposed to the fire of one of the enemy's batteries at the same time. This state of things would not have justified them in retreating, nor was it the reason they did so.

They were manfully maintaining their ground against all the immense odds and Brigadier-General Lane had ordered the battery on their right to take an advanced position with a view of bringing the regiment closer to the enemy that their fire might be more effective. Before his aid-de-camp had time to return from delivering the order to advance to the battery and while he was still waiting for his return in order to give the necessary orders for advancing the troops, they gave way on the right and in a few minutes the whole line was in full retreat. This unfortunate circumstance was very near losing us the victory and costing the lives of the whole army, for it has since been ascertained that Santa Anna had given orders to take no prisoners, and it has covered the regiment and the State with disgrace. This odium must be removed and the establishment of one fact is sufficient to do it. THEY WERE ORDERED TO RETREAT BY THEIR COLONEL.

Colonel William A. Bowles, the Colonel of that regiment, had acted during the fight in a way but little calculated to inspire his men with confidence in his bravery. He dismounted as soon as the firing commenced and endeavored to shield himself by staying immediately in the rear of his troops with his horse between him and the enemy's battery and while the men were fighting as bravely as men ever fought and no one thinking of retreating he gave the order to "Cease firing and retreat."

This led to a disorderly flight and some few of the men could not be induced again to join the troops and continue the fight. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the regiment, however, were rallied by their officers and fought bravely throughout the rest of the action, which continued until night.

The odium of this retreat should not attach to the men who retreated, but to the officer who gave the order. Had they not obeyed it they would have been guilty of one of the gravest military offenses and justly liable to severest punishment.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.

State Journal, May 11, 1847.

In inserting the following General Order providing for the settlement of claims of discharged volunteer soldiers for bounty land or Treasury scrip, we are requested to invite attention to its provisions. As the just claims of volunteers can only be established and settled on furnishing the requisite evidence in such cases the volunteer officers should make themselves fully acquainted with the regulation and be governed accordingly.

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, April 22, 1847.

General Orders No. 18.

I. In order to secure without delay or inconvenience to the volunteer soldier who shall receive an honorable discharge, or who shall have been killed or died of wounds (or his heirs, etc., as the case may be), a bounty land or Treasury scrip provided by the 9th section of this act, February 11, 1847, it is necessary that the following instructions be duly observed by the officers concerned:

II. Volunteers mustered out of service on the expiration of their term. The rolls for this purpose must contain all the names which have been borne on the previous muster-rolls from the first or the one mustered into service, including all who have died, been discharged or have deserted since the enrollment of the company with appropriate remarks opposite the name of each respectively. All absentees must be satisfactorily accounted for by explanations recorded in the column of remarks. This roll containing the information above required will be prepared and completed at the time the company may be discharged and be forwarded by the officer charged with mustering it out of service, directed to the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, endorsed: "For the Commissioner of Pensions, Bounty Land Bureau." The roll will only vary from the ordinary muster roll used for the payment of pensions by the addition of the names of all who have died, been captured, discharged or have deserted since the date of muster into service.

III. Individual discharge of volunteers before the expiration of their term in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of service.

The certificate of disability and discharge in such cases will be given in duplicate and must, in every instance, set forth the origin and nature of the wound received or sickness incurred in the course of the service agreeable to the established printed form dated April 22, 1847. One copy of this certificate will be forwarded by the officer signing the discharge of the volunteer soldier, direct to the Adjutant-General of the army, endorsed: "For the Commissioner of Pensions, Bounty Land Bureau."

IV. The Commissioner of Pensions, under the direction of the Secretary of War, being charged by law with the business of investigating the claims for bounty land, etc., provided by the munificence of the Government, commanders of volunteer regiments and companies will see the necessity of preparing and forwarding, as herein required, the requisite muster-roll or certificate, as the case may be, having the necessary evidence of service and of honorable discharge to enable a faithful volunteer, or his heirs, to receive from the War Department the certificate or warrant for the bounty of 160 acres or a Treasury scrip for $100 as provided by the law.

V. The "Surgeon's certificate of ordinary disability" in cases of invalid soldiers of the regular army will hereafter be forwarded in duplicate, one of which to be endorsed, "For the Commissioner of Pensions, Bounty Land Bureau."

By order of

R. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL LANE FLANKS COLONEL BOWLES.

Indiana Sentinel, May 12, 1847.

BUENA VISTA, March 29, 1847.

EDITOR SENTINEL—I must give you a few lines. Several days after the battle General Lane learned from several persons that Colonel Bowles gave the order to retreat and that he was guilty of unsoldierlike conduct on the day of the battle. General Lane preferred charges against him and sent them on to General Taylor, who had gone to Monterey. General Taylor refused to order a court-martial, but stated that Colonel Bowles could have a court of inquiry *if he desired it.* Every reasonable man expected that he would lose no time in calling for a court of inquiry, but they were disappointed. The Colonel chose rather to take the *say so* of General Taylor than to have the whole facts come out. As soon as General Lane saw that Colonel Bowles would not call for a court of inquiry he demanded a court of inquiry to investigate his own conduct, stating that some one was to blame for the retreat of the Second Regiment, and if any blame was to be attached to him the world should know it, and the regiment should not suffer on his account, and I have no fears as to the result. The conduct of General Lane will receive that praise which he rightly merits because the facts will come out. No one accuses General Lane of any improper conduct on the day of the battle. His bravery is generally admitted. I think it will be shown that General Wool did not make a correct report in relation to the Second Regiment, but this may not have been the fault of General Wool. Perhaps he was misinformed. Yours, etc.,

L.

GENERAL TAYLOR COMPLIMENTS FIRST INDIANA.

"Campaign in Mexico," Isaac Reid, First Indiana, May, 1847.

On the 24th of May the Second and Third Indiana regiments left Buena Vista for New Orleans. Before leaving the encampment the regiments were formed in line, when General Wool delivered a short address and bade them adieu.

The First Indiana Regiment left Monterey on the same day, when the following correspondence was read:

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MEXICO, May 22, 1847.

Major-General Z. Taylor, Commanding, etc.:

DEAR SIR—In pursuance to your order I will, on the morning of the 24th inst. put my command in motion for the United States to be mustered out of the service at New Orleans. I cannot leave the service without expressing to you for myself and the troops under my command our profound gratitude for the very kind and courteous treatment we have received at your hands. Permit me to assure you that when we change the life of a soldier for that of a citizen we shall each and all cherish towards you attachments which time can never efface. We feel a great regret that we had not the honor of participating with you in the glorious battles which you have so nobly won since we have been in the field. Hoping that a like brilliant career awaits your future life that has crowned your last year's operations, I have the honor to subscribe myself.

Your very obedient servant,
J. P. DRAKE, Colonel,
First Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MEXICO, May 22, 1847.

Colonel J. P. Drake:

DEAR SIR—Your very acceptable letter of this morning was this moment handed me. For the approbatory terms in which you have been pleased to speak on your own, as well as on the part of your regiment, of the existing relations between us, as well as the kind feelings which will be carried and cherished towards me on your return to civil life, when on the eve of separating and returning to your homes, in consequence of the expiration of your term of service with the government, has created feelings which are difficult to express, but which are highly gratifying as well as duly appreciated. I regret that it was not your good fortune as well as your excellent regiment, to have participated in one, at least, of the hard-fought battles which have taken place since our arrival in Mexico, knowing as I do your and their great anxiety to have done so; in which case I am satisfied you would not only have acquired fame and honor for yourselves, but for your State and the country; but circumstances over which you had no control prevented it. All must know who are in the slightest degree acquainted with military operations in carrying on a war in an enemy's country, over long lines from the base of operations, which has been our case, that a considerable portion of the troops employed must be engaged in guarding depots, keeping open lines of communications, escorting trains, etc., which duties are as important, arduous and dangerous as the duties of those who may be engaged in battle, each depending upon the other to insure success, therefore equally honorable to all concerned; and I can bear ample testimony to the zeal and ability with which the First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers discharged most of the duties referred to, also many others, as well as the fortitude with which they bore up under disease so common and so much to be dreaded by citizen soldiers on their first entering the service, especially when suddenly transferred from a northern to a southern climate, more by far than the balls and bayonets of the enemy; also your great desire to be in the advance; all of which is the very best evidence had you come in collision with the enemy you would have done your duty and the honor of our flag and our country been safe in your keeping.

Be assured, Colonel, you will carry with you my best wishes for a quick and safe journey to your homes, a happy meeting with your family and friends, as well as continued health and prosperity through life.

With considerations of great respect and esteem, I remain,

Truly and sincerely your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major-General U. S. Army.

FIRST INDIANA LEAVES MONTEREY FOR HOME.

"Campaign in Mexico," Isaac Reed, First Indiana, May, 1847.

The First Indiana Regiment proceeded with a large train in the direction of Camargo. As we passed along the serpentine route we beheld for the last time the many crosses at Agua Frio, the fatal spot where the defenseless wagoners were murdered; the ruins of Ramos and Corristos, and the thousand peaks and ridges of the Sierra Madre. We arrived at Camargo on the 28th of May. On the 29th we crossed the San Juan and proceeded to San Francisco, on the Rio Grande, by moonlight. Here we met Major Talbott of the Sixteenth Infantry and three or four companies. On the 30th the regiment embarked on the Corvette and Troy, and on the 3d of June arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande. On the 4th the regiment proceeded to Brazos Santiago, and on the 5th sailed for New Orleans on the schooners Sarah Jane and Desdemona and the brig Fidelia. The only new troops left on the line of the Rio Grande and the Sierra Madre were the Massachusetts, Mississippi, Virginia and North Carolina regiments, Texas Rangers, Sixteenth Infantry and a company of dragoons. After a very pleasant voyage the First Regiment arrived at New Orleans on the 10th and 11th of June.

On arriving at the Crescent City the Jews, slopshop keepers, and land speculators were among the first to call upon us. The Jews and slops importuned our patronage and wearied our patience by rehearsing the unparalleled cheap bargains that could be obtained at their stores. The land speculators were eloquent in their descriptions of the great difficulties in procuring land warrants, as though the legal process was only exceeded in intricacy by the mathematical calculations of the number of square inches in the moon, or the aggregate weight of the flying fish in the gulf. But these land sharks were so patriotic and so benevolent that they would, for the sake of our accommodation, pay us $65 for each claim of 160 acres of land, and run the risk of figuring out the complicated question before the world should come to an end. Colonel Drake, Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Major Donaldson and all the company officers very properly discouraged such a sacrifice of claims. In order to prevent the speculators from succeeding Lieutenant F. L. Maddox, of the Fountain Riflemen, voluntarily agreed to procure the warrants for all of that company without charging any fee. Lieutenant M. afterward redeemed his pledge, for which he is entitled to our gratitude.

VOLUNTEERS TO BE WELCOMED HOME.

Madison Courier, May 15, 1847.

It has now been nearly a year since the volunteers from Madison left for Mexico and their time will have expired in the course of a few weeks, when we have no doubt they will return home without delay. From all accounts it appears that they, together with their fellow soldiers of the Third Regiment, have faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon them as American soldiers. The only battle they have had the privilege of participating in was that of Buena Vista, and on that occasion their conduct was such as would be an honor to any State. Gallantly has each company redeemed the promises made to the ladies of Madison on the presentation of their flags to carry them into the thickest of the battle and defend them at the point of the bayonet. No doubt the ladies will in a short time have the same flags returned to them, battered by the breeze and pierced by the musket balls of the enemy as they are, without the least stain of cowardice imprinted upon them.

But it is not our intention to eulogize the many deeds of valor and renown of our volunteers; we wish to impress upon the mind of the citizens of the short time that it will be ere our friends now in Mexico will return, and when they do return we desire that they receive a cordial greeting, not by meeting them at the river and giving them a dry shake of the hand, but propose calling a meeting at the court house next Saturday for the purpose of devising some way of giving them a warm reception. We would suggest the propriety of giving a free barbecue, inviting all of the surrounding country to participate with us on the occasion. We, by this means, can assure our volunteers that we appreciate the manner in which they have conducted themselves since they left us, and that we welcome them back with grateful hearts.

FILLING UP THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Madison Courier, May 15, 1847.

Captain Smith arrived in this city on Wednesday last from Lake County, in this State, with one hundred and eight volunteers for the Mexican War. They are the bone and sinew of the land, if we are any judge.

COLONEL BOWLES.

State Journal, May 18, 1847.

The Evansville Journal of Tuesday the 4th inst., speaking of charges preferred by some of the officers of the Second Regiment of Indiana against Colonel Bowles, quotes the following from a correspondent in the army:

"The charges against Colonel Bowles having been forwarded by General Wool to General Taylor for his sanction, answer has been returned that he will not entertain the charges nor order a court martial in the case because General Wool's and Colonel Davis's reports of the battle both eulogize him. Though a court martial is refused the matter will not rest so. General Lane has obtained a court of inquiry into his conduct on that day in order that the facts connected with the whole matter may then be brought to light."

ORDERS No. 295.

HEADQUARTERS, BUENA VISTA, May 23, 1847.

The departure of the Second and Third Regiments tomorrow under orders for New Orleans, there to be discharged from their military engagements, makes it necessary and proper for the General commanding at the time of terminating the relations which have existed between himself and these troops, to say a few words in relation to the subject connected with their conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, in which the greater part have done such good service. He feels that the moment of parting is not the time to look with a severe eye on the misconduct of a portion of those troops whose companions have merited and will receive the credit which a grateful people always yield to brave men; and the recent legal investigations cause him much to regret that a fault of judgment in an individual at a critical moment should have been the means of casting a deeper shade than was deserved upon that portion of the Second Regiment who have been censured. He feels confident that time and justice, which sooner or later regulate all the affairs of men, will single out and discriminate the bad from the good and give to the latter, without qualification, the credit which is due them.

The General regrets deeply that he is to lose the valuable services of Brigadier-General Lane, whose integrity and zeal and close attention to all the requisitions of the service have been so much aid to him in the discharge of his duties and whose gallant conduct in the field has gained for him the esteem and confidence of every one.

In wishing him and his officers and men a safe journey home, the General bids them adieu.

By command of Brigadier-General Wool.

IRVIN McDOWELL, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 31, 1847.

General Orders No. 12.

I. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief takes great pleasure in announcing to all concerned that on yesterday the ten companies of infantry called for from Indiana, through the communication from the Secretary of War of the 19th ultimo, had been reported to this office and their services duly tendered and accepted for the existing war between the United States and Mexico, and the companies respectively ordered to march to the place of rendezvous.

II. Several other companies are known to be in progress of organization and some were on the eve of being reported at the time the regiment was filled. The Commander-in-Chief is, with regret, compelled to decline the services of all such, in consequence of the requisition being already complied with, as above stated.

III. The following are the companies reported, and the order in point of time, in which they were accepted, viz.: Captains J. M. Wallace's, W. T. Baldridge's, E. Landers's, J. W. Crook's, J. I. Alexander's, W. W. McCoy's, M. Fitzgibbons's, E. Dumont's, D. Lunderman's and L. Cochran's.

IV. Should the commandant of any accepted company discover that he will be unable to march his company organized and full to the place of rendezvous, he will immediately report such expected inability to the undersigned, in order that the first subsequently reported company may be assigned to the vacancy without delay. The importance of a prompt observance of this rule must be manifest to all.

V. Unavoidable obstacles will prevent the Commander-in-Chief from repairing (as he anxiously desired) to the place of rendezvous for the purpose of aiding in the final organization of the regiment, of taking early steps for filling the place of any absent company, and generally of consulting the comfort and welfare of the troops. These duties will, however, be carefully attended to by the undersigned, who will, for that purpose, repair to Jeffersonville by the 5th prox., after which time all military correspondence should be addressed to him at that point.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, May 22, 1847.

Pursuant to previous notice a public meeting was held at the court house on Wednesday evening to make arrangements for receiving the volunteers on their return. On motion G. A. Chapman was called to the chair and the object of the meeting being stated, it was, on motion of Hon. W. W. Wick, resolved that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to prepare a system of arrangements and report at an adjourned meeting.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen: Hon. W. W. Wick, Thomas M. Baker, Andrew Smith, Thomas M. Smith, Dr. L. Dunlap, Basil Brown and John S. Spann. The following committees were selected:

First. A committee to correspond with Colonel Drake and ascertain and publish the day on which the volunteers may be expected to arrive at the depot at Edinburg, to wit: W. W. Wick, David Wallace, G. A. Chapman, N. McCarty, J. G. Defrees and N. B. Palmer.

Second. A committee to procure volunteers, wagons and teams to transport the volunteers entirely or in part from Edinburg to Indianapolis, to wit: T. M. Smith, William H. Morrison, John M. Talbott, Samuel Woolen and W. B. Preston.

Third. A committee to take order in reference to the appropriate ceremonies and proceedings of a gratulatory character on the arrival of the volunteers at Edinburg or Indianapolis, or both, to wit: James Blake, John H. Bradley, David Reynolds, Albert G. Porter, Nathaniel Bolton, James Morrison, S. V. V. Noel, Livingstone Dunlap and Douglass McGuire.

Fourth. A committee to take order to make arrangements concerning appropriate festivities and entertainments on the occasion of such arrival, to wit: Andrew Smith, Edward Hedderly, Matthew Little, George Plant, S. M. Scoville and William Biddle.

Fifth. A committee to levy subscriptions with instructions to consult with the other committees as to the necessary amounts and to make contracts and pay accounts: T. M. Smith, John S. Spann, Joshua Lansdale and L. M. Vance.

LANDERS'S COMPANY FULL.

Indiana Sentinel, May 22, 1847.

The company here is now full and the following officers have been elected and commissioned: Edward Landers, Captain; Abraham Lewis, First Lieutenant; Benjamin Franklin, Second Lieutenant; Benjamin Pilbean, Additional Second Lieutenant. The names of the sergeants and corporals we have not yet learned.

This is an excellent corps, young, active and full of fight, and among them are not a few that can handle a musket. Won't our ladies make another effort and present them with a flag? Our word for it, they will not disgrace it nor forget the donors.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, May 22, 1847.

General Orders No. 11.

I. The twenty-sixth day of the present month having been suggested by Major H. Smith, quartermaster, through Lieutenant-Colonel J. Erving, U. S. A., as a proper time to begin receiving companies of volunteers at the place of rendezvous in this State, and satisfactory information having been received from the proper authority that quarters and subsistence for the troops will be provided by the United States when so received, and as the time mentioned will not admit of further delay to enable the companies reported last year, but too late for acceptance, to avail themselves of a preference over others, therefore, as intimated in Sec. 4, General Orders No. 10, such rule of preference is hereafter abolished.

II. Captains J. M. Wallace, W. T. Baldridge, E. Lander and J. W. Crooks (whose companies have been already organized, reported to and accepted by the undersigned) will therefore march their respective commands to Old Fort Clark, at such time as will enable them to reach that point not sooner than the 26th inst., and as early thereafter as possible.

III. The six companies yet to be raised will be accepted by the undersigned in the order of time in which they are hereafter reported to him as full and organized, without reference to their being new or old companies; that is to say, the first six companies hereafter reported will be forthwith accepted; but no such company will march to the place of rendezvous until the captain thereof is informed by letter that his company is accepted, and he therein expressly ordered to march.

IV. Although other companies are in progress of being raised, yet it is not improbable that the remaining six companies will be raised in less than two, and perhaps three weeks from this time. Where the efforts making in neighboring counties and by different persons to raise companies are likely to prove unsuccessful, it is suggested that the object might be speedily accomplished by throwing different fractions or imperfect companies together.

V. Information has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel J. Irving, U. S. A., that each volunteer will receive, before he leaves the place of rendezvous, besides the clothing pay, an allowance for traveling from his home to that place. As this is 50 cents for every twenty miles, it will be more than sufficient to defray the expense in traveling there. If the officers of a company, or any citizens, could advance the sum necessary to get the men to the place of rendezvous it might be done without the slightest risk or loss by the men signing an order to the paymaster to retain from their pay the amount advanced, and pay the same over to those who had advanced it. This course was pursued last year by many of the companies without the slightest loss or difficulty, and thereby much delay was avoided. To remove any obstacle, however, arising from a possible inability of officers or citizens to advance the small sum necessary to defray such expenses, inquiry has been made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the necessary funds cannot be obtained from one of the branch banks, and it is expected that the application will be successful.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

WAR FEVER RUNS HIGH.

Lawrenceburg Register, May 27, 1847.

Surely the war spirit has taken fast hold on the people of our goodly city. Last week we stated that a company had been raised under the management of Captain Baldridge and the officers have now received their commissions from the government and will be off for the rendezvous on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Ebenezer Dumont, Esq., as soon as his company was about full, took the spirit and is now recruiting a company, and is meeting with much more success than we thought possible for a second company.

DEPARTURE OF LANDERS'S COMPANY.

State Journal, May 28, 1847.

Captain Landers left this city with his company for the place of rendezvous last Wednesday. They were a fine, hale, robust set of fellows and will doubtless conduct themselves with credit to the State. It is rumored that ex-Governor Wallace is about forming another company for the same destination. Governor Wallace is a graduate of the military academy at West Point.

Madison Courier, May 29, 1847.

In Camp Buena Vista, April 19, 1847.

Editor New Orleans Delta—It is an error that the Indiana Brigade, as a brigade, was in default. The First Regiment was on the Rio Grande, the Second on the extreme left of the line of battle and the Third on the extreme right of the field, further separated than any other two regiments on the field. I suppose your informant was led into error because Brigadier-General Lane was with the Second Regiment. It is an error that my regiment ever hesitated for a single instant, and it has the signal merit of being one, if not the only one, in the action that did not retreat.

Our position was in the road by which alone the artillery of the enemy could be brought forward and only exposed to the artillery fire until the Second Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Mississippi troops had been successively driven back by the overpowering force of the enemy. The enemy having been twice repulsed in our front and having completely turned our left flank and taken position next to the mountain, we were ordered there and formed a junction with Colonel Davis's regiment and the Second Indiana, which had been rallied; this force advanced upon the infantry and lancers and kept up a brisk fire until ordered to cease by General Taylor.

It was now that the Lancers made the charge alluded to, and for the repulse of which the credit was given to the Mississippians. This charge was made in column upon the extreme right of my regiment, the Second Indiana and Mississippians being on our left. They were permitted to approach within twenty-five steps of the line before I gave the command to fire. They were repulsed and fled under cover of their battery and their infantry dispersed among the mountains. We now moved to the vicinity of O'Brien's battery, and when we arrived there the Kentucky and Illinois troops, overpowered by numbers, were retreating and the enemy pressing upon them and the battery, which was in imminent danger of being captured. We opened fire upon them and they retired in the greatest disorder. This last blow terminated the battle, and instead of leaving the battlefield as stated, the Third Indiana bivouacked in the most advanced position held by our troops in the morning and the enemy drew off.

As troops never fought better than the Third Indiana, as their steadiness and coolness is proverbial, as you will see by the official reports, I am astonished that such calumny should be fabricated against us. We were brought into action when the day seemed extremely critical, and we were victorious in our engagement, and in my opinion are entitled to the credit of having twice saved the fortunes of the day. I have not mentioned the retreat or change of position of other regiments invidiously, but as proof that the fortunes of the day in an imminent degree rested upon and were sustained by my regiment. So much for the Third Indiana Volunteers.

The Second Regiment opened the ball on the 23d, and I undertake to say that they deserve credit for maintaining their first position as long as they did. They were on the extreme left next to the mountain. They stood firm and steady as veterans and exchanged twenty-one rounds with a vastly superior force in their front with their entire line from right to left raked by a deadly fire of grape and cannister from one twenty-four pounder and two eighteen-pounders, and with their right flank threatened and their rear exposed from the force that was contending with the riflemen on the mountain. They did not retreat until they were ordered to do so by their commander (as in evidence before the court of inquiry now sitting). The one just charge that can be made against the Second Indiana is that it did not rally as soon as they should, but the fault is not with them, but with the commander, who designated no force or point for them to rally upon.

It would be criminal in me to permit our brave soldiers, who have done so much to sustain their country's honor, to sleep under the gross injustice which your article does them, and I respectfully request that you give this note a place in your paper.

Very respectfully,
JAMES H. LANE,
Colonel Commanding, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

RETURN OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

(Companies D and G, Second Regiment.)

From History of Washington County.

Upon returning home the company brought with them the corpse of Thomas C. Parr. The boys were met at New Albany by a large delegation of their relatives and neighbors, who had gone there with wagons to convey them home. In a few days all that was mortal of Thomas C. Parr was consigned to a grave in the Salem cemetery, a large crowd being present. Appropriate Christian ceremonies dignified the occasion and a volley of musketry was fired over the grave of the dead soldier. About this time, also, a barbecue was held in honor of the boys. They were marched in rank out on the Orleans road nearly a mile, to a fine grove, where a large crowd assembled, and where several fatted calves browned and sputtered over a roaring fire. Rev. William Shanks delivered the welcoming address, to which several members of the company replied, detailing their experiences in the land of the Montezumas. Captain Nathan Kimball and Lieutenant L. Q. Hoggatt, both of whom had served in other companies in the same regiment, delivered lengthy addresses. All ate of the roasted beef and left on the ground enough for the buzzards which hovered around for several days.

RETURN OF THE LAWRENCE GRAYS.

(Company F, Second Regiment.)

From History of Lawrence County.

When the news of the battle of Buena Vista reached the county it occasioned great excitement. With the report came the assertion that the Second Regiment had fled from the battlefield like frightened deer; the details were awaited with feverish anxiety. The relatives of the soldier boys denied the report on general principles, but subsequent rumors confirmed the account. The first authentic and accurate account was brought by W. A. Gorman, of Bloomington, who had been in the same regiment and had come home before the others. He stopped at Bedford long enough to deliver a speech detailing the movements of the battle to a large crowd which had hastily collected. Here it was learned how the boys came to run from the field—how *they were acting under the orders of their commander*, after they had fired their twenty-one rounds of ammunition *and had received three successive orders to retreat.* The facts removed the charge of cowardice from the regiment. June 30, 1847, the Bedford boys returned. They were met at White River by the Bedford brass band and a large concourse of citizens, and escorted to the town. After the first warm greetings were over it was determined to hold a barbecue, and accordingly July 6 a large crowd assembled in Foote's woods, north of town, the estimated number present being 6,000. The procession was formed on the public square and then marched to the grounds, where a fat ox was roasting. Dr. Benedict delivered the principal address of welcome, to which Captain Davis and Lieutenants Hoggatt and Lewis responded.

BARTHOLOMEW VOLUNTEERS.

(Company F, Fourth Regiment.)

From History of Bartholomew County.

In May, 1847, a second call for volunteers was made, and in response an infantry company was raised by Michael Fitz Gibbon. * * * Early in June the company assembled at the court house in Columbus, preparatory to leaving for Camp Clark. The town was filled with people who came from all parts of the county to give the gallant boys a farewell greeting and to witness the presentation of a beautiful flag by the ladies of Columbus, which bore the patriotic and tender motto on its silken folds: "None but the Brave Deserve the Fair." The presentation address was delivered by Mrs. Miranda Frances Comstock (now Mrs. Hinman), daughter of John F. Jones. The address was appropriately and feelingly responded to by Captain Fitz Gibbon.

The company was mustered into the service June 12, 1847, and designated Company F, Fourth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Willis A. Gorman. The regiment immediately embarked for the scene of conflict and was assigned to the command of General Joseph Lane, and with his brigade participated in all the contests in which the brigade was engaged. The company was mustered out at Madison, Indiana, July 16, 1848.

THE MARION GUARDS.

State Journal, June 4, 1847.

The company of volunteers bearing the above name, commanded by John M. Wallace, captain; J. Carey, first lieutenant; John W. Dodd, second lieutenant; M. Berry, third lieutenant, marched from the town of Marion on Monday, the 24th ult., for Fort Clark, the place of rendezvous.

The procession that escorted them from town, most of them six miles and some of them to the place of rendezvous, appeared to be a mile in length, all of whom were evidently moved by no ordinary feelings of momentary excitement, but prompted by that higher and nobler passion which induces the patriot to yield his dearest affections to the call of his country in the hour of her emergency. Watery eyes, heaving bosoms and trembling lips exhibited throughout the crowd when taking leave of fathers, sons, brothers and relatives of almost every degree and personal friends, too plainly spoke the deep sensibility of the sacrifice they made, yet with loud cheers, lifted hats and brandished arms proudly exhorted them to go forth and emulate the noble bearing and high fame of a large portion of their brothers at Buena Vista.

Along the whole line of their march they were greeted from the field with loud huzzas, and from the cabins and farm houses with waving of handkerchiefs. The patriotic feeling and hospitable treatment tendered them at Andersontown, where a portion of the company joined the ranks, and the warm-hearted and generous reception at Shelbyville, where, notwithstanding the company were all strangers to the citizens, their presence was no sooner announced in the streets than the citizens by common consent met together and made arrangements in a few minutes and informed the volunteers that the public houses of the place would be thrown open for their accommodation without money and without price, for which the whole company will cherish a grateful recollection.

It is also due to Messrs. A. Pitcher, S. B. Campbell, Robert McClure, Z. Reynolds and John Hall, who generously volunteered with their teams and assisted in transporting the company and baggage to the railroad depot at Edinburg, as well as to Thomas Piatt and David C. Hite, musicians, who will alike be remembered with the kindest feelings of the Marion Guards.

FOURTH REGIMENT FILLED.

Madison Courier, June 5, 1847.

The Adjutant-General advises, in the Indiana State Sentinel of the 21st that on the 30th ult. the ten companies of infantry called for from Indiana had been reported to his office and their services duly tendered and accepted for the existing war. The volunteers are now rapidly going forward from all States on which the late requisitions were made.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN HENDRICKS.

Madison Courier, June 5, 1847.

Brazos, April 28, 1847.

Dear Editor—I address you this early in our campaign for the purpose of informing the relatives and friends of the men under my command of our arrival at this island and the condition of our company.

We landed at this island yesterday evening at seven o'clock, and in consequence of arriving so late we were unable to procure from the ship our tents or stores, so we had to make a virtue of necessity and pitch ourselves instead of our tents upon the land.

Since we left Madison the health of the company has been excptionally good, for notwithstanding we have been confined, up to the time of our arrival here, in small vessels, crowded full of troops, but four or five of our men have been sick.

My company, as you are well aware, was chiefly recruited in our county, and out of the whole number who joined me in Jefferson County I have had but a single man to report as sick, and he is not dangerously ill. I refer to James O'Neil of Milton Township. He was left at the hospital at New Orleans.

VOLUNTEER MEETING.

Madison Courier, June 5, 1847.

A meeting of the citizens of Jefferson County for the purpose of arranging a suitable welcome to our volunteers on their return was held at the court house on Saturday, May 29th, pursuant to the adjournment of the previous Saturday. John L. King, Esq., presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, The term of service of the Third Indiana Volunteers in Mexico is about to expire, and the soldiers of the same will soon reach their homes; and

Whereas, Two companies constituting a portion of that regiment belong to this city and county, and it is thought expedient by their fellow-citizens to signalize their return by demonstrations of public welcome and an expression of public sentiment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we exult with pride at the gallant and intrepid conduct and bearing of the Third Indiana Volunteers at Buena Vista, the sole regiment which throughout that memorable struggle was not staggered by the shock of arms, always maintaining its front to the foe and its flag aloft, without retreat from its position and without confusion at any moment, and which by its well-timed junction with the Mississippi regiment at a perilous crisis, upon which the safety of the entire army was in hazard and suspense, restored the fortunes of our troops and turned the tide of battle into a triumph for our arms.

Resolved, That for the purpose of extending an appropriate congratulation to the Madison Volunteers and for the expression of the spirit of welcome a public reception shall be made, the plan of arrangement for which shall be as follows: * * *

On motion of Mr. Hillis, Hon. Joseph G. Marshall was requested to address the volunteers upon the celebration of their return.

CLAY COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Company H, Fourth Regiment.

From History of Clay County.

This company had the following officers: Mr. Cochran, captain, Terre Haute; Mr. Cole, first lieutenant. John Mullen of Vigo County and Mr. Lee of Vigo were elected its second lieutenants. The colonel was Mr. Gorman of Bloomington, and General Dumont was elected lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was mustered into service in June, 1847, at Terre Haute, and started at once for Mexico, where it was placed in the command of General Taylor. It was engaged in the battles of Humantley, Puebla, Atlixico and participated in a large number of sieges and skirmishes of greater or less importance. At Vera Cruz it was transferred to the command of General Scott, and in the brigade commanded by General Jim Lane. The regiment was stationed at Puebla as a garrison from November, 1847, to March, 1848, at which time, the war having been brought to a termination, it was sent home and discharged, after an honorable service of nearly two years.

SPENCER COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Company E, Fourth Regiment.

From History Spencer County.

The county had little to do with wars prior to that with Mexico in 1846-48. Under the call of May 13, 1846, a few men left the county, mostly for the United States service, but in 1847 a full company was raised in Spencer and Dubois counties. * * *

Of those men from Dubois County James A. Graham, it is said, was the chosen leader, he having been mainly instrumental in securing their enlistment. John W. Crooks raised the squad at Rockport, being assisted by several of the citizens there. The men of the above company went in small squads within a few days to New Albany, where they became Company E of the Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Willis A. Gorman. This was in June, 1847. In July the regiment moved to New Orleans, thence across the gulf to Brazos Island, and soon afterward up the Rio Grande River, along and near which it did guard duty until early in 1848, when it was transferred to Vera Cruz, and thence along the National Road to Puebla. * * * In July, 1848, the regiment returned and was mustered out at Madison, Indiana. Company E had entered the service under the command of Captain John W. Crooks, who resigned after being out a few months. The company was met at the wharf at Rockport by a large crowd—probably 1,500 people—and were welcomed in a short speech by James C. Veatch, to which Captain Crooks responded. All then went to Morgan's Grove to enjoy an old-fashioned barbecue. Here Mr. Veatch delivered a long welcoming address, responses being made by several of the company and others. Then the dinner was enjoyed. The boys living north were welcomed by crowds on their way home at James Bryant's, Gentryville, Elizabeth (now Dale) and elsewhere.

ALLEN COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Companies E and F, First Regiment.

From History of Allen County.

They remained at that place (Walnut Springs, Mexico) until the period of service for which the regiment had been mustered in had nearly expired, when it was ordered to Camargo, where it embarked on a steamboat and went to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and marched thence to Brazos Santiago, and there took passage in the Desdemona, a sailing vessel, for New Orleans, arriving at that place June 15, 1847. It there reembarked on the steamboat Cincinnati, the same boat that had taken it down the river about a year before, and the two companies from Allen County were landed at Cincinnati a few days after. They at once took passage for home on canal boats, and were greeted with warm manifestations of joy and welcome.

GENERAL LANE AND COLONEL BOWLES.

State Journal, June 7, 1847.

The result of the inquiry in the case of General Lane and Colonel Bowles is given below. No one ever doubted General Lane's bravery or that he would conduct himself otherwise than as a brave and gallant officer. As to Colonel Bowles, it was different. If not deficient in "personal courage," no one acquainted with him ever presumed him to be capable of commanding a regiment. His selection for so responsible a place was the result of the disgraceful intrigues directed by Governor Whitcomb in person at New Albany last June. In retreating, the Second Regiment obeyed orders, as it was bound to do, and of course no censure will hereafter rest upon it.

(Report quoted elsewhere.)

CAPTAIN LINCOLN.

State Journal, June 8, 1847.

Colonel Starbuck of the Illinois regiment writes to Colonel Lane that Captain Lincoln fell near him in the battle of Buena Vista while delivering an order to one of the officers of his regiment. So much for the endeavor of certain letter writers to connect the death of Captain Lincoln with the retreat of the Second Indiana.

COLONEL McCARTY PROTESTS AGAINST FALSE REPORTS.

Indiana Sentinel, June 9, 1847.

Buena Vista, Mexico, April 20, 1847.

Editor Sentinel—In an article in the New Orleans Delta of the 28th ult., purporting, upon the authority of Major Coffee, to give a description of the battle of Buena Vista, the glory of achieving that victory is given to other troops and those of Indiana stigmatized with cowardice and flight. The pride which I feel for my State and the brave soldiers who have served with me renders it necessary to refute this foul calumny and prove by facts that the victory was won by the Indiana troops.

It is false that Captain Lincoln was killed at the head of the Indiana troops when upbraiding them for cowardice, but in the front of the Second Illinois. It is false that the Third Regiment of Indiana was ever panic-struck or fled, but on the contrary it was victorious wherever it went and has the singular merit of being the only regiment that at all times stood firm. The account of Major Coffee has scarcely a semblance of truth in any of its features, as the prominent events of the battle will prove.

The battle was begun by the riflemen of Indiana on the mountain sides, where they sustained the fire of two battalions for more than six hours, were overpowered and rendezvoused at the rancho. The Second Indiana was led against the Mexican column on the left and was repulsed. The Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry retired from the left without striking a blow. The Illinois and Kentucky were led to the left and were repulsed. The Mississippi regiment was likewise repulsed. Thus our entire line except the Third Indiana and a fragment of Colonel Hardin's was broken and somewhat dispersed and no decisive advantage gained over the enemy. The Third Indiana was now ordered to form a junction with and sustain Colonel Davis. The left wing having given way, our front was changed to the mountains, exposing us to an enfilade fire from the enemy's battery. The junction was formed, this force 900 strong, two-thirds of which were Indianians, dispersed the masses of infantry amongst the mountains and drove the Lancers under shelter of their battery. It is false that the Mississippians repelled the charge of the Lancers. It was done by the Third Indiana before the Mississippians had delivered a fire.

After pursuing the Mexicans to the mountain base a new attack was made upon the Illinois and Kentucky troops, who were retreating and a battery in imminent danger of being captured. This force was ordered to the rescue and did rescue troops and battery, put to flight the Mexicans and by it terminated the battle. As the cavalry never engaged the line, they are not entitled to the credit of winning the battle. As the Kentucky and Illinois troops were repulsed finally in every engagement, they are not entitled to it. No troops but those above named gained any decided advantage except in the rancho skirmish, and there the riflemen contributed in an eminent degree to that result. The artillery was eminently efficient and contributed largely to these results as did the cavalry on our left by their presence, but they were mere spectators. I do not cite the repulse and retreat of other troops to disparage their services, for they all fought bravely, but to show how critical the fortunes of the day were; that nothing but disasters had occurred and that a force of 600 Indianians and 300 Mississippians turned the tide against overwhelming odds, flushed with success over other corps.

From this ordeal Indiana will emerge with additional lustre, and the services of her soldiers on this field reflect honor upon themselves and the State they represent, if truth prevail. A very respectable portion of the Second Indiana had joined the Third on its left before it became engaged or joined with the Mississippians and this body (Third Indiana, Mississippi and part of Second Indiana) never wavered, but fought until night, when victory closed their labors. The Third Indiana bivouacked on the field of battle in the most advanced position. Knowing that you would vindicate our State from the stains attempted to be put upon her, I furnish you with this data upon which to do it. It was submitted to General Lane, who was also preparing a similar document.

Very respectfully yours,
W. M. M'CARTY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

INDIANAPOLIS BOYS AT CERRO GORDO.

Indiana Journal, June 9, 1847.

A few days ago we gave an extract from a letter from Z. M. Pike Hand, who was in the battle of Cerro Gordo, and who has since been promoted for his gallantry. In General Scott's official dispatches from Plan del Rio Lieutenant Benjamin is mentioned. This Lieutenant Benjamin is Calvin Benjamin, who was assistant librarian in our city library while Hon. Wm. J. Brown was Secretary of State. Benjamin went from this place to the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated with distinction. Lieutenant Benjamin was in the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in the hottest of the fight at Monterey and commanded a battery at Cerro Gordo.

While we mention the above with pride, we now have to record the name of another with feelings of pride mingled with melancholy. Giles Issham, who spent his boyhood here, and was partially reared by a gentleman of this city, was killed at Cerro Gordo while in the company of Captain Riley fighting the Mexicans. He was known here by those who recollect him as a boy of most unflinching, undaunted courage and fond of adventure. His feats of horsemanship were very daring, and on one occasion was very nearly the cause of his death, but under the attentive care of Dr. Sanders he recovered. When the struggle on the Canadian border occurred a few years since he went to Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of joining these infatuated men. Two or three years ago he visited Indianapolis and he exhibited then, on a certain occasion, the entire absence of the quality called fear.

WHO IS HE?

Indiana Journal, June 11, 1847.

In reading Colonel Davis's interesting report of the part which the Mississippians took in the battle of Buena Vista our curiosity was somewhat excited by the following allusion to an officer from this State: Who is he?

"In every approbatory sense of these remarks I wish to be included a party of Colonel Bowles's Indiana regiment, which served with us during the greater part of the day under the immediate command of an officer from that regiment, whose gallantry attracted my particular attention, but whose name, I regret, is unknown to me."

AN INDIANA COMPANY IN THE SIXTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

From History of Warrick County.

For half a century prior to 1861 the settlement and progress of Warrick County had been almost wholly uninterrupted by any of the stirring scenes attendant upon a nation at war. The militia, which had done such effective service in the Indian wars, was fostered by early laws of the Territory and State. All able-bodied men of proper age were enrolled and required to attend certain days in each year for the purpose of drilling in military tactics. For several years after this the "general training days" were the grand county holidays. At first the people took active interest in learning the different military movements and studied, in their homely way, the strategies of war. Each man furnished a gun in the beginning, and all were skilled in the manual of arms. Until the time of the Mexican War this system of militia organization was kept up in Warrick County, although for a part of the time only nominally so. The musters took place several times a year and were generally held at the county seat or some other important point in the county. They were always attended by large and noisy crowds. As the men were privileged from arrest on "training days," the occasion became one of general jollification and fun of the rougher sort, such as fights and kindred sports (?), was the order of the day. A long period of peace had impaired the efficiency of these musters.

Isham Fuller, who was one of the earliest settlers in the county, became one of the prominent leaders in these musters and was appointed to the rank of general of the militia. Alpha Frisbie was another that bore an important part, but these were not all. At these general training days some of the lingering heroes of the Revolution were often objects of special interest and their tales of that long and trying conflict were listened to by the later generations with eager attention. In this manner things moved along, the interest in the drills yearly growing less until the outbreak of the war with Mexico.

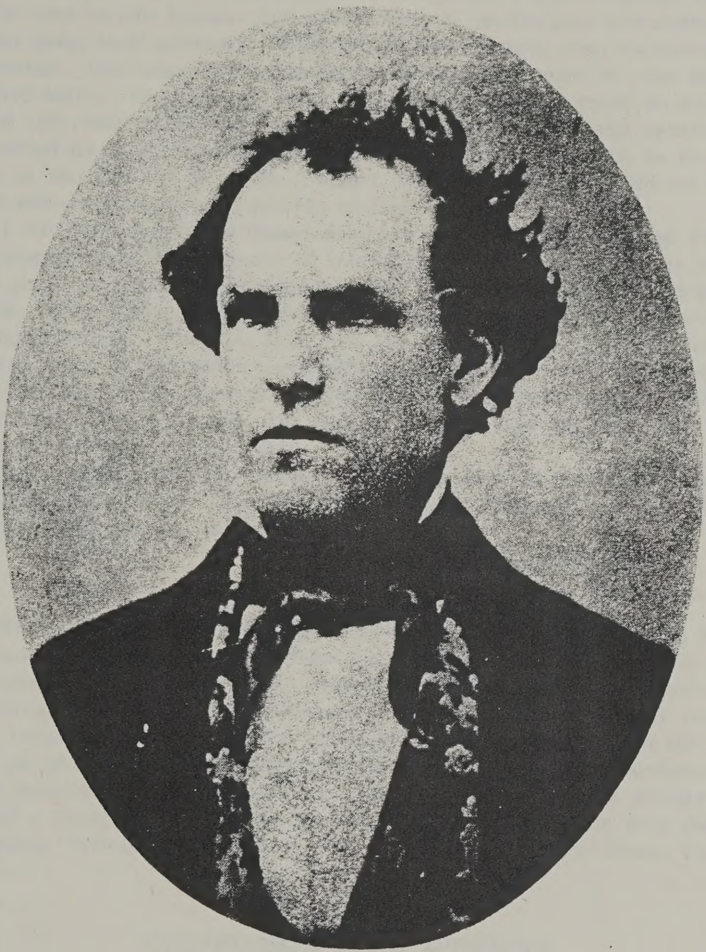
In that brief, and perhaps not inglorious, campaign Indiana was well represented. Her quota of troops was soon filled and then those of her citizens who wanted to enlist were compelled to volunteer from other States. Warrick County shared the usual enthusiasm in behalf of the war, but was too late to be credited from this State. *A full company was organized at Newburgh, with Thomas F. Bethell as captain. It was known as Company I of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry Volunteers.*

On the 14th Colonel Drake issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1847.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers:

The term of our service as volunteers is now about to expire, and we shall soon resume our avocations as citizens. That tie which has so closely bound us together as soldiers is now about to be severed, perhaps never



COL. JAMES H. LANE

Colonel Third Indiana and Fifth Indiana Volunteers

again to be resumed. This separation creates in my breast emotions of both pain and joy. It affords me the highest degree of gratification to see you returning to the bosom of your families and friends, where you will meet with so many cheerful faces and such heartfelt welcomes—and pain, knowing, as I well do, that many of us are now separating never to meet again. Our service has been hard. We have faced the grim monster Death in his most terrific forms. You have borne all the fatigues and sufferings of the camp most gallantly. When danger approached, your vigilance has increased. You have shown yourselves anxious and eager to rush to the field of battle. In short, you have done all that soldiers could do for the honor and credit of the State and Nation. You have boldly and generously supported me in all my efforts to lead you on and instruct you in the science of war, for all of which I tender you my most hearty thanks, and shall ever cherish towards you the kindest regards.

I will here suggest to those who have claims upon the United States for bounty lands the propriety of retaining them. It has given me much pain since our arrival at this place to see soldiers offering and selling the claims, which they had so honestly and faithfully earned, at from seventy to eighty dollars. I hope at least that you will not dispose of your claims at this time. If you retain them until you arrive at home I doubt not but you will be able to make them yield you at least two hundred dollars. Your warrants will be sent you free of charge. Any sale you may now make is, according to law, void.

The commandants of companies will, as soon as their rolls can be completed, march their men to the Commercial Exchange, where Colonel Churchill will muster them out of the service.

J. P. DRAKE, Colonel.
First Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

The volunteers were discharged and paid off as fast as the rolls could be made out. We all separated from our companions in arms with the best of feelings. We returned to our respective homes, where we all met with a welcome reception. Free barbecues were given in nearly every county that furnished volunteers. Too much praise cannot be given to the citizens of Evansville, New Albany, Madison, Vevay and Lawrenceburg for their hospitality to the volunteers. The fair ladies of New Albany extended a beautiful wreath over a street in semi-circular form with the inscription, "Welcome Home, Brave Sons of Indiana, Heroes of Buena Vista."

NORTHERN VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Journal, June 11, 1847.

In addition to Captain Smith's Company of Lake County volunteers which passed through here some weeks since, there was another company, made up principally in Laporte and Kosciusko, arrived in town last Wednesday evening and proceeded en route for the place of rendezvous the following morning.

They were accompanied a short distance out of town by some of our citizens, where a parting address was delivered by the Governor, which was answered by three hearty good cheers by the boys as they took to their wagons.

This company from the northern part of the State was composed of fine-looking, intelligent young men. The writer of this is personally acquainted with the young men from Kosciusko and he ventures to say that they will in nowise disgrace the time-honored name of their county. They spoke with unfeigned emotion of the parting with their relatives and friends who thronged the spacious court house at Warsaw to bid them a prosperous journey, an honorable career and a safe return. Heaven grant their propitious desire, but as we extended them the parting hand we could but feel the uncertainty of their mission.

FIGHTING MEN FROM LAPORTE.

Indiana Journal, June 14, 1847.

The company of volunteers who arrived here on Wednesday from Laporte County is commanded by Captain McCoy, formerly of Shelbyville. They looked like fighting men, and if any fighting yet remains to be done we would recommend that the Laporte company be allowed to do it.

Headquarters Indiana Militia,
Executive Department of Indiana,
Jeffersonville, June 15, 1847.

General Orders No. 13.

I. The captains of the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, now encamped near this place, will forthwith give full notice to the members of their respective companies that an election will be held at the said encampment on Wednesday, the 16th of June, 1847, for the purpose of electing one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel and one major of the said regiment, in accordance with the following regulations:

II. The members of each company will first elect, by a majority of their number, three judges and one clerk of election; one of said judges to administer an oath of affirmation to the other judges and to the clerk, and himself to be afterward sworn or affirmed by one of the latter judges, faithfully and impartially to discharge their respective duties as such.

III. Said judges will then open a poll or precinct for their company at its present location at said encampment, and proceed to receive the ballots of the members of said company from the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. and continue to receive the same and keep the poll open until the hour of 6 o'clock p. m. of the same day, unless all the members of said company (not expressly declining to vote) shall have sooner voted.

IV. The clerk will register the name of each member (as he votes) in a list, as required by law, and at the close of the polls the judges and clerk will count the ballots and declare the number of votes received by each candidate respectively for said offices, and make out a certificate of the same, signed by the three judges and attested by the clerk.

V. The judges and clerk of each and every company will, as soon as the election is closed at the different precincts (and not later than 7:30 o'clock p. m.) meet at the location of the company commanded by the captain holding the senior commission in said regiment, viz: Captain John M. Wallace, and they will then and there add together the votes received by each candidate at any and all of said precincts, from which returns shall then have been made, and they will thereupon declare the result of said election. They will also make out a written certificate stating the names of the candidates and the number of votes by them respectively received for the different offices; and that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for the office of colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major is duly elected to the same; which will be signed by the judges and attested by the clerks collectively, who are in attendance. This joint certificate will be forthwith delivered to the undersigned, now at this place, in order that the commissions may be issued without delay.

VI. It is recommended that all said officers be voted for on one and the same ballot.

VII. All persons are warned against interfering in any manner with the freedom of the election. Every volunteer will be protected in his legal right to vote a folded ballot, which will not be opened until the polls are closed, and no undue restraint from any quarter whatever of the right of suffrage will be tolerated. Any attempt, on the contrary, to interfere with or to infringe upon the full and free privilege of the voters will be promptly visited by such punishment under the penal laws of the State as in such case is made and provided.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

DEATH OF THOMAS M'COY.

Indiana Sentinel, June 16, 1847.

JEFFERSONVILLE, June 7, 1847.

EDITOR SENTINEL—As the death of Thomas McCoy, one of the company under my command, when reported in your paper, may lead to the belief that others are suffering from severe sickness, and thus create much anxiety among the friends of the soldiers who are now here, you will confer a favor upon me by allowing me to state through the medium of your press that, with the exception of two slight attacks of chills, the members of my company have all been in fine health since their arrival. Mr. McCoy was the only one attacked by the complaint of which he died (inflammation of the bowels), and from the first moment of his sickness to the last he received every attention which care and skill could bestow upon him. He was removed to a private house and was attended by the best physicians of this place. He died this morning at 5 o'clock and his remains will be sent back to his family this morning.

Three companies, the Marion company, the one from Grant and one from Lawrenceburg (Captain Dumont), are full and received. Three others are here waiting to fill before they can be received. I think the regiment will be full by the last of the week.

I am, yours in haste,
EDWARD LANDER,
Fourth Indiana.

CAPTAIN CANBY AND LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN OF INDIANA.

Indiana Sentinel, June 16, 1847.

It will be observed by the reports of officers commanding divisions of our army at the battle of Cerro Gordo that these gentlemen behaved in a most gallant manner. Captain Morris of the Second Infantry says: "During most of this time the regiment had been advancing towards Jalapa road and was, at the same time, ascending the height in reverse, around the sides of which it had been ordered to deploy as skirmishers. No sooner had this height become ours than the enemy appeared in large force on the Jalapa road and we were ordered to hasten to that point. Captain Canby, with a small detachment, accompanied by Lieutenant Lyon, pressed hotly on their rear and were soon in possession of a battery of three pieces which had been firing upon us in reverse."

Colonel Riley, commanding the Second Brigade, says: "My staff officers, *Captain Canby, A. A. G., and Lieutenant Tilden, Second Infantry, my acting aid, were constantly engaged in the affairs of the 17th and 18th, either in communicating orders or in conducting detachments and by their intelligence and activity in both capacities, rendered highly valuable services." Again, the same officer says: "Early on the morning of the 18th my brigade was moved in the direction of the enemy's left on the Jalapa road under the guidance of *Captain Lee of the engineers, who was supported by Company D, Fourth Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Benjamin. This movement was made under a heavy fire from the castle and from the enemy's infantry posted on the ridge on our left." And he adds: "In this action the attention of the Brigadier-General commanding was particularly called to the cool and gallant conduct of the commander of the supporting company, Lieutenant Benjamin, Fourth Artillery."

Major Gardiner, commanding the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, says: "On the morning of the 18th the regiment was ordered to join the Second Infantry and proceed on the line, turning the enemy's left, Company D, under Lieutenant Benjamin, being detached as a guard to Captain Lee of the Engineers." And adds: "I would remark that Brevet Major Brown, with Lieutenant Howe, the adjutant, and Lieutenants Benjamin, Porter and Gill, the main credit is due, so far as that regiment is concerned, of taking the heavy ordnance up the height that bore upon the enemy's works and may be allowed to add (probably a little out of place) that Captain Drum, Lieutenants McGowan and Benjamin rendered highly valuable services in reconnoitering the enemy's position on the previous day."

From these extracts it will be apparent that Indiana was represented bravely and honorably upon the Plana del Rio and at the storming of Cerro Gordo. Captain Canby formerly resided in Crawfordsville and entered the army as a second lieutenant on the 1st of July, 1839. Lieutenant Benjamin was educated in Shelby County and spent several years at Indianapolis, principally in the office of Secretary of State under Mr. Sheets and Governor J. Brown; was appointed cadet at West Point in 1838 and entered the army in 1842. While the meed of praise is justly awarded to the Lanes, Gormans, Haddins, Robisons and others of the volunteers for their courage and bravery at Buena Vista, let us not forget Canby, Benjamin, Hand, etc., of the regulars, who ever were found in the foremost of the fight, and whose first laurels of victory received their baptism in the gushing blood of the foe.

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*Gen. E. R. S. Canby and Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the Civil War.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Journal, June 18, 1847.

A Washington City paper says: "We have been furnished with a copy of the following letter for publication for the benefit of the volunteers, to whom it is interesting to the last degree:

PENSION OFFICE, May 24, 1847.

R. Jones, Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 22d, I have to inform you that no soldier discharged before the expiration of the term of enlistment on his own application and for his special benefit, is entitled to land or scrip under the ninth section of the act of the 11th of February, 1847. The Secretary of War concurs in opinion with the undersigned on this point.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.

Madison Courier, June 19, 1847.

It appears uncertain when the volunteers belonging to this city will reach home. We presume that it is a mistake that a portion of the Third Indiana Regiment had arrived in New Orleans on the 6th. We trust that such arrangements have been made by our citizens as will insure them, when they do come, a reception both gratifying to them and honorable to the city.

GENERAL LANE'S SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Indiana State Sentinel, June 19, 1847.

BUENA VISTA, MEXICO, May 10, 1847.

Editor State Sentinel:

DEAR SIR—I have by permission of General Lane taken a copy of his account of that part of the battle of Buena Vista in which the Indiana Brigade participated. You may rely upon it as the most accurate description that has been published. General Lane has taken considerable pains to obtain all of the facts and states them correctly.

Without making any accusations against General Taylor or General Wool, it is saying nothing more than what is true to state that General Lane was the most active General on the field. It should be published in every paper in Indiana in order to refute the many falsehoods that have been uttered in relation to the Indianians.

General Wool told Colonel Bowles this morning in the presence of Major Washington, General Lane and some other officers: "Colonel Bowles, you have disgraced yourself, your regiment and your State by giving that order to retreat; you by this act prevented your regiment from achieving one of the most brilliant victories ever achieved by American arms." He said more, but I will not repeat it, and the Colonel bowed his head in shame.

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BUENA VISTA, MEXICO, May 10, 1847.

From the comment of the press and numerous letters that have been written and published and the many false and ridiculous statements uttered by different persons at sundry places concerning the battle at this place on the 22d and 23d of February last, and more particularly in consequence of the erroneous statements invented and circulated in reference to the Indiana Brigade in connection with that memorable day, I feel myself constrained in discharge of an imperious duty to give to the public a succinct account of the facts which may enable every candid reader to arrive at a correct conclusion, and that the public may be disabused of a studied and systematic attempt at misrepresentation and detraction.

The disposition of troops seems to have been confined to General Wool and were posted in the following order, viz.:

The Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Bowles, with three pieces of artillery under Captain O'Brien, were posted on the extreme left; the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. H. Lane, occupied a height in the rear of Captain Washington's Battery; the First Illinois Regiment, commanded by Colonel Hardin, was stationed on a high hill near and a short distance in front and to the left of the same battery; the Second Kentucky Volunteers, commanded by Colonel McKee, was, on the 22d, posted on the right of a deep ravine at a distance of a half a mile on the right of the battery, but on the morning of the 23d were ordered to recross the ravine and take a place near Colonel Hardin and to his left.

The Second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, under Colonel Bissell, were posted further in the rear and to the right at a distance of about half a mile from where the Second Indiana Regiment was placed, which regiment, as before remarked, occupied the extreme left of the field near the base of the mountain. The four rifle companies of my command, under Major W. A. Gorman, were, at the early dawn of the day, ordered to move up the side of the mountain to engage the enemy, some three thousand strong, which were endeavoring to cross the point of the mountain and turn our left flank. These riflemen were directed to check their advance if possible. Three rifle companies of the Second Illinois and three companies of Colonel Marshall's mounted riflemen were dismounted and sent up the mountain to the assistance of Major Gorman, who had now been for some time hotly engaged with the enemy.

The contest on the mountain brow raged with fury for about the space of three hours, when I was informed by Colonel Churchill that the enemy in great force were advancing under cover of a deep ravine about four hundred yards in my front and to the right. I immediately put my small command in motion to meet them. It should be borne in mind that my whole force was eight battalion companies of the Second Indiana and Captain O'Brien's Battery of three guns, in all about four hundred men. On arriving at a narrow ridge between two deep and rugged ravines I found the Mexican infantry from four to six thousand strong, supported by a body of Lancers. The infantry were coming up out of the ravine on the left and forming in beautiful order across the ridge, leaving the Lancers in the ravine.

I immediately directed Captain O'Brien to halt his battery and get ready for the fray. The column was halted when the first company was up with and on the left of the battery, and formed forward into line of battle.

I rode in front of the column and continued in front as the companies were forming into line and was much delighted to see the officers and men move forward in good order—coolness and courage were depicted upon every countenance. By the time half of the companies were in line and while I was yet in front the Mexicans opened fire from their entire line. In a moment the left companies were in line. I passed to the rear and the fire was returned with promptness and good effect. Thus commenced the battle on the plain of Buena Vista.

The distance between the enemy's line and my own was about one hundred and twenty yards. About the time the action commenced the enemy opened a tremendous fire from their battery of three heavy guns posted on my left and a little to the rear, which nearly enfiladed my line. In this manner the battle continued to rage for nearly twenty-five minutes, the firing being severe on both sides. The lines of the Mexicans presented one continuous sheet of flame. I observed the Mexican line to break and fall back several times, but their successive formation across the ridge enabled them at once to force the men back to their positions and keep them steady. I then formed the determination to take position nearer the enemy with the hope of routing them and driving them from that part of the field, and for the purpose of placing the line out of range of the enemy's guns, which had succeeded in getting to the range so as to be doing some execution nearly every fire.

For that purpose I sent my aide to direct Captain O'Brien to advance his battery some fifty or sixty yards to the front and then return to me to assist in passing the order to the line to advance to the same point. He went with the battery to its advanced position. I was at that moment near the left of my line before my aide returned to me. I was much surprised to see my line begin to give way on the right and continue to give way to the extreme left. Not knowing at the time that Colonel Bowles had given an order to retreat, and it was several days after the battle (and not until after I had made my official report) before I was satisfied that the regiment had retreated in obedience to an order given by Colonel Bowles. The order was not obeyed until it was twice repeated, as has since been proven in a court of inquiry appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hadden and twelve other good witnesses have testified to his twice or thrice having given the order before the line broke, so unwilling were they to abandon their position.

The Second Indiana occupied an important position; it was the key to that part of the field, and was unsupported by any other troops. An evidence of their being in a very hot place is that about ninety of them were killed or wounded before they retreated. They stood firmly, doing their duty as well as did ever veteran troops, until they had discharged over twenty rounds of cartridges at the enemy, killing and wounding some five hundred of them, and I have no hesitation in saying that if it had not been for that unnecessary, unauthorized and cowardly order to retreat they would not have left their position. I hesitate not to express my belief that if our order to advance had been carried out and we had taken the advanced position as intended that we would have driven the enemy from the ridge. Although the men retired in some confusion, the most of them soon rallied, say to the number of two hundred and fifty, and they continued to fight like veterans throughout the day.

Lieutenant Robinson, my aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hadden were very active in rallying the men. Major Cravens was ordered to proceed to the ranch and bring back some of our men that had gone in that direction, which was promptly done. Captains Davis, Kimball, McKee, Briggs, Lieutenant Spicely (then in command of the company in consequence of the fall of the gallant and lamented Kinder), Adjutant Shank, Lieutenants Hoggatt, Burwell, Lewis, Foster, Benefiel, Kunkle, Lowdermilk, Roach and Zelor, with most of the company officers, were also very active in rallying the men. Captain Sanderson and Lieutenants Davis, Hogan and Payee and several others were wounded and had to leave the field. Also Captain Dennis, who had fought like a hero with gun in hand, found himself unable from fatigue and indisposition to remain longer in the field.

Paymaster Major Dick having arrived on the field at this moment, was very active in assisting to rally our broken and scattered forces, received the colors from their bearer, who was unable to carry them longer, and handed them to Lieutenant Kunkle, who carried them throughout the day. These colors, now in possession of Captain Sanderson, were well riddled with balls, one 24-pound shot, one 6-pound shot and many musket balls passed through them while they were in the hands of this meritorious young officer, and they could at all times be seen high above the heads of the Indiana Brigade moving to and fro wherever it was necessary to meet and repulse the enemy.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Peck of the Rifle Battalion, who had been compelled to retire from the mountain to the plain after the fall of his gallant old Captain Walker, succeeded in rallying about twenty men and joining the Second Indiana and continued to fight gallantly throughout the day. The severe loss in killed and wounded which the Second Indiana sustained in action will convey some idea of the danger they faced and the tenacity with which they struggled. One hundred and seven of the number were killed and wounded.

At or about the time of the retreat of my small command under that ill-fated order, the riflemen were compelled by superior numbers to abandon their position on the mountain top and retreat to the plain below. The cavalry who had been posted some distance in my rear and out of the range of the enemy's battery to act as circumstances might require, either to advance upon the enemy and cut them off in case they should retreat or to succor my small force if they should be compelled to fall back, instead of affording me the least assistance left their position without receiving one fire from the enemy and made a precipitate retreat to the rear along the foot of the mountains, pursued by a large body of Lancers, who succeeded in cutting off and slaughtering quite a number of our forces, most of them riflemen. If they had made a bold stand and allowed the riflemen and the Second Indiana to rally on them together they would have been sufficient to check the enemy before he had gained any considerable advantage.

After these successive and almost simultaneous retreats of the different forces on the left it remained wholly undefended and the enemy, numbering several thousand, came pouring down from the mountain and formed in good order along the foot of the mountain in the rear of the position at first occupied by our forces. Soon after the retreat of the Second Indiana and while I was rallying them the Mississippi regiment arrived on the field and in a most gallant manner engaged the enemy, but were compelled by vastly superior numbers to fall back. At this time the Third Indiana, under Colonel Lane, was ordered into the fight and joined with the Second Indiana and the Mississippi regiment, composed a force about one-fifth as large as the enemy, but sufficient to engage them with success. Captain Sherman with one gun of his battery at this time joined us and the whole moved forward towards the foot of the mountain and engaged the enemy; here the artillery proved very effective.

This portion of the enemy's forces became at length confused and was closely pursued and our artillery continued to waste them away with its destructive power, and they being separated from the enemy's main force, would in a short time have been compelled to surrender, when a white flag was seen on the field and we were ordered to cease firing. We did so, but the Mexicans continued to fire from their battery, thus covering the retreat of their forces. This flag was sent to the left wing from General Taylor in consequence of Santa Ana having sent him a flag, which the General naturally supposed conveyed propositions either of truce or surrender, hence the white flag on our part of the battle field. This flag proved to be nothing more than a stratagem on the part of the Mexican general to extricate that portion of his troops which he saw was absolutely in our power. During this interchange of flags this portion of his army was completely in our power, but moved off and made good their retreat to where the enemy's main force was posted. We now moved some distance and took position anent a large body of Lancers supported by about two thousand infantry. The Mississippi and a portion of the Second Indiana were formed across a narrow ridge between two deep ravines, supported by one gun from Captain Sherman's battery, and the other part of the Second Indiana and all of the Third Indiana were on the brow of one of the ravines and parallel to the same line, being nearly in the shape of an L and faced by the rear rank. A charge was made on the left flank of the Third Indiana, now right as they were faced. This charge, it is due the enemy to say, was made most gallantly and was beautifully received by our force. Delivering our fire when they were in a short distance, it proved most distressing to the enemy, felling many a horse and its rider, breaking their column and putting them to flight, leaving many of their companions dead on the field. Soon after this repulse of the enemy the field on the left was completely cleared of the enemy's forces, and hearing sharp and continud firing on our right and to the left of Washington's battery, I put my command in motion at double quick time for the purpose of taking part in the conflict. This fire proved to be a severe action between the entire Mexican infantry and the First and Second Illinois and Second Kentucky Volunteers, which was Santa Ana's last and greatest effort. This force had been repulsed by overwhelming numbers and were retreating in confusion, hotly pursued by thousands of Mexicans, who were loading and firing on our men at every jump, when my command, consisting of the Second and Third Indiana and the Mississippi Regiment, arrived within musket shot, which we did by coming up suddenly out of a deep ravine, and opened a destructive fire upon them. Finding themselves thus suddenly attacked from an unsuspected quarter, they quit the pursuit and formed quickly into line and returned our fire with considerable effect, but they in return were compelled to retreat under our well-directed fire to the position they had occupied in the morning.

This was the last fighting between the infantry and the opposing force on that memorable day, although the cannon continued to play at intervals until dark. The battle on the plain was opened, as has been shown, by the Second Indiana and the last musket that was fired was by the Second and Third Indiana and the Mississippi Regiment. It should also be stated that our forces had been under arms since the morning of the 22d and remained upon the field of battle until the morning of the 24th.

I have here given a brief and faithful account of the operations of the Indiana Brigade on the 23d of February as came under my observation; and there was not one minute from the time the battle commenced until the last gun was fired that I was not with them.

Captain O'Brien, who commanded the battery of artillery posted on my right at the commencement of the battle, as well as Captain Sherman, who acted with us a part of the day, are deserving of particular praise for their gallant conduct, moving and discharging their pieces with all the coolness and precision of a day of ordinary parade.

The intrepid and honorable conduct of the Second Kentucky and the First and Second Illinois could not have been exceeded and no recommendation of mine could add luster to the glory which should and will be theirs. There is enough of honor and glory for each man who did his duty at Buena Vista, and he must be an uncharitable and selfish American citizen who would knowingly wish to detract from any portion of that glorious little army with desire to augment that of any corps at the expense of another. The many officers and men who did their duty on that day should not suffer by invidious comparison.

If I have neglected to particularize the conduct of the Arkansas and Kentucky Cavalry or to define their positions on the field it is not because I deem them of little moment or importance, but for the reason that from the time of their retreat I had no opportunity of seeing anything of their movements. They participated in the rancho fight, where the gallant Yell nobly fell at the head of his column. He was a noble soul, who fell on that day and who will never be forgotten. The ambition of distinction should never permit us to deface any portion of his tablet of fame which our country will erect to the honor of the actors in that battle, and the regular and volunteer army should be proud of it as one of the greatest epochs in our country's history.

It is due to the commanders of the different batteries of light artillery to say that their forces were most powerful and effective towards gaining the almost unparalleled victory of Buena Vista, ready at all times to meet the enemy at fearful odds, their guns wasted them away with their fire in a handsome manner, compelling them to retreat whenever coming within their range.

Generals Taylor and Wool were present as commanders, the former as Commander-in-Chief; they were exposed to the dangers almost every instant of the day, watching the movements of the enemy and ordering and disposing of our forces in the best manner to meet and repel them. By their coolness and courage in gaining this victory they have won laurels and a fame that will endure as long as a trace of American history shall exist.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH LANE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Indiana Brigade.

ELECTION OF FIELD OFFICERS FOURTH REGIMENT.

Madison Courier, June 19, 1847.

At the election of regimental officers at Fort Clarke on the 16th, Willis A. Gorman of Monroe County was elected colonel; Ebenezer Dumont, of Dearborn County was elected lieutenant-colonel, and William W. McCoy of Laporte County was elected major.

DISSATISFIED VOLUNTEERS.

Madison Courier, June 19, 1847.

We find in the Lawrenceburg Register of the 12th inst. the following statement, which shows that from a mistake of many of the volunteers as to the term of their enlistment, the Indiana Regiment (the Fourth) can scarcely be considered full yet.

"We regret to learn that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists at the camp at Fort Clarke among the volunteers as to their term of service, many declaring their determination not to serve longer than one year, and that they volunteered under the impression that they were to be required to serve but that length of time, being called for under the same act as those who went out on the former requisition upon this State. It is thought that many who have gone to the rendezvous will back out when they come to take the oath to serve until the end of the war."

RECEPTION OF SOLDIERS RETURNED FROM THE WAR.

State Sentinel, June 19, 1847.

We understand that the committee appointed to make the arrangements for receiving the Indiana Volunteers at the city of Indianapolis have adopted the following, to wit:

1. As soon as certain information is received of the arrival of the volunteers at the depot at Edinburg three signal guns will be fired at Indianapolis, when the citizens will immediately assemble on Washington street, in front of the Washington Hall, where specific information will be given.

2. As soon as the volunteers arrive in the vicinity of Indianapolis thirteen guns will be fired, when the citizens will immediately form in procession under the order of the marshal and assistant marshals.

3. Inasmuch as it is altogether uncertain as to what time the volunteers will arrive at and pass through Indianapolis, the committee to prepare refreshments have determined to make arrangements with the citizens to entertain the volunteers during their stay in Indianapolis.

4. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to wait on the citizens in the several wards and ascertain immediately how many volunteers they can accommodate during their stay in the city, to wit:

First Ward—Matthew Little and George Plant.
Second Ward—Andrew Smith.
Third Ward—William Biddle.
Fourth Ward—E. Hedderly.
Fifth Ward—S. M. Scoville.
Sixth Ward—Joshua Langsdale.
Seventh Ward—Daniel Carlisle.

It is expected that at least eight companies will pass through Indianapolis and they will be several days passing through.

His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana, is appointed to address the volunteers and ex-Governor Wallace will be appointed chief marshal, with power to appoint as many assistant marshals as he may deem proper.

NEWS FROM FORT CLARKE.

Indiana Journal, June 21, 1847.

MADISON, June 17, 1847.

Editor of The Journal:

* * * I feel assured that the new regiment (the Fourth), now at Fort Clarke, will do honor to the State. They will, judging from the morale and physique of the men, and going into action with the conviction that from the delicate position in which the Indianians stood for awhile, all eyes are gazing upon them to discern what their bearing will be to compete with northern troops in Mexico for the first honors and most brilliant achievement of the fight. If their regimental officers are the proper sort of stuff that they ought to be they will heroize themselves and pro-

mulgate from their bayonets and swords a tale of gallantry that will need no exaggeration to make it a story which distant posterity will repeat in honor of heroic sires.

Captain John A. Hendricks of this State, who was in the Sixteenth Infantry, and had command of his company at Matamoros, has resigned his command. "Farewell, farewell, plumed steeds and big wars. Farewell. Othello's occupation is gone." His inability to weather the climate is the cause I hear assigned for his return.

ION.

A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Madison Banner, June 23, 1847.

The following are extracts from a private letter written by one of the Madison boys to his particular friend, who has kindly permitted us to do what we please with it. The writer, by the way, is well known to our readers by the anagrammatic name of "Mac Eron." Speaking of the near approach of the time when the Indiana Volunteers should commence their march homeward, he says:

I fear you will find me a sadly disordered old fellow, very apt to sit on the floor and tear my meat with my fingers. All my former yarns about the famous Clan Cameron, Lochiel and the gallant Prince Charlie will be superseded by tiresome enough stories of the marshes of Camp Belknap, the musquitoes of Palo Alto, the fleas of Matamoros, the forced march to Saltillo, etc. Then, on the other hand, I have arrived at a considerable proficiency in cooking. I consider myself decidedly the best of the mess at a beefsteak (and such beefsteaks; good gracious!), but the rest rather dispute that point, hinting that they do not like raw beef. However, at soup I am allowed by all hands to be unrivaled. Nay, I have occasionally astonished them (and myself, too,) by a pretty decent imitation of a stewed beefsteak. I have also occasionally tried my hand at baking, but from all such bread, good Lord, deliver us. In the bread line I am forced to fall back into a subordinate position, Vinton Matthews being unanimously considered the best baker of the lot. Jim Hook and Ed Dickey do a pretty fair business in the bread and beef line (the eating part, I mean), and as Joe Orrill, when he cooks, reminds us of the old adage, "God sends meat, but the devil sends cooks," why, as he has a pair of unsurpassingly long legs, we have made him water carrier.

Mace, poor old Mace, the best fellow in creation, is in hospital. In cookery his taste is certainly more unique than pleasant, as he burns up his beefsteaks and admires bread and fresh pork nearly raw. As for washing, Heaven grant me patience. I must wash this very afternoon. Washing is the very —— mischief. As one of our fellows says: "Guard is a bore, cooking is a borer, but washing is the borest." Those vile shirts whose collars and wristbands will keep their deep brown streaks. Those villainous ragged socks—Oh, *darn* the socks! Well, well, it is no use swearing about the abominable rags. They are not worth a —— straw, anyhow.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Indiana Sentinel, June 23, 1847.

We find a letter in a late number of the New Albany Bulletin over the signature of Thomas T. Hogan, a lieutenant of Company G, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers. It is addressed to the New Orleans Tropic, but the Bulletin is furnished with a manuscript copy by the correspondent. It briefly relates the principal events relative to the conduct of the Second Regiment at Buena Vista. It is unnecessary for us to republish these, for we have already given them from a dozen sources.

We copy the spirited conclusion of the letter, however, because it exposes the name of the officer of the regular army who is said to have been the author of the first version of those slanderous reports over the signature of "Buena Vista," and which were first brought here in the Louisville Journal. We don't think, by the way, that Lieutenant Hogan is called upon to back his denunciations of the author of this calumny in the way in which he intimates he is ready to do. No decent man would put himself on a level with such a mean and cowardly person.

Lieutenant Hogan thus concludes his letter:

"Thus ended the fight and here the last man fell who was killed at Buena Vista, Captain Taggart, of Company E of the Third Regiment of Indiana.

"It was the Indiana Riflemen who opened the fight on the 22d. The Second Indiana opened the ball on the 23d and maintained their position against the whole Mexican army until they were ordered to retreat. It was the Third Indiana, the strongest on the field, whose ranks never broke, who never wavered, and who never engaged the enemy without defeating him, and it was this regiment, on the night of the 23d, that occupied the advanced position when the enemy drew off. In view of these facts, and believing the writer 'Buena Vista,' who I understand to be Lieutenant Kingsbury of the U. S. Army, intended maliciously to injure the reputation of the Indiana troops, of which I formed a part, it is with pleasure that I denounce him to the world as a base calumniator and unworthy to be ranked as a gentleman. While I thus publicly denounce him, I wish it distinctly understood that I hold myself responsible.

"It may be proper to add that this course would not have been resorted to, but Lieutenant Kingsbury left here shortly after the battle and his whereabouts cannot be ascertained.

"Yours with respect,

"THOMAS T. HOGAN,

"Lieutenant Commanding, Company G, Second Indiana Volunteers."

RECEPTION OF THE BODY OF CAPTAIN KINDER.

Indiana Journal, June 25, 1847.

Saturday, June 19, 1847, in accordance with notice, the young men of Indianapolis held a meeting for the purpose of making preparations for the reception of the body of Captain Kinder.

The meeting was organized on the motion of R. L. Walpole, by calling

J. T. Morrison to the chair and appointing B. R. Sulgrove secretary, the object of the meeting being stated by the chairman.

A. J. Stevens then offered the following, which was adopted:

"The young men of Indianapolis, the friends and acquaintances of the lamented Captain T. B. Kinder, who fell so gallantly fighting for his country at the renowned Buena Vista, learn that his remains are now on the way to the home of his relations and of his boyhood, and desiring to express their deep feelings of regret for his untimely death, their admiration for his noble bearing on the battle field and their sense of his estimable worth as a citizen, unanimously

"Resolved, That the volunteers of Indiana merit the approbation of the citizens of Indianapolis for their generous resolve in bringing the remains of the late Captain Kinder to rest among his early friends and relations.

"Resolved, further, That a committee of three be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the same, and that they report the order of arrangements through the city papers."

Committee of Arrangements—Stevens, Sulgrove and Coburn.

The committee, on motion, then proceeded to vote for orator of the day. W. H. Hanna, Esq., was appointed.

Ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

Order of Arrangements—The procession will be formed at the Palmer House and proceed to the limits of the city, where the remains will be met and escorted to the court house, at which place an oration will be delivered.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gillette.

Oration by W. H. Hanna, Esq.

Marshals of the Day—William Campbell and assistants.

The remains will remain unburied for one or two days at some convenient place that the citizens may have an opportunity of showing their respect for the memory of Captain Kinder by visiting the same.

PALL BEARERS.

Aaron Ohr.
A. M. Carnahan.
W. L. Morris.
Albert G. Porter.
L. S. Sargeant.
R. L. Walpole.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK GUARD.

Indiana Journal, June 25, 1847.

One of the Indiana volunteers, now in camp at Fort Clarke, outside this city, says the Louisville Courier of Monday, attempted on Saturday night last to pass out of camp without the countersign. He was severely wounded by a sword or knife in the hands of the guard on duty, who in turn was shot in the thigh by the wounded man. Both wounds are severe, although not thought to be mortal.

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Madison Courier, June 26, 1847.

Colonel Willis A. Gorman, the gallant commander of the new regiment of volunteers, now organizing in camp at Fort Clarke, has received orders from the Adjutant-General at Washington, to proceed immediately with his command to Brazos Island, where he will be placed with the division under General Taylor. On this information being announced by the Colonel the whole regiment expressed the greatest satisfaction, for with "Rough and Ready" at the helm and Colonel Gorman in immediate command, the brilliant destiny that awaits them is certain. The companies will all be full, and a high degree of discipline prevails throughout the ranks.

Indiana Journal, June 29, 1847.

Captain McDougall and a portion of his company arrived at home on Saturday evening. Captain May of Crawfordsville, with about forty of his company, passed through this city on their way home on the same evening.

"WHO HE WAS."

Indiana Journal, June 29, 1847.

The other day we alluded to a reference made in this report to a gallant officer from this State who was unknown to Colonel Davis and asked: "Who is he?"

The New Albany Daily Bulletin, after quoting the inquiry, answers it as follows: "Captain Nathan Kimball, Company G, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, is the identical officer whose gallantry and heroic conduct in that sanguinary battle attracted the particular attention of Colonel Davis of the Mississippi Regiment."

A WISE MOVE.

Indiana Journal, June 30, 1847.

It is said that Colonel Bowles has determined to remain at New Orleans and set up a drug store.

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS IN SQUADS.

Indiana Sentinel, June 30, 1847.

It being expected that the volunteers would return in a body, or at least by companies, our citizens had made liberal preparations to receive and entertain them. News having been received that a body of them were to be here last Saturday, notice was given by a salute from "Old Betsy," and up to nearly an hour of their arrival she continued to cough. However, but twenty or thirty arrived and they were members from several companies of the First Regiment, a majority of whom resided in this vicinity. Every stage now comes and departs loaded with these brave boys, among whom we recognize many familiar countenances. In general they appear in fair health, some in fact improved and some reduced. We sincerely hope the latter may speedily recover, as we have no doubt they will.

We have to record the death of James Craig, aged 19 years, of Greencastle, who arrived here on Saturday and who was perfectly exhausted in his anxiety to reach home. Mr. Craig was one of the finest young men in the army and had enjoyed good health until near his home, when the fell destroyer overtook him. His remains were conveyed to his home by his father-in-law, who, on hearing of his sickness, promptly came for him. His mother—oh, how must she feel in expecting her sick boy, to be thus greeted? We can only console them by testifying to the unremitting care and attention he received here during his short but fatal illness, and the sympathy expressed by all who knew him.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 30, 1847.

P. M. Kent, J. Montgomery, John B. Winstandley, Jefferson Connor, Esqs.:

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind and flattering note inviting me to visit your city and partake of the hospitality of her generous citizens, came to hand two days ago. I have thus far delayed answering it with the hope that I might be able to accept your invitation. This pleasure, I am sorry to inform you, I will be compelled to forego.

My stay with my family is limited to a very few days. The short time, therefore, which I will have to spare from the public service will be all engrossed in private business preparatory to my departure for Mexico.

I beg, however, to assure you that nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to meet my fellow citizens of New Albany at the festive board. The many acts of kindness which I received from the citizens of New Albany a year ago during my short stay among you, is gratefully remembered. For this renewed mark of your confidence and esteem, and for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my military service, I return you my sincere thanks.

I am, gentlemen, with high regard, your friend and fellow citizen,

JOSEPH LANE,
Brigadier-General.

SKETCHES IN CAMP.

(By an ex-Reporter of the State Sentinel.)

Indiana Sentinel, June 30, 1847.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1847.

The volunteers have been well received by the citizens of New Orleans. Several dinners have been made for them and salutes fired, but it may be proper to remark that although the great mass of the people of this city have shown their patriotism and liberality on every occasion, yet this great commercial emporium has its full quota of Jews and land-sharks, and from the manner they formed close column on the soldiers when they were discharged and paid, and when they separated, deployed as skirmishers upon their well-earned bounty with apparent friendship and language full of misrepresentations, led me to believe that this was a great place of rendezvous and that all the recruiting officers of the land-shark division had marched their forces to this spot. It may surprise you when I tell you that they offered to buy land or scrip from the soldiers for $35.00, and that some of the soldiers actually made sales on the above terms. Much credit is due to the officers from our State for advising the soldiers to retain their land and not let the proceeds of their hard service go to enrich speculators.

General Lane advised the soldiers to keep their land and not sacrifice it, when they could dispose of it on much better terms in their own State. Colonel Drake, in his address to the officers and soldiers of the First Regiment, said: "I would here suggest to those who have claims upon the United States for bounty lands, the propriety of retaining them. It has given me much pain, since our arrival at this place, to see soldiers offering and selling their claims, which they have so honestly and faithfully earned, at from $70 to $80, making a sacrifice of at least $120. I hope, at least, you will not dispose of your claims at this time. If you retain them until you arrive at home, I doubt not you will be able to make them yield you at least $200. Your warrants will be sent to you free of charge. Any sale you may now make, according to the law, is void."

The companies of the First Regiment from Marion, Fountain and Montgomery have left here for home; the remaining companies will leave shortly. Colonel Tibbatts of Kentucky, and Major R. G. Norvill of Indiana, are at Carrollton with a number of recruits for the Sixteenth Infantry, and are expected to leave here for Mexico in a few days. Two companies from New Orleans will also receive marching orders to join General Taylor's command. The companies of Captains Owen and Hendricks were at San Francisco and the company of Captain Bethel at Reynosa when we were on our return from Monterey. * * *

As I no longer sojourn upon the tented field, my sketches in camp will cease with this number.

Indiana Journal, July 3, 1847.

We learn by a private letter from one of the volunteers that the Fourth Indiana Regiment was to leave their encampment at Fort Clarke and proceed to Mexico on last Saturday. The troops generally were in good health.

ARRIVAL OF COMPANY B, SECOND REGIMENT.

New Albany Democrat, July 3, 1847.

Captain Spiceley's company of Hoosier boys, numbering fifty-four men, rank and file, from Orange County, having in charge the remains of the brave and noble Kinder, and Captain Kimball's company of Posey Guards of Washington County, arrived at our wharf on the steamer Glencoe on

Thursday last, every demonstration of respect and cordial welcome being shown them by our citizens. They immediately proceeded on their way home, their friends being in waiting for them with the proper conveyances.

WELCOME THE BRAVE.

New Albany Democrat, July 3, 1847.

The triumphal arch spanning Wall street, erected by the ladies of New Albany on the occasion of the return of our volunteers, is certainly one of the most elegant and beautiful works of the kind we have ever seen. It is formed of rich flowers and evergreens, beautifully and ingeniously interwoven, with an appropriate motto suspended in the arch. The brave and noble men, in commemoration of whose conduct it is intended, cannot but highly appreciate the feeling which prompted it.

THE WASHINGTON BRASS BAND.

New Albany Democrat, July 3, 1847.

This splendid musical corps of Salem, accompanied by quite a number of carriages, arrived in our city the day before yesterday and put up at Warren's Hotel. They are here for the purpose of forming an escort to Captain Dennis's Riflemen on their return.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH INDIANA FOR MEXICO.

Indiana Sentinel, July 3, 1847.

JEFFERSONVILLE, June 27, 1847.

EDITOR SENTINEL—You will please to notice in your paper the embarkation of the Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which will take place tomorrow, on the following steamboats, and in the order herein stated, to wit:

Steamer "Saladin"—Company A, Captain John M. Wallace; Company B, Captain Jesse J. Alexander; Company C, Captain William F. Baldridge; Company D, Captain Edward Lander; under the order of Willis A. Gorman, Colonel.

Steamer "Franklin"—Company E, Captain Michael Fitzgibbon; Company I, Captain A. L. Mason; Company G, Captain Daniel Landerman; under the order of Lieutenant-Colonel Dumont.

Steamer "General Hamer"—Company H, Captain London Cockran; Company F, Captain John W. Crook; Company K, Captain Robert Fravell; under the order of Major McCoy.

The regiment proceeded today from the place of rendezvous to Jeffersonville and was drawn up in solid column for the purpose of receiving from the ladies of this city a splendid stand of regimental colors. This gift from the fair and patriotic ladies of Jeffersonville was received into hands strong to protect it in every emergency and by hearts warm and ardent to appreciate its value. Adjutant-General Reynolds supported the flag and Captain Edward Lander, in behalf of the ladies, delivered a neat, eloquent and patriotic address which was, on behalf of the regiment, responded to by Colonel Willis A. Gorman in a strain of deep feeling and high resolve, causing the tear to start from many a fair eye, and the manly heart of many a gallant soldier to swell with emotion. A fine band attached to the regiment then struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" as the troops whirled into open column under the sound of "instrumental harmony that breathed heroic ardor to adventurous deeds," and proceeded to their former position at Fort Clarke. ALEX. McCLELLAND.

RETURN OF LIEUT.-COL. HENRY S. LANE.

Indiana Journal, July 5, 1847.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. Lane, of the First Regiment Indiana Volunteers, passed through this city on last Friday on his way home. He is in better health than he has been for many years. No young man in the State has more warm and sincere friends than Henry S. Lane, and right glad will they be to hear of his safe return and of the restoration of his heretofore feeble constitution.

THE BARTHOLOMEW VOLUNTEERS.

Company F, Third Regiment.

From History Bartholemew County.

Company F was in the service about twelve and a half months. The company was mustered in at New Albany with eighty-eight men, and mustered out at New Orleans with sixty-four men. They came home by way of Madison, reaching Columbus, July 4, 1847.

COMPLIMENT TO FOURTH INDIANA.

Indiana Journal, July 5, 1847.

The Louisville Courier of the 29th ult. says: "The Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, under Colonel Gorman, embarked yesterday for New Orleans on the steamboats Saladin, M. B. Hamer and Carolina. They will proceed without delay to join General Taylor at his headquarters. The regiment is composed of a fine-looking body of men and they took their departure in the finest possible spirits. That they will serve their country honorably, faithfully and with credit to themselves we have every confidence.

THE LANESVILLE LEGION.

New Albany Democrat, July 6, 1847.

This gallant company, for the safety of whose passage across the gulf some fears were entertained, have reached New Orleans, received their discharges and a portion of them arrived at this city yesterday on board the Alex. Scott. The remainder will be up today on the Empire.

NEARLY ALL AT HOME.

Indiana Journal, July 6, 1847.

The volunteers from this State, those of them who are alive, have pretty nearly all returned. Wagon loads of them have whirled through our streets for several days past to their respective homes, once more to mingle with their fellow-citizens in the common avocations and pursuits of every-day life.

To say they met a warm and welcome reception from their relatives and friends would be superfluous to the last degree. A hearty shake of the hand, the heart overflowing with expressions of joy the tongue could not utter, but of which the silent tear down many a manly cheek spoke too plainly to be misunderstood. The reception of a mother to her returning boy, the wife to her husband, the child to its father, and the tender, confiding girl to her lover, tell of the reunion of sympathies and ties whose mysterious influences hold their vigils within the inner chamber of the soul and into whose sanctuary the thoughtless dare not venture.

There were five full companies went from this congressional district; but few of them were in the battles which slayed their hundreds, but all of them were exposed to the pestilence that walketh at noonday which slayed its thousands, and we venture to say, from what has already come to our knowledge, that their ranks have been reduced from the full complement of 80 or 90 per company, to something near 50.

Out of several that reached this place, in great delibity, within forty miles of his home, a young man died last Monday at Drake's Hotel. His lifeless corpse and a Christian burial alone remain to console the disappointment of a bereaved family. Oh, war, war, grim-visaged war; what untold miseries follow thy footsteps.

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES AT NEW ALBANY.

New Albany Democrat, July 6, 1847.

On yesterday the citizens of New Albany performed the last sad duties to the remains of Robinson, Goff, Stevens and Bailey, who fell at Buena Vista.

Early in the morning citizens of both sexes began to assemble at different points from which could be seen the procession of military, etc. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Holliday. Owing to the dense multitude in attendance few could hear the discourse. We are told by those who did hear it that it was eloquent and impressive. After the ceremonies at the church the procession formed in the following order, under the direction of Colonel P. F. Tuley as chief marshal, and Messrs. I. P. Smith, J. B. Anderson, A. P. Willard and A. S. Rager as assistant marshals:

First—New Albany brass band.
Second—Military.
Third—Clergy of different denominations.
Fourth—Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Fifth—Remains of the dead on a car drawn by six horses.
Sixth—Relatives of the deceased in carriages.
Seventh—Company of the Spencer Grays as mourners and pallbearers.
Eighth—Calliopean Society.
Ninth—Sons of Temperance.
Tenth—Indiana Volunteers returned from Mexico.
Eleventh—Mayor and Council.
Twelfth—Committee of Arrangement and Reception.
Fourteenth—Fire companies.
Sixteenth—Citizens on foot.
Seventeenth—Citizens in carriages and on horseback.

In this order the procession moved to the Northern graveyard, during which time minute guns were fired. One of the deceased being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the lodge of which he was a member performed the beautiful funeral services of that order over his grave, the Rev. M. Lair, chaplain of the New Albany Lodge, officiating. After the coffins were laid in the vault, each Odd Fellow present threw into the grave a sprig of evergreen, a token of that life beyond the grave to which every brother aspires, after which an eloquent closing prayer was offered by Rev. C. W. Ruter. The military, societies, citizens, etc., then returned to the public square in the same manner in which they went, and disbanded.

The Spencer Grays, who attended as mourners and pallbearers to their deceased comrades, were the observed of all observers. They, who were by their side when they fell on the bloody field, who, although since they left their homes a year ago have seen death in a thousand forms, could not but feel melancholy in thus consigning to the tomb, in the scenes of their childhood and their homes, some of their most loved companions.

REAPPOINTMENT OF GENERAL LANE.

Indiana Sentinel, July 7, 1847.

The New Albany Democrat of July 3 says that General Lane, having received a reappointment, will leave home in a few days for the seat of war. We learn that General Lane will join the division of the army under Major-General Scott.

HOME FROM THE WARS.

New Albany Democrat, July 8, 1847.

The Spencer Grays, Captain Sanderson of this city, and the Washington Riflemen, Captain Dennis of Salem, arrived at our city this morning about 4 o'clock. They were cordially welcomed by our citizens, thousands of whom crowded our wharf to welcome to their homes the gallant heroes of Buena Vista.

New Albany Democrat, July 8, 1847.

TWENTY-FOUR MILES FROM VERA CRUZ,
MEXICO, June 10, 1847.

EDITOR NEW ALBANY DEMOCRAT—Three companies of Dragoons, with a detachment of volunteer infantry under command of Major Lee, left camp near Vera Cruz as an escort to a large wagon train on the 4th inst. Early in the day of the 7th, our train being too much extended, we were attacked by a band of rancheros. The attack was made on Captain Ford's company of Dragoons. The enemy being concealed in the chaparel, could not be charged. The company fell back and aided in bringing up the train and placing it in a defensive position, after which we attacked the yellow skins and made them take to the mountains. They left some of their number, and the marks of blood left on the ground indicated that more had been killed or badly wounded than could be found on the ground after the battle was over. The victory was in our favor, but it was not one without cost. We have to mourn the fate of John H. Gibson, Sack Pennington and Samuel Redden, killed, and Joseph Corwin, James Brooks and Thomas Graves, wounded, none of them, I think, seriously. Besides the above there were several of the infantry and others killed and wounded, in all about twenty. I write this in great haste to send by a party of discharged volunteers returning to Vera Cruz. The returning volunteers report General Scott within thirty-five miles of the City of Mexico.

Yours, etc.,
R. S.

FRANKLIN COUNTY SOLDIERS WELCOMED HOME.

Brookville American, July 9, 1847.

The volunteers from Franklin County returned on Monday last. They are in good health and spirits. They received a cordial welcome from our citizens.

In our community there is the right feeling on the subject of this and all other wars in which our country may be engaged. They believe in sustaining our flag and those who defend it, no matter on what soil it is reared or in what cause it floats. When our regularly constituted authority has once declared us at war with another nation, we care not whether it be Christian or un-Christian, moral or immoral, right or wrong, our country must be sustained.

Whenever our army is in the field our eagle is screaming in the air and our cannon are battering down the walls and serried columns of our enemy, we are for him who does and dares the most. When we are at war we believe in killing as many of our enemies and destroying as much of their property in as short a time as may be and with the least possible loss on our part. This is our view of war.

On Tuesday next we understand a public dinner will be given those volunteers who have so nobly sustained our nation and our honor.

New Albany Democrat, July 10, 1847.

We are indebted to Captain H. W. Smith of the splendid steamer Empire for a lot of New Orleans and Memphis papers. The Empire brought up 250 cabin and 265 deck passengers, as also a part of the Second and Third Indiana and Colonel Curtis's Ohio Regiment of Volunteers.

New Albany Democrat, July 10, 1847.

Dr. Catlin of the Spencer Grays, who came up a passenger on the Empire, will accept our thanks for a package of late New Orleans papers.

New Albany Democrat, July 10, 1847.

We learn from the Telegraph that there was a large concourse of people at Paoli on the occasion of the ceremonies over the body of Captain Kinder. John Frazer, Esq., pronounced a eulogium on the life and character of the deceased.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

Louisville Democrat, July 8, 1847.

To Captain Landers's Company, Fourth Regiment, by General Reynolds, on behalf of the ladies of Indianapolis:

At 11 o'clock yesterday, Captain Landers, at the head of his fine company, Colonel Gorman on horseback, marched from the encampment and formed in front of the Bowman House in Jeffersonville, to receive from the Adjutant-General of Indiana a splendid flag presented by the ladies of Indianapolis. Captain Landers stood in front of his company, and Colonel Gorman to the left of the General supporting the flag, while he made an address from which the following is an extract:

Captain Landers, and the Officers and Members of the Marion County Infantry—A few weeks ago I accompanied you to the suburbs of the capital of our beloved State and addressed a few words to you as you gave a farewell glance at the scenes of your childhood. As my eye ran along your column filing away into the forest towards the seat of war, it discovered that something was yet wanting. No beautiful banner floated on your right, for the ladies of our capital city had not anticipated so early a departure, but now I have the pleasure of telling you, yes, of showing you that they have accomplished that which they at first intended to do.

Volunteers, do you see this exquisitely beautiful banner? See you not its ample folds of richest satin? Its silken field of snow-white, a fitting emblem of the pure patriotism of the fair donors? See you not the glorious thirteen stripes, alternating in silver white and richest crimson and representing in numbers the original thirteen states joined in union by our revolutionary fathers as are these thirteen stripes by the hands of their patriotic daughters?

Soldiers, see you that constellation of golden stars, one for each state now in this union? See you this reserved spot where other stars shall yet rise as twinkling representations of new-born states and whose infantile breathings shall yet be heard as they spring from the new deep solitude of the mighty west and southwest? See you not the expanded pinions of our bird of Jove, the American Eagle, drawn by the pencil of the celebrated Cox? See him as he circles amid the starry constellation casting his keen eye over the doings of the nations of the earth in a never sleeping vigil. See him bearing in one of his talons the olive branch of peace, and in the other the barbed arrows.

Volunteers of the Marion County Infantry, by special request, I have the distinguished honor this day of presenting to you, in the name of the patriotic ladies of Indianapolis, this exquisitely beautiful star-spangled banner. It was made by the skill of their own hands and is presented as a farewell offering of their hearts. Accept it then, soldiers, as a memorial of the affection the fair donors bear you. Among them are some of your wives, your mothers, your sisters. They are all your friends, friends of their country, friends of the brave volunteers, defenders of its flag, its honor, its glory, its inimitable interests. This is the gift of woman, "herself the noblest gift to man." Nay, more, it is the gift of our fair townswomen of the capital of Indiana, fairer and more patriotic than whom, permit me deferentially to say, the sun in his course never shone upon. You are their representatives on our country's battle-field. That you will do honor to our common country by deeds of valor they entertain not a single doubt. Then take this flag. Give its rich folds to the breeze of Heaven, whether you march over bloody Buena Vista, the consecrated spot where fell our beloved and gallant Kinder, Walker, Taggart and other brave Indianians, and on whose mountain side your gallant Colonel now supporting this flag during its presentation, earned and received laurels that will fade only when the written and unwritten history of the country shall have perished, or whether you march through Cerro Gordo on your way to the now desecrated halls of Montezuma. I say whenever you march through that treacherous nation, when your martial band shall pour "Hail Columbia" through the mountains and valleys of that land of tyranny, then unfurl this rich banner and call before you the living features of those whose handiwork it is.

May the God of Battles protect you and your banner, and when the angel of peace shall again visit the two nations and the southern breezes no longer be laden with the din of battle, and the wail of the dying soldier, then, if not before, may you return with unshaken ranks to the bosom of your friends, covered with untarnished glory, bearing back to the hands that made it this rich banner, pierced though it may be by many a ball and rent though it may be many a hundred lances."

To which the gallant Captain Landers replied as follows, on behalf of the company, from which we make the following extract:

"General Reynolds—In accepting in the name of the Marion County Infantry, this standard that the kind feeling and true patriotism of the ladies of Indianapolis have caused them to send to us, citizens of their county, to encourage us in a new path of duty by a token of their remembrance as unexpected as it is valued, permit me in the first place, to say that to us this flag has an additional value in being presented to us by the hands of one who has always shown himself anxious for the honor of his State, proud of the valor of our sons, and ever willing to devote to the welfare of her citizen soldiers his time, his talents and his energies. * * *

"Now, sir, let me say through you to those who have entrusted this flag to our charge, that when our term of service shall be over, whether it may be our fortune to return as we now go forth, with full and crowded ranks, or whether we return with them thinned with the storm of battle; whether this flag that now waves before us be then as it now is, gorgeous and splendid with its varied blazonry, or dimmed by the smoke of battle and torn by the hail of bullets, still, it shall be returned, and then I hope it will be found that the flag woman's kindness has prepared, man's courage has not disgraced."

THE RETURNING HEROES.

Madison Courier, July 10, 1847.

For two weeks past the wharf of our city has from day to day been crowded with anxious citizens found there to greet the arrival of friends and relatives. In that time all of the First Regiment have passed through our city on their way to their homes in the interior, and a great part of the Third have also gone home. Their successive arrival have been greeted with the discharge of loud-mouthed cannon and hearty congratulations. Although their return in small parties has prevented the honor of a public reception to evince the general gratitude, yet we trust each one has been highly gratified on his return.

The Madison companies seem to have been in an especial manner favored during the campaign. There was but one or two deaths among them from disease, they lost but one man in battle, and yet it is now generally believed that the regiment to which they were attached killed more Mexicans at Buena Vista than any other.

Captain Ford arrived home on Thursday and there was great enthusiasm evinced by the crowd on the wharf to see him and take him by the hand.

The "Star Spangled Banner," the steamboat on which some hundred and fifty men of the Third Indiana were coming up from New Orleans, struck a snag near Baton Rouge on the 29th ult., and sunk in a few minutes in deep water. By this accident several German immigrants it is supposed were drowned, and some of the volunteers lost their baggage.

The remains of six of the privates of the Indiana Volunteers from Vevay, and those of Lieutenant Eller from Bloomington, were on board, and of course sank with the boat.

The public dinner to be given to the returned volunteers by our citizens will take place on Wednesday next.

New Albany Democrat, July 10, 1847.

We learn that Colonel Bowles of the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers arrived in this city yesterday evening and took rooms at the High Street Hotel.

DINNER TO GENERAL LANE.

New Albany Democrat, July 13, 1847.

We learn from the Evansville Journal that the citizens of that place gave to General Lane a public dinner on the 3d inst. The mayor welcomed General Lane to his home, and concluded by offering the following toast:

By the Chairman—"Brigadier-General Joseph Lane, the farmer, statesman and soldier; a worthy and valuable citizen; a brave and successful general and an honor to every station in which fortune has placed him." To which the General responded in a feeling manner, defending the character of the brave troops from the charge made against them by letter writers in the army. A large number of regular and volunteer toasts were drank on the occasion and the utmost good feeling seemed to pervade the assembly.

THE LATE CAPTAIN KINDER.

Indiana Journal, July 13, 1847.

By letters received from Paoli we learn that the remains of Captain Kinder will leave there today for this place under the escort of his late company. They will probably reach here on Saturday next. He will be interred with military honors on Monday at 10 o'clock a. m. The programme of ceremonies will be given in due time.

New Albany Democrat, July 15, 1847.

The Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under command of Colonel Gorman, which left here two weeks since on the steamers Saladin, Ben Franklin No. 6 and M. B. Hamer, arrived at New Orleans in safety.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT PARR.

Salem Republican, July 16, 1847.

On Thursday morning the citizens of the county to the number of about 2,000 turned out to perform the last sad duties to the remains of the lamented Thomas Carr Parr, who fell at Buena Vista. Lieutenant Parr was a brave and gallant officer and a worthy and highly esteemed citizen.

HOME COMING OF CASS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Journal, July 16, 1847.

The Cass County Volunteers were received at Logansport on the 5th inst. with every demonstration of respect. An address was delivered by Dr. Fitch, a sumptuous dinner served up by Captain Vigus, and a reception ball given in the evening. A great number of patriotic toasts were read. Among others we notice the following which does infinite credit to the heart of its author:

By a lady—"PEACE"—May our rulers offer such terms to the Mexicans as can be acceded to. Although war brings to view heroes and heroic deeds to claim our admiration, yet my sympathies as a woman make me wish to see no more beggared wives and children.

BROOKVILLE HONORS THE SOLDIERS.

Brookville American, July 16, 1847.

The parade in honor of the volunteers who have returned from Mexico to this and adjoining counties, came off on last Tuesday. It was indeed a proud day for Brookville.

About nine o'clock the people began to flock in from the country to give a hearty welcome home to the brave defenders of our flag and our honor, and before eleven o'clock the streets and public square were crowded with ladies and gentlemen. A procession was formed at the public square by Major Barrow acting as marshal, and Daniel D. Jones as assistant marshal, and marched to the grove near Butler's springs, about one mile from town, where the oration was delivered by John M. Johnson, Esq., after which the assembly was addressed in short but appropriate speeches by Colonel McCarty, Mr. Matson and others, interspersed with music by the band.

THE WELCOME HOME.

Madison Courier, July 17, 1847.

Wednesday was a great day in Madison; news had spread that a formal welcome and dinner were to be given to the returned volunteers who went from this city and vicinity on that day, and at an early hour the people from the whole country round seemed to be forging to town, men, women and children showing the liveliest enthusiasm and affection cherished by the people for those who go forth to do battle at the call of the country.

The companies being drawn up on either side of the stand and order obtained, Rev. Mr. G. Green made a prayer and then General Stapp arose and delivered the welcoming address. * * *

The flag had been brought back, the one presented by the ladies of this city to Captain Sullivan's company, afterwards selected as the flag of the regiment, and borne by Ensign William F. Stewart of Captain Ford's company. This flag, with its crimson stripes faded and its once bright stars dimmed by the storms of heaven and the smoke of battle, bore ample proof in its tattered condition, rent by cannot ball and chain shot, of the scene of peril through which it had passed. The gallant standard-bearer came in for a full share of the encomiums bestowed upon this portion of the unfaltering Third.

Colonel James H. Lane, commander of the regiment at Buena Vista, made the response on behalf of the companies.

Madison Courier, July 17, 1847.

The volunteers from New Albany, Indiana, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, were interred there on Monday with all the honors due to departed worth. The ceremonies were of the most imposing nature.

BURIAL OF CAPTAIN T. B. KINDER.

Indiana Sentinel, July 17, 1847.

On Monday last the funeral of Captain T. B. Kinder, whose remains had been brought from the Rio Grande, took place in this city, and the melancholy ceremonies were attended by a very large concourse of citizens. The escort duty was performed by the company of volunteers from Paoli, formerly under command of Captain Kinder, but now of Captain Spicely, and the company of Captain Landrey of this county also performed duty on this occasion. A large company of ladies and citizens on foot accompanied the remains from the residence of the father of the deceased to the State House Square. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh. A funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gillette and some very appropriate remarks in the way of eulogy upon the virtues and generous qualities of the deceased were made by the Rev. Mr. Ames, after which the funeral train under the military escort above mentioned, together with others of the volunteer officers and privates, proceeded to the graveyard, where an oration was pronounced by John T. Morrison, Esq. The remains were then interred with the customary military honors.

Thus passed away one who had high hopes of earthly promotion and fame and many long years of happiness. His memory will long be treasured by all who loved him so well while he lived and who so sorrowfully lament his early death.

CAPTAN TAGGART'S DYING WORDS.

New Albany Democrat, July 18, 1847.

(In the accounts of the battle of Buena Vista, it is said that the last man killed in the American lines was Captain Taggart of Brown County, Indiana. When struck down by a shot from the Mexican battery, and knowing himself to be dying, he exclaimed, whilst extending his sword to a comrade: "HERE, TAKE IT; I CAN USE IT NO MORE. BUT TELL THE BOYS TO FIGHT ON—OUR CAUSE IS JUST!"

Here, take my sword, dear comrade,
For I am dying now;
But yet I feel not death's stern hand
Upon my pallid brow.
I care not, though my heart's rich blood
Is ebbing fast and free,
If I but hear my comrade's shout,
"On! on to victory."

My sword, my good old keen-edged blade,
Is red with foeman's blood;
From many a gory wave has drank,
With honor for its food.
Oh! bear it on. to battle still,
Where justice bids it fall;
The arm that wielded it grows chill—
My sword! oh, now, farewell!

Hence! ye and it have work to do,
Sword, friends, and comrades, ALL;
"OUR CAUSE IS JUST!" then boldly strike
For honor—live or fall.
Oh, wield the sword of Taggart well,
Amidst the thickest fight;
And think how oft HE proudly drew
It, in his country's right.

I fall, but oh, "OUR CAUSE IS JUST!"
I glory here to die;
I scorn a coward, fainting heart,
Though death is in my eye.
Press on! brave boys, nor basely yield
Though serried ranks may blaze;
Stout hearts will nerve each arm to strike,
And paeans of triumph raise.

The boom of cannons greet my ear,
The cloud of battle lowers;
Once more my pulses wildly spring
Though numbered are my hours.
Ha! shouts of Victory rend the air;
My heart with death grows chill:
FIGHT ON, BRAVE BOYS, "OUR CAUSE IS JUST!"
GOD AND OUR COUNTRY STILL!

Indiana Journal, July 19, 1847.

The New Albany Bulletin announces the arrival of Colonel Bowles at that place on the 11th inst., in good health, though much reduced in flesh since his campaign in Mexico. He proceeded to his place of residence in Paoli.

OFF FOR MEXICO.

Indiana Sentinel, July 21, 1847.

Five companies of the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers sailed from New Orleans for the Brazos on the 7th inst. The remainder of the regiment were to sail on the 8th and 9th.

Madison Courier, August 21, 1847.

Many persons in this city and State will regret to see announced in the Mexican news the death of Lieutenant Spear S. Tipton, a gallant officer.

Brookville American, July 21, 1848.

Several companies of the Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers have arrived at Madison and will be discharged next week. Some of the boys from this county have arrived at home.

SOLDIERS' SERVICES APPRECIATED.

Indiana Sentinel, July 21, 1847.

A public dinner, and other services, in honor of the returned volunteers, was given in Franklin County on the 13th inst. John M. Johnson, Esq., delivered an address which was responded to by Colonel McCarty. G. B. Tingley and others also made short addresses. The Democrat says:

"At the dinner table, where things were done up right, good humor seemed to be the order of the day. The drinking of toasts, the roaring of cannon and music by the band all plainly told it was a day of rejoicing."

A smaller celebration was had in Sullivan County on the 10th, an account of which we have in the Vincennes Gazette. It was estimated that not less than 5,000 persons were present, 2,000 ladies. The Hon. John W. Davis was the orator of the day. A patriotic ode, composed for the occasion, was sung by its author, Judge John S. Davis. Responses were made to the oration and ode by Captain Briggs and Lieutenant-Colonel Haddin. The Gazette concludes its account by saying:

"The reception given by the people of Sullivan was one worthy of the brave soldiers who had gone forth to do battle under the stars and stripes and those who spilled their life's blood in the service of the country and who were not permitted to receive the kindly welcome of kindred and friends at home, were held in dear remembrance and the big tear rolled down many a cheek as allusions were made to the gallant dead. Braver soldiers than the Sullivan County Guards never gathered under the folds of the American flag."

A letter dated Columbus, Indiana, June 12th, says:

"The volunteers have all returned and are right side up—every man. Next Saturday we have a meeting to make arrangements for a dinner for the whole Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, to be given by the Hawpatch farmers."

In Shelby County a festival in honor of the volunteers of that county will take place on Friday, July 23d.

SUICIDE OF LIEUTENANT MERRIFIELD, FIRST DRAGOONS.

Indiana Journal, July 21, 1847.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated June 29, says: "Lieutenant Merrifield, of Captain Ford's company of Indiana Dragoons, this morning blew his brains out with a pistol at the camp near the city. No one can tell what impelled him to the foolish deed. He was in town last Monday in perfectly good spirits and no suspicion was entertained that anything was wrong with him. He was temporarily attached to Duperu's command. The Governor has ordered him to be buried this afternoon at the camp without any military honors whatever."

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM SHIPWRECK.

New Orleans Picayune, July 22, 1847.

The steamship yacht, Captain Crane, arrived here yesterday morning from Galveston, having sailed thence on the 19th. The most important intelligence of this arrival relates to the explosion of one of the boilers of the U. S. steamer Ann Chase, Captain Harrison. The Ann Chase left this port on the 9th inst. with two companies of the Fourth Indiana Regiment on board, under Colonel Gorman, bound for Brazos. As the facts are told in the Civilian, of the firing on the morning of the 12th inst., between Calcasien and the mouth of the Sabine, where the Ann Chase had been some hours at anchor, one of her boilers burst. No one was killed immediately by the explosion, but Private Firman V. Carmichael of Company A, and James Dolan of Pittsburgh, died during the day. After the explosion Colonel Gorman, Captain Wallace and about forty soldiers were landed in Louisiana, intending to proceed to Galveston by some other means of conveyance, as the officers doubted the ability of the boat to proceed.

The captain, however, succeeded in repairing the damages so far as to reach Galveston on the 14th. Colonel Gorman had deemed it advisable to land all the troops and with Captain Harrison and a few of the men, went ashore in order to despatch a messenger to Captain Payn, quartermaster at Galveston. Captain Harrison returned to the steamer and was desired by the Colonel to send ashore the remainder of the troops that night, which was not effected on account of the timidity of some of the men (a heavy sea being running) and the mutinous conduct of the crew. The next morning he succeeded in landing about thirty-five, but the boat and crew not returning, and the sea subsiding, Captain Harrison deemed it proper to run for a port, and not being able to effect a landing at Sabine, proceeded to Galveston, where he arrived without further accident, beating the express.

A messenger reached Galveston on the 15th announcing the arrival at the Sabine of the troops who went ashore. The schooner Star was at once despatched thither with provisions for their relief, and to take the men on to Galveston.

Colonel Gorman, Captain Wallace and Mr. Jackson, sutler, reached Galveston by land, having traveled all night, and made the journey in twenty-four hours. The march from where the men landed in Louisiana was a very hard one, provisions being very scarce and the distance being twenty-three miles in the hot sun. Having been marched in one instance without water the troops arrived at Sabine much fatigued, but all well. One man only, Solomon Harpold, a private in Company A, was left sick on the route. He was provided with quarters in a family, but was left in a good deal of distress.

On the same day that the Ann Chase arrived Captain Payn despatched an express to Colonel Gorman, advising him of the means taken by Captain Payn to relieve and take on the troops. The messenger met Colonel Gorman about half way to the Sabine. The troops would remain there until the Star arrived. The schooners Star and Lavina were chartered at Galveston to carry the troops on to the Brazos, as some time would be required to repair the boilers of the Ann Chase.

BOUND FOR THE RIO GRANDE.

Indiana Sentinel, July 24, 1847.

The five remaining companies of the Fourth Indiana Regiment leave today for the Rio Grande. Captain Wallace's company and Captain Alexander's company on the Ann Chase, accompanied by the Colonel; Captain Cook's, Captain Baldridge's and Captain Landers's on the Sophia Walker, in command of Major McCoy. This regiment is said to be constituted of the best men in Indiana. The pride of the State has been wounded by recent events. Her sons have come forward with alacrity to assert her courage and her patriotism. Success to them and their gallant Colonel.—New Orleans Picayune, July 9th.

GENERAL LANE'S NEW BRIGADE.

Indiana Journal, July 26, 1847.

We learn from a letter written by General Lane to Colonel Drake, just shown us by the latter gentleman, that General Lane's command is constituted of the following troops: First Regiment of foot, one company of horse from Illinois, one regiment Indiana foot, five companies foot from New Jersey, one company of foot and one company of horse from Florida and five companies of Texas horse, which has been assigned to General Taylor's division of the army.

THE LANESVILLE BARBECUE.

New Albany Democrat, July 29, 1847.

A barbecue got up by the citizens of Lanesville and vicinity in honor of that gallant and brave corps of soldiers, the Lanesville Legion, we are told by a gentleman present on the occasion, was one of the best arranged that he ever had the fortune of attending, and one that did honor to those who had a hand in getting it up. Mr. Linn welcomed the volunteers in an appropriate address and Captain Frank McRae replied in behalf of the soldiers. The New Albany Brass Band enlivened the company by their soul-stirring music.

Madison Courier, July 31, 1847.

COLUMBUS, INDIANA, July 29, 1847.

Captain Ford:

SIR—Yourself and the entire company under your command, late of the United States service in Mexico, are respectfully invited to attend a barbecue to be given by the citizens of Bartholomew County to the Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers on Friday, the 6th of August.

Very respectfully,
ISAAC S. BOARDMAN.

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN WALKER.

New Albany Democrat, August 3, 1847.

The citizens of Evansville, Indiana, propose to erect a monument, by subscription, to Captain William Walker and those members of his company who fell at Buena Vista. Subscriptions not to exceed $1 each. A book containing the names of the subscribers and the muster roll of Captain Walker's company will be deposited in the monument for preservation.

"THE LETTER THAT NEVER CAME."

Indiana Journal, August 3, 1847.

We understand from the Paoli Telegraph, a loco foco paper, that "Colonel Bowles is preparing, as fast as his health will permit, a full and complete account of his own and the conduct of General Lane in the battle of Buena Vista, so far as relates to the Second Indiana Regiment, which will be submitted to the public at the earliest possible moment for examination and decision."

INDIANA COLORS NOT CAPTURED.

Indiana Journal, August 6, 1847.

On the first page of this paper is an article from the New Orleans Delta in relation to the prisoners at Encarnacion, which will be read with interest. It, however, contains an error in fact in relation to the colors of the Indiana regiments. They were not taken by the Mexicans at Buena Vista, but were brought home. Those of the Second Regiment, riddled with bullet holes, are now in possession of Captain Sanderson of New Albany. Captain Heady was not taken between Mier and Camargo, but on the other side of Saltillo.

FOURTH INDIANA COMPLIMENTED.

New Albany Democrat, August 10, 1847.

The Galveston Civilian on the 21st of July says: "The Indiana Volunteers have all left for the Rio Grande. A portion were taken on the Tom Jack as it was found that the Star and Lavina could not accommodate all comfortably. The quiet and orderly behavior of the men while here when off duty and free from all restraint was an object of general remark. If they sustain the credit of their State as well in battle as they have done here we shall hear no more reproaches cast upon Indiana troops."

Indiana Sentinel, August 21, 1847.

Lieutenant Tipton of Indiana was not killed, as reported, but died at Puebla of disease.

THE FOURTH INDIANA REGIMENT ARRIVES IN MEXICO.

Madison Courier, August 21, 1847.

Colonel Gorman, with four companies of the Indiana Volunteers, passed up the Rio Grande on the 25th ult. on the Big Hatchee; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Dumont, with two companies, on the 25th on the Colonel Hunt, and the remaining four were on the Colonel McKee, at the mouth of the river, all bound for the camp of instruction. The regiment is nearly one thousand strong and has suffered the loss of but four men since leaving Indiana.

ANXIOUS TO GO TO WAR.

Indiana Sentinel, August 25, 1847.

EDITOR SENTINEL—The following correspondence between the Secretary of War and the undersigned is given to the public for the information of all concerned.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID REYNOLDS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, July 31, 1847.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—Several communications have been received by his Excellency, the Governor of Indiana, in reference to the acceptance of additional companies from this State for the army operating against Mexico, the contents of which communications I am directed to lay before you and respectfully solicit a reply at your earliest convenience.

1. Captain Philip P. Barbour of New Harmony, in this State, wishes to raise a company of infantry and thinks he can do it in a short time and desires to know if the services of the same would be acceptable.

2. The Cass County Volunteers of the First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, who have lately returned from the service in Mexico, and are a fine company, desire to fill up their ranks and return to the service. They are very solicitous to go and desire to know if the department will receive them.

3. Lieutenant Henry R. Seall of Monroe County, in this State, who fought bravely in Major Gorman's rifle battalion on the mountain at Buena Vista, wishes to know whether a mounted rifle company, or one on foot (to be raised under his auspices) will be accepted and attached to the Fourth Regiment lately raised in this State.

4. Mr. F. P. Bradley wishes to raise a company of dragoons in Daviess County, in this State, to serve during the war, and desires to know if said company would be accepted. If so, through what medium would they be furnished with the means of reaching the seat of war, and (furnishing their own horses) what would be the pay of the various officers and of the privates and the compensation for the horses.

5. Mr. Allen Wilson of Putnam County asks whether a light horse company will be received and mustered into the service for a term of one year from the 20th of September next.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General of Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 11, 1847.

General David Reynolds, Adjutant-General State of Indiana, Indianapolis:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, stating the desire of a number of persons to raise volunteer companies for the war with Mexico and requesting an early answer to their application. In reply I have to state that the exigencies of the war are not deemed to require, at present, the additional force offered from your State, nor, under present circumstances, can the department, with propriety, encourage those gentlemen to organize companies with a view to entering the military service as it cannot be foreseen with any certainty when they would be received.

WILLIAM L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

COLONEL LANE AUTHORIZED TO RAISE ANOTHER REGIMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 26, 1847.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to James H. Lane of Indiana and to request the co-operation of your Excellency in raising and organizing the regiment of volunteers therein authorized in conformity to the enclosed regulations.

Your Excellency is also requested to designate some convenient point on the Ohio as the place of rendezvous for the several companies, and to cause to be appointed, in accordance with the laws of your State, such of the officers of the regiment as may not be already in commission.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. Y. MASON,
Acting Secretary of War.

His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

(Copy.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 26, 1847.

SIR—The Honorable Amos Lane has submitted to this department your application for permission to raise a regiment of volunteers to be composed principally of officers and men of the Indiana regiments who have recently served in Mexico.

As the volunteers here proposed by you are considered preferable to new recruits, the President has directed that they may be received into service. You will therefore consider yourself authorized to raise for the war a regiment of volunteer infantry, to be formed wholly or principally from the officers and men of your State who have been in service in Mexico. The Governor of Indiana will be requested to aid in raising the regiment in accordance with the regulations herewith, and to designate some convenient point on the Ohio as the place of rendezvous for the several companies, to which officers of the proper staff departments will be immediately ordered with funds to defray the necessary expenses which may be incurred in conformity to law.

You are desired to be as prompt as possible in preparing the regiment for service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN Y. MASON,
Acting Secretary of War.

Colonel James H. Lane, Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

LIEUTENANT AMBROSE A. BURNSIDE.*

Brookville American, August 28, 1847.

The numerous friends of this young gentleman will be gratified to learn that he has received the appointment of second lieutenant in Company G, Second Regiment Artillery. Lieutenant Burnside is from Liberty, in Union County, and graduated a short time since at West Point. He is now ordered to report himself at once to the commanding officer of his regiment in the field and proceed at once to join his company. So he will soon have an opportunity of showing his pluck. We have not the pleasure of the Lieutenant's acquaintance. We have seen him, however. He is a fine-looking fellow, and sufficiently black for any emergency. We mistake his character if he does not make a brave, skilful and efficient officer.

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*Colonel First Rhode Island, May, 1861; Brigadier-General Volunteers, August, 1861; Major-General Volunteers, March, 1862; Commander Burnside's Expedition, January, 1862; Commander Army of Potomac, November, 1862; Commander Department of Ohio, March, 1863; received thanks of Congress, January, 1864; resigned April, 1865; Governor of Rhode Island, April, 1866; United States Senator, January, 1875; died at Bristol, R. I., September 13, 1881.

We wish him all success and hope we may live to see the day when from a lieutenant he shall receive a general's commission.—Wayne County Record.

THIRD INDIANA FILLED THE GAP.

Madison Courier, August 28, 1847.

The report of Colonel Lane, published in last week's paper, establishes the fact that the Third Indiana was the first to rush in when the Kentuckians and Illinoisians were retreating before the enemy and stop the advancing column and save them from annihilation, yet neither Taylor nor any other officer from the States has had the magnanimity to give them due credit for their conduct on that field.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Whereas, A communication from the Acting Secretary of War, dated on the 27th day of the present month, has this day been received, enclosing a copy of a letter of the same date, from the War Department to Colonel James H. Lane of Lawrenceburg, authorizing him to raise for the war a regiment of volunteer infantry, to be formed wholly or principally from the officers and men of this State who have been in service in Mexico; and,

Whereas, The undersigned is by said communication requested to cooperate in raising and organizing the said regiment in conformity with certain regulations therein enclosed, and which are embraced in the subjoined general order, and to cause to be appointed in accordance with the laws of the State such of the officers of the regiment as may not be already in commission.

Now, therefore, I, James Whitcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana, in behalf of our common country, do hereby invite the patriotic officers and men above indicated, and such other citizens as may be found necessary to complete their numbers to proceed forthwith and organize themselves into volunteer companies with all possible despatch to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged, and to report the fact of such, their organization, with the least practicable delay to the Adjutant-General of the State at this place. And in conformity with the request of the Acting Secretary of War, that a place of rendezvous be appointed on the Ohio River for the several companies as fast as they shall be organized, a suitable and convenient place will be designated in ample time for that purpose.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Indianapolis the 31st day of August, A. D. 1847, the thirty-second year of the State, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-second.

By the Governor. JAMES WHITCOMB.

(S. S.)

JOHN H. THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, August 31, 1847.

General Order No. 14.

Authority having been given by the War Department to Colonel James H. Lane to raise the regiment of volunteers mentioned in the proclamation of the Governor of this date, and the co-operation of the Governor in the premises having been requested by the Acting Secretary of War, and after full consultation had with Colonel Lane for the purpose of better carrying out the views and requirements of the Department in relation to the matter, the following regulations are hereby made known for the information and government of such as may desire to become volunteers in the said regiment, which will obviate the necessity of correspondence upon the points therein embraced.

I. As the company only have the right, under the laws of the State, to elect their captain as well as other commissioned officers, no person need to wait for a more special authority to raise a company. Should any one raise a company in the hope of being its future commandant, his success will probably be considered by them as sufficient evidence of his standing and fitness for the station. Still, the question must be left to the choice of the company.

II. Each company will consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 additional second lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians and 80 privates—total, 94.

III. The regiment will consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (who will be a lieutenant in one of the companies, but not in addition), 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 2 principal musicians and 10 companies.

IV. The Secretary of War writes: "As all the field and company officers with volunteers taken into the service of the United States, under the act of 13th May, 1846, must be appointed and commissioned in accordance with the laws of the States from whence they are taken, I beg to suggest the extreme importance to the public service that the officers for the additional force here requested be judiciously selected."

Enjoining, therefore, the necessary circumspection of all who are vested with the appointing power by the laws of the State, it will be borne in mind that in accordance with those laws, the officers above enumerated are to be appointed and commissioned as follows:

The commissioned officers of each company are to be selected after the company is full, by a majority of the members present, at the time and place agreed upon by a majority of the company; the result of the elections to be certified by three judges of the election and attested by the clerk thereof, who are all to be elected by a majority of the members present for that purpose, and the judges are to sworn by the clerk, or in his absence by one of their own number, before going into the election of the military officers. The certificate is to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State in order that the Governor may issue the commissions without delay.

The elections may be held as soon as the company is full, without waiting ten days, provided the time and place be agreed upon by a majority of the company, and all the members have due notice thereof.

Non-commissioned officers of the company are to be nominated by the members and appointed by the captain thereof.

V. The commissioned officers of the regiment will be elected after the same is full by the officers and men thereof, in conformity with the laws of the State, the requirements of which and all other necessary particulars will in due time be communicated through the medium now adopted.

VI. The regimental staff above named will be appointed by the colonel. Principal and assistant surgeons, quartermasters, commissaries and paymasters are appointed when needed only by the President.

VII. The different companies as they reach the place of rendezvous will then be inspected and mustered into service by one or more officers of the United States Army, "who (in the language of the Secretary of War) will in every case be instructed to receive no man who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not of physical strength and vigor. To this end the inspector will be accompanied by a medical officer of the army, and the volunteers will be submitted to his examination."

VIII. Volunteers will furnish their own clothing, for which purpose the law allows to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private three dollars and fifty cents per month during the time he is in the service of the United States. To enable the volunteers to provide themselves with good and sufficient clothing the clothing pay for six months (twenty-one dollars) will be advanced to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private after being mustered into service, "but only with the express condition," as communicated by the Secretary, "that the volunteer has already furnished himself with six months' clothing, the fact to be certified to the paymaster by the captain of the company; or that the amount thus advanced shall be applied under the supervision of his captain to the object contemplated by law. In this latter case the advanced commutation for clothing will be paid on the captain's certificate that he is satisfied that it will be so applied."

IX. The volunteers on their arrival at the place of rendezvous and thenceforward will be furnished with quarters, camp equipage, fuel, cooking utensils and subsistence by the United States.

The less baggage of any kind (except suitable clothing) that can be taken from home to the place of rendezvous the better for the soldier, as the United States will furnish all necessary articles of the kind at that point, and those taken (at least if not of the proper description) will not be paid for by the United States. As in that case they will be cast aside, they will be a useless expense.

X. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition will also be furnished to the several companies by the United States. . .

XI. Besides the monthly pay in cash each non-commissioned officer, musician and private who may serve during the present war, or who shall have been discharged before the expiration of his time of service, in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the cause of such service, will be entitled to a bounty of 160 acres of land, to be located by the volunteer or by his heirs, at any land office of the United States he or they may choose, or instead of the land he may, if he desires it, receive a treasury scrip for one hundred dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

XII. In respect to subsistence before arriving at the place of rendezvous and for traveling home from the place of discharge the allowance is fifty cents for every twenty miles distance, to be paid by the United States, but not until after the volunteer is received into the service.

XIII. The proper officers of the Staff Department of the United States will be immediately sent to the place of rendezvous with funds to defray the necessary expenses which may be incurred, agreeably to law.

XIV. Each volunteer, except commissioned officers, will receive from the United States, besides his clothing pay, an allowance for traveling from his home to that place. As this is 50 cents for every twenty miles, it will be more than sufficient to defray the expenses in traveling there.

If the officers of a company, or any citizens, could advance the sum necessary to get the men to the place of rendezvous it might be done without the slightest risk or loss by the men signing an order to the paymaster to retain from their pay the amount advanced, and pay the same over to those who had advanced it. This course was pursued last year by many of the companies without the slightest loss or difficulty, and thereby much delay was avoided.

XV. In relation to clothing: a dress or parade uniform is never required in actual service, and doubtless would not be used by either officer or private of the present regiment during their term, even if procured. To purchase such would therefore be a useless expense. A service uniform only is necessary. It is recommended that for neatness and comfort it consist as in regular service, of a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons without stripes or straps, the roundabout to be double-breasted, with a double row of white metal buttons, eagle stamped, and made to button close around the throat. The commissioned officers are to wear blue cloth frock coats, with a single row of buttons, and pantaloons with white worsted stripes 1½ inches wide down the sides. The sergeants and corporals are to be dressed as privates, except that sergeants will wear white worsted epaulets on each shoulder, and white worsted stripes down the sides of their pants; and corporals will wear white worsted epaulets without the stripes. The orderly sergeant will be distinguished by a red worsted sash on duty.

XVI. No more will be needed for each man than one uniform suit, two pairs of stout shoes with broad and thick soles, a forage cap, two cotton shirts, two flannel shirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of stockings and one good blanket. All these articles can doubtless be procured in any desirable quantity, and made to order on reasonable terms, at or near the place of rendezvous, where, as has already been remarked, the funds will be furnished by the United States to enable the volunteers to procure them.

XVII. As the authority to raise the regiment is by the Department given to Colonel Lane, no company will regard itself as accepted until a written communication from him to that effect is received by a member of the company. All applications on the subject should be addressed to Colonel James H. Lane at Indianapolis. And as it is required by the War Department that the regiment shall be "formed wholly or principally from the officers and men who have been in service in Mexico," the following rules become necessary for carrying out that object:

1. The invitation is extended to all of the requisite age and vigor, whether they have been in service or not, for the purpose of filling up deficient numbers if necessary. But,

2. Should any who have been in service from this State in Mexico apply to be received into any company after it is full, without regard to where their residence may have been in the State, they will have the preference, and for that purpose an equal number of fresh recruits who have not been in service and who were last received on the company's list, will give place to them. New recruits will not be disturbed unless applications on the part of volunteers who have been in service are made, and then only to the extent of such applications.

3. After the companies are reported to Colonel Lane he will still give the preference by accepting in order such companies as have the largest number of volunteers who have already seen service in Mexico until the ten companies composing the regiment are completed.

4. As there are thirty companies of returned volunteers in the State, and it is not probable that any one of those companies will or can be collected and offered entire and complete, and as but ten companies are now wanted, the propriety is suggested of different fractions of returned companies joining together under the present requisition for the purpose of making whole companies.

XVIII., To avoid all error or mistake the offer of a company to Colonel Lane for acceptance must be accompanied with a complete list or roster of the names of all the members of the company, stating against each name whether the member is a new recruit or a returned volunteer.

XIX. The commissions will be issued after the company to which they belong is accepted, and of course not until Colonel Lane reports it to the undersigned as by him accepted.

XX. No company, therefore, will march to the place of rendezvous until directed by Colonel Lane, which will be done in all cases by letter.

XXI. The Commander in Chief will repair to the place of rendezvous when the regiment is concentrated there to aid in the final organization and generally of consulting the comfort and welfare of the troops.

XXII. When it is considered that at this late season of the year there is much less demand for employment here and a far greater security for health and comfort in a southern climate, and that the inducements by reason of land bounty, etc., are far greater for volunteers now than when they were called upon last year, the hope is confidently indulged that the regiment will soon be seen on its way to the seat of war, there to nobly distinguish itself in vindicating the rights and in sustaining the honor of the country.

By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

D. REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

To the Returned Volunteers and Citizens of Indiana:

It will be seen by the proclamation of his Excellency, Governor Whitcomb, that I am authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry, in which the Governor will co-operate.

In the organization my object will be to carry out to the letter the wishes and instructions of the Secretary of War and the Governor. Every effort will be used to form a corps that will be creditable to the State and service. To this end it is deemed advisable to secure as many of the returned volunteers as possible, and I fondly hope that the officers and men of the old brigade will at once be found rallying to the standard of their country, with the expectation that one more campaign in Mexico will secure an honorable peace, and place Indiana where she deserves to stand, the first among the first.

J. H. LANE,

Indianapolis, August 31, 1847.

P. S.—For the present all correspondents will please address me at this place. J. H. L.

NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Indiana Sentinel, September 4, 1847.

With reference to the new call for troops the Union of the 28th has the following:

"The five regiments now called for are to be drawn from the following States: Two regiments from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, one from Indiana. The Indiana regiment is to rendezvous at such convenient point on the river as the Governor of the State may designate."

THE HAGERSTOWN BOYS IN MEXICO.

Indiana Sentinel, September 4, 1847.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. John McCoy, formerly of Funkstown, dated Brazos Island, July 18, from which we make the following extract concerning one of our Hagerstown boys:

"Mr. Isaiah Aniba is in the same company with myself. A few days since, while standing as guard at an outpost about 200 yards from the guardhouse, he was attacked by four Mexicans, armed with swords and pistols. One of them he shot, one he dispatched with his bayonet, another he took prisoner and the fourth took to his heels. In the melee he received a pistol ball in his right leg, the ball lodging against the bone. The ball has been extracted and he is now well and doing duty. For this gallant act of bravery he has been very justly promoted from the ranks to a second sergeant."

HO FOR MEXICO.

Madison Courier, September 4, 1847.

The martial fever is again stirred in our city. Captain Ford, Lieutenants Hull, Cowden and Lord, all of the Third Regiment, are all anxious to enter the service again. Lieutenant Hull has already issued a call for a company. Now is the time for the enterprising young man to enter on a glorious and exciting career, a career of some peril, it is true, and some hardship and poor pay so far as the military service is concerned, but also of bold adventure, grand and thrilling incidents and promising a golden reward in the future.

MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR.

Indiana Journal, September 7, 1847.

We understand that Governor Whitcomb received by yesterday's mail a requisition for another regiment of volunteers from this State. It would appear from this that the President has not much hopes of either purchasing or conquering a peace very soon. The end is not yet.

DESTINATION OF INDIANA TROOPS.

Indiana Journal, September 7, 1847.

We are informed that Major A. F. Morrison has received orders to do duty as commissary with the new regiment (the Fifth) now organizing for Mexico under Colonel Lane and to accompany them to Vera Cruz. These orders to Major Morrison settled the guess as to the destination of this regiment and rendered it certain that it will join General Scott instead of being quartered in garrison on the Rio Grande.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, September 8, 1847.

General Orders No. 15.

I. To remove all doubt and uncertainty as to the ultimate acceptance of any company which shall have been reported to Colonel Lane for service in the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers under the authority of the War Department of the 26th ultimo, and to stimulate and encourage the raising of companies with all practicable despatch, the following explanation or modification of Article XVII in the last General Order is, on consultation with Colonel Lane, hereby promulgated, viz.:

II. Any company reported to Colonel Lane as full and accompanied by a roster or a list of the names of the members, showing that a bare majority of them have been in service in Mexico from Indiana will be at once accepted into the said regiment without any fear of being afterwards excluded on account of any other company.

III. Should it happen that ten companies, each containing a majority of returned volunteers, are not reported in time, the deficiency will be supplied by accepting the requisite number of such full companies which shall have been reported as may not have a majority of returned volunteers, and these last, in such contingency, will be accepted in the order of time in which they were reported.

IV. Any returned volunteer of the State, without regard to his residence therein, will have the preference to be received into any company, and if he applies for that purpose after the company is full the last recruit on the company's list who has not been in service in Mexico will give place to him. The same rule will be observed if any large number of returned volunteers apply for admission into a company, but no fresh recruit will be required to leave the company after it commences its march for the place of rendezvous.

V. After a company has been reported as not having a majority of returned volunteers it will still be allowable, if afterwards enabled to do so, to forward a subsequent report that a majority of returned volunteers has been secured in the company, in which case it will receive a prompt and unalterable acceptance into the regiment, provided ten companies, each having a majority of returned volunteers, shall not already have been accepted.

The importance, therefore, of reporting companies at the earliest practicable period in all cases is manifest. By these regulations it is believed that the best mode is adopted of carrying out the intentions of the War Department that the Fifth Regiment be formed "wholly or principally" of returned volunteers, and at the same time that the regiment be raised with all practicable despatch. It will also give an opportunity to those invited in every part of the State to rally to the standard of their country.

VI. In conformity with the request of the War Department that a place of rendezvous be appointed on the Ohio River for the several companies as fast as they shall be accepted, Madison is hereby designated for that purpose.

By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

D. REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

Madison Courier, September 11, 1847.

We are informed that the Governor has directed the new Indiana regiment to rendezvous at this place.

A LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

New Albany Democrat, September 23, 1847.

UPPER RIO GRANDE, CAMP NEAR MEIR, MEXICO,
August 22, 1847.

To the Editor of the New Albany Democrat—The movements of the four Indiana regiments, together with the operations of the forces now under command of Generals Taylor and Scott in forcing the Mexican Government to treat on fair terms, or in compelling Santa Anna to retreat on any terms, must now, as the elections are over, become the absorbing subjects of interest with the sovereign press and no less the sovereign people.

Brigadier-General Lane, familiary known in camp as "Rough and Ready No. 2," has this morning returned from General Taylor's headquarters and brings orders for the following regiments to proceed in the order here stated, and with the least possible delay, to Vera Cruz. In pursuance of this order tomorrow morning we "pull up stakes" or, in military parlance, strike tents, retrace our steps to the Rio Grande, and proceed at once by sea to Vera Cruz to swell the ranks of General Scott. The brigade of General Lane will consist of the Fourth Indiana, Colonel W. A. Corwin; one Ohio regiment, Colonel Brough; one regiment Illinois Volunteers en route now to Vera Cruz, with the Texas Rangers, under the celebrated Jack Hays. The other division for Vera Cruz will be under the order of Brigadier-General Cushing and will consist of the Thirteenth Alabama, one regiment of Massachusetts Infantry and Brise's Battery, together with a smart sprinkling of "Grape and Canister."

There will then remain to protect the government stores on the Rio Grande line of operations, as well as to occupy the different posts on that line, the Sixteenth Infantry under Colonel Tibbats, and the Tenth under Colonel Temple, and the force at Monterey now under the immediate orders of General Taylor. This remaining force is deemed sufficient for the Rio Grande district, as no hostile movement is expected, or can indeed be made by the Mexicans in this quarter.—Reporter.

Madison Courier, September 25, 1847.

Jefferson and Jennings counties have united in forming a company for the Fifth Regiment to be designated by the name of "Indiana Guards." The election for officers resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Horace Hull of Madison, Captain; D. C. Rich of Vernon, First Lieutenant; John M. Lord of Madison, Second Lieutenant, and John M. Lattimore of Vernon (additional), Second Lieutenant.

Madison Courier, September 25, 1847.

Mr. Nickolas Schram, a German who served honorably in Captain Sullivan's company of volunteers through last year's campaign, died in this city on Tuesday last and was buried with military honors by his late comrades in arms who live here. He came home from New Orleans a few days prior to his death, and contracted the disease of which he died on the voyage up: some supposed it yellow fever.

FIFTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, September 25, 1847.

At 6:15 a. m. September 23d, the tenth and last company of the above-named regiment was reported and accepted. The following are the companies, commandants, and places where organized:

1. Wayne Guards—Captain D. W. Lewis, Fort Wayne.
2. Indiana Guards—Captain H. Hull, Madison.
3. Rough and Ready Guards—Captain George Green, Jeffersonville.
4. Covington Guards—Captain R. M. Evans, Covington.
5. Montgomery Boys—Captain Allen May, Crawfordsville.
6. Shelbyville Hards—Captain S. McKinzey, Shelbyville.
7. Hancock B'hoys—Captain James R. Bracken, Greenfield.
8. Center Guards—Captain John McDougall, Indianapolis.
9. Grabbers No. 2—Captain A. C. Gibbs, Lawrenceburg.
10. Washington Guards—Captain E. G. Carey, Marion.

This regiment has been raised, reported and accepted in about nineteen days, less than three weeks from the issue of the Governor's proclamation and the first general order of the Adjutant-General. Two more companies, it is expected, will be added to the regiment by permission, which has been asked by Colonel Lane.

Indiana Sentinel, September 25, 1847.

Mr. J. T. Bosworth, late of this office and now one of the proprietors of the New Albany Democrat, has enlisted for the war and been chosen orderly sergeant of the corps to which he was attached. We vouch for him in every respect.

THE NEW REGIMENT.

New Albany Democrat, September 30, 1847.

The headquarters of the Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers is now established at Madison. Colonel Lane and Adjutant-General Reynolds are now at that city making preparations for receiving the companies as they may arrive. From the known energy and business qualifications of these gentlemen, and also of Major Morrison, who has received orders to subsist the regiment, we cannot doubt that everything will be satisfactorily arranged. As soon as the companies all arrive at the rendezvous they will be mustered into service by Colonel Churchill, whose headquarters are at Louisville.

Colonel Lane has asked permission from the War Department to accept the services of two extra companies to act as "flanking companies" to the regiment. It is probable that he will receive this permission, and in that event, the Sanderson Guards of this city, which was the eleventh company reported, will be accepted. The twelfth company is from Warrick County, Captain Frisbie. Fourteen companies had been reported at Indianapolis on Saturday last and several others were reported as in progress of formation.

Indiana Sentinel, October 2, 1847.

The Center Guards, under Captain McDougall, left this city on the cars for Madison, the place of rendezvous for the Fifth Regiment, Tuesday morning last. This is a fine company of brave young men and we are proud to say that this is the third company raised in Indianapolis during the war with Mexico.

On Wednesday afternoon the Hancock B'hoys, commanded by Captain Bracken, passed through this city on their way to the railroad to join their regiment. This company is composed of the real bone and sinew of the country, and look as if they would do good service should opportunity offer. They made a handsome appearance as the grand cavalcade of wagons passed through our streets. The good people of Hancock have displayed the right spirit in giving transportation to the B'hoys to the depot. Our best wishes go with each of these companies.

A "GOOD" APPOINTMENT.

New Albany Democrat, October 2, 1847.

Our old friend John H. Young has been appointed quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in the new regiment, the Fifth. Indiana Volunteers. John was a good fellow in his and our schoolboy days. He was a good soldier and no doubt will make a good officer.

THE FOURTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Madison Courier, October 2, 1847.

The following appears in the Louisville Courier of the 28th ult.: "We have been kindly favored by a friend by a sight of a letter from an officer in this regiment."

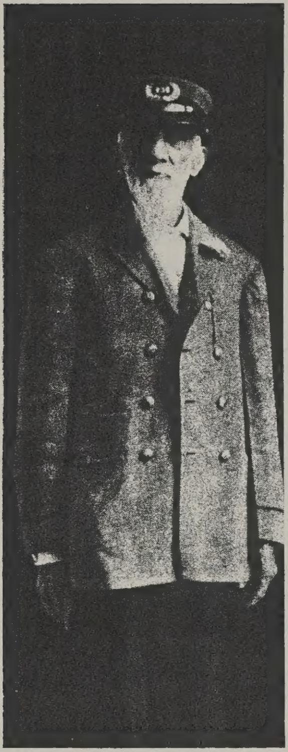
At Mouth of Rio Grande, September 3, 1847.

(The whole regiment at that time had arrived there on their way to Vera Cruz, and the following extract shows that an unpleasant difficulty exists in the regiment.)

"There is at present considerable excitement in camp concerning the muster roll. It is required that when a soldier receives his pay he affixes his name to a muster roll which declares that he volunteered for 'during the war,' without reference to one, five or any other number of years. This regiment declares and swears that it entered the service under no such conditions and therefore will not subscribe to it. On the other hand the Pay Department declares that unless they do subscribe their names to such a muster roll they shall draw no pay. The answer of the volunteers is 'Go to hell with your pay.' * * *

"There are about one hundred and fifty of this regiment unfit for duty."

We have seen the account of the debarkation of the troops from the mouth of the Brazos which makes no mention of any such difficulty as that mentioned above. We think it very probable however that a good many soldiers volunteered under the impression that it was for one year only.



"A SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST"

ANDREW J. WELLS

BORN JANUARY 7, 1830, CLARK COUNTY, INDIANA
PRIVATE CO. B, FIFTH INDIANA, 1847
ADJUTANT TWENTY-SIXTH KENTUCKY, OCTOBER, 1861
TRANSFERRED TO VETERAN RESERVE CORPS, SEPTEMBER, 1864
MUSTERED OUT JUNE 30, 1866
APPOINTED MAIL CARRIER IN INDIANAPOLIS JULY 1, 1869
(STILL ON DUTY SEPTEMBER, 1908)

INDIANA OFFICERS WOUNDED.

New Albany Democrat, November 4, 1847.

We learn from the Washington Union that none of the officers of the rifle corps was killed in the battles of Contreas, Cherubusco, Chapultepec and at the taking of the City of Mexico, but that Major Loring had his left arm amputated, Captain Tucker was wounded in the right arm and thigh, and Lieutenant Van Buren in the knee. Captain Tucker and Lieutenant Van Buren were officers of a company raised at Indianapolis and Lafayette, in this State.

New Albany Democrat, October 5, 1847.

The monument to the Spencer Grays killed at Buena Vista is completed. It is a beautiful piece of work and does credit to our citizens and those who have been active in forwarding it. We shall, in a few days, give a more detailed description of the monument.

DRAWING ON INDIANA FOR RECRUITS.

New Albany Democrat, October 5, 1847.

Captain Robinson's Company of Volunteers from Fayette County, Kentucky, paraded our streets yesterday drumming up recruits to fill the company.

Indiana Sentinel, October 6, 1847.

MADISON, October 1, 1847.

EDITOR SENTINEL—This is the first day on which the companies comprising the Fifth Regiment were advised that they could be accommodated with subsistence and quarters, and of five of them already here one, the Shelbyville Hards, Captain McKinzey, has been mustered into the service of the United States.

The regiment encamped below the city on what is considered very beautiful ground north of the railroad and fronting and in full view of the Ohio River, with a good parade ground in front of the tents, which are rapidly being pitched.

Every officer is busily engaged in the duties of his department. Colonel Lane is here in full flow of spirits and made a most happy and patriotic speech last evening to a crowded audience in the court house and was frequently and loudly cheered, which is evidence of the good reception of his speech.

Major Morrison has completed arrangements for subsistence and is now issuing rations to the five companies in rendezvous. Dr. J. S. Athon, the accomplished surgeon of the late Third Indiana, appointed to the same office in the Fifth, is now here on duty to the great gratification of every returned volunteer, as well as all others who know him.

Captain J. H. Young, quartermaster, had procured quarters in buildings for the companies lest they should arrive before the tents, but happily the tents, cooking utensils, etc., arrived last evening and the captain is busily engaged issuing them. Lieutenant Rodman, a gentlemanly and accomplished young officer of the regular army, has been designated as mustering officer and is now here on duty. Thus, you see, the organization of the Fifth Regiment is going rapidly and pleasantly forward.

Your obedient servant,

DAVID REYNOLDS.

Madison Courier, October 9, 1847.

Nearly all of the companies of the Fifth Regiment have arrived and are in camp at the lower end of the city. * * *

Dr. J. S. Athon, surgeon of the late Third Regiment, has been assigned to the same office in the Fifth Regiment and is now here on duty.

Madison Courier, October 9, 1847.

Lieutenant Rodman, a young officer of the Regular Army, has been designated as the mustering officer and is now here.

COLONEL LANE PRESENTED WITH CANE.

Madison Courier, October 9, 1847.

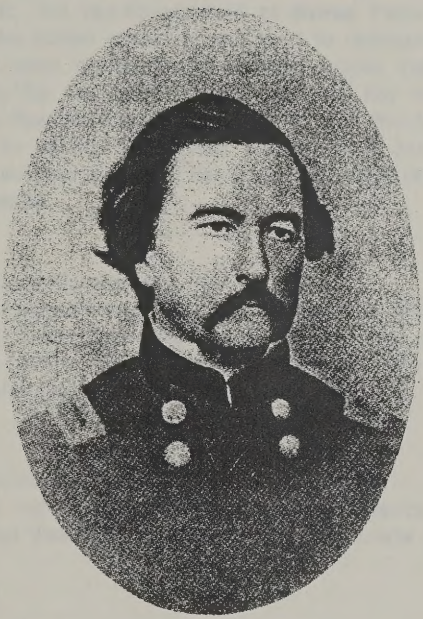
We are told that at the conclusion of Colonel Lane's speech to the volunteers at the court house in this city last week he was presented with a fine polished cane by Major William Hoyt Dupont.

COLONEL JAMES H. LANE.

Greenfield Investigator, October 11, 1847.

Last Saturday, by special request, Colonel James H. Lane addressed the citizens of this place and vicinity on the subject of the Mexican War. He delivered himself in a manner highly creditable to his reputation. He advocated the justice of the war and urged with force its prosecution and speedy and successful completion. He believed there were many men in the United States enjoying the blessings of liberty who were Mexicans at heart, who would be willing to see their country's flag disgraced if they could but disgrace the administration. Party is their watchword and for the success of that they would sacrifice the loftiest aspirations of the soul, the love of country and every principle of honor.

Colonel Lane spoke for the space of an hour with effect and to the purpose. He pictured the hardships of a soldier's life, but gave it as his opinion that one year of camp life was worth five of inactive civil life. He set forth more inducements independent of the promptings of patriotism why men should volunteer in the present war and counteracted lucidly the unfounded statement that the climate of Mexico was prejudicial to health. He said he believed it was the most pleasant and congenial climate in the world and that all reports to the contrary were and are made and circulated by persons opposed to the war and its prosecution,



COL. WILLIS A. GORMAN

Fourth Indiana Volunteers

men destitute of all of those noble feelings which vibrate upon patriotic heartstrings. He condemned in the strongest terms the action of such men; he knew not or cared not what their motives were, he believed they were enemies of their country and should on all such occasions, times and places look upon them as such.

To be brief, we never listened to a speech of greater interest. It was an honor to the speaker's head and heart and told that he was earnest in his purpose, that he was a patriot in name, feeling, principle and everything. He spoke and conviction siezed upon his hearers; no bombastic words, no far-fetched illustrations marked his speech, but plainness and truth, and the consequence was the people believed him.

We are glad to have such men as Colonel Lane living in our State; he is an honor to it. On the bloody field at Buena Vista he proved himself competent in the fullest extent of the term to command a regiment of freemen, men who were willing to leave their homes and all that binds their souls to earth for the tented field to revenge the wrong, assert the right and maintain the honor of their country, and should the service of the new regiment be called into action with Colonel James H. Lane at the head we have no fear but that the honor and fair fame of the State will be nobly vindicated.

New Albany Democrat, October 12, 1847.

We learn from an officer of the Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers that Major-General Butler has authorized the reception of companies of sixty-four men and that a regiment will be mustered into service and the field officers appointed during the present week.

Indiana Journal, October 14, 1847.

A company of volunteers from Montgomery County, Captain May, reached this city last Tuesday morning and took the cars for Madison the following morning.

LETTER FROM THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

New Albany Democrat, October 14, 1847.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, September 16, 1847.

Here we are, after three days' delightful travel from Brazos Island. We were agreeably surprised. We expected storms and squalls at this season of the year, so frequent and so fatal the season for equinoctial storms, but so calm it was we realized the maxim of "Old Rough and Ready No. 2" (Joe Lane) that "Fortune favors the brave." The Fourth Ohio and Fourth Indiana left simultaneously, all in good spirits and all pleased with the trip.

The entrance from the sea into the city and the fairness of it from the deck of our boat when within ten miles of it, was peculiarly grand and imposing. For the last three months our eyes had been pained by the monotony of low sand beaches, wild and arid prairies, or rich, flat alluvial bottoms. Imagine, then, our pleasure and surprise to have presented right in our front, mountain upon mountain piled, rising in abrupt grandeur, and extending as far as the eye can reach in every variety of shape and form; the rugged sides of the Sierra Madre and the high and awful peaks of the mighty Orizaba, "in gloomy grandeur proudly imminent," fixed our sole attention. This remarkable mountain affords in itself every variety of climate. Its top is the resting place of eternal snow while the temperate and torrid zones may each be found at its center and base. Here we find the purest water, so much needed by the weary, fainting and thirsty soldiers.

We leave here in two days for the City of Mexico, a long and dangerous march of 270 miles, every part of the way to be contended for. It will be a running, or rather walking, fight the whole distance. This march promises to be rich in incident and adventure, of which you will be duly advised. Many who join in the outset of our march will never see the end of our journey. Your friend,

REPORTER IN MEXICO.

FIFTH INDIANA IN CAMP AT MADISON.

New Albany Democrat, October 19, 1847.

All the companies are now in camp and comprise in all something like seven hundred men and the recruiting for the various regiments is going on rapidly. Every one in and about camp is in high spirits. Every volunteer is elated with the hope of soon leaving, that they may aid their fellow soldiers in subduing our treacherous and obstinate foe, and to share in the revels of the halls of the Montezumas, that all-absorbing desire of the volunteers, that is now being realized in the City of Mexico.

The clothing of the different companies is going on rapidly and it is thought will be completed by the last of next week at farthest. The regiment will immediately make preparations to start. They are to rendezvous in Natchez and there remain a few days to complete every arrangement for their progress toward Mexico. Colonel Lane has been ordered to appoint three lieutenants, with three assistants from the ranks, and three different recruiting stations in the State in order to keep the regiment full for the time they remain in Mexico. This is a very wise proceeding, for experience has taught that the regiments soon dwindle down to comparatively few effective men. The Second Indiana Regiment, for instance, had less than 500 men on the morning of the battle of Buena Vista.

DEATH OF BAILEY COOPER.

Madison Banner, October 20, 1847.

Mr. Bailey Cooper, a volunteer of Captain Greene's company, died in this city on Saturday evening last. In the afternoon of the following day, after the delivery of a very impressive funeral discourse by the Rev. Mr. Bayless at the encampment, in the presence of the whole regiment and a large number of citizens, his remains were interred in the city burial ground with military honors. The deceased was from Bartholomew County, about 20 or 21 years of age. He was not in good health when he first came to the city about two weeks ago and notwithstanding the best medical treatment and the assiduous attention of his comrades, gradually declined until his final dissolution. The religious services and ceremonies on Sabbath afternoon, during which the briny tears trickled down many a rough cheek, were solemn and impressive in the highest degree.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Madison Banner, October 20, 1847.

The Rev. Mr. Dailey will preach a farewell sermon to the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers at Camp Reynolds on Sabbath next at 3 o'clock p. m. The ladies and gentlemen of Madison and vicinity are especially invited to be present.

Headquarters Indiana Militia,
Executive Department of Indiana,
Madison, October 21, 1847.

General Orders No. 16.

I. The captains of the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers now camped near this place will forthwith give full notice to the members of their respective companies that an election will be held at the said encampment on Friday, the twenty-second of October, 1847, for the purpose of electing one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel and one major of the said regiment, in accordance with the following regulations:

II. The members of each company will first elect, by a majority of their number, three judges and one clerk of election; one of said judges to administer an oath or affirmation to the other judges and to the clerk, and himself to be afterward sworn or affirmed by one of the latter judges faithfully and impartially to discharge their respective duties as such.

III. Said judges will then open a poll or precinct for their company at its present location at said encampment, and proceed to receive the ballots of the members of said company from the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. and continue to receive the same and to keep the poll open until the hour of 6 o'clock p. m. of the same day, unless all the members of said company (not expressly declining to vote) shall have sooner voted.

IV. The clerk will register the name of each member (as he votes) in a list as required by law, and at the close of the polls the judges and clerk will count the ballots and declare the number of votes received by each candidate respectively for said offices, and make out a certificate of the same, signed by the three judges and attested by the clerk.

V. The judges and clerk of each and every company will, as soon as the election is closed at the different precincts (and not later than 7:30 o'clock p. m.) meet at the location of the company commanded by the captain holding the senior commission in said regiment, viz., Captain George

Greene, and they will then and there add together the votes received by each candidate at any and all of said precincts from which returns shall then have been made, and they will thereupon declare the result of said election. They will also make out a written certificate, stating the names of the candidates and the number of votes by them respectively received for the different offices, and that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major is duly elected to the same, which will be signed by the judges and attested by the clerks collectively, who are in attendance. This joint certificate will be forthwith delivered to the undersigned, now at this place, in order that the commissions may be issued without delay.

VI. It is recommended that all of said offices be voted for on one and the same ballot.

VII. All persons are warned against interfering in any manner with the freedom of election. Every volunteer will be protected in his legal right to vote a folded ballot, which will not be opened until the polls are closed, and no undue restraint from any quarter whatever of the right of suffrage will be tolerated. Any attempt, on the contrary, to interfere with or to infringe upon the full and free privilege of the voters will be promptly visited by such punishment under the penal laws of the State as in such case is made and provided.

By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ORDERED TO MEXICO.

New Albany Democrat, October 26, 1847.

The election of field officers took place on the 22d. James H. Lane, of course, was elected colonel. Captain Allen May of the Montgomery Boys was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Mr. Myers, major. Major-General Butler has issued a general order, from which we make the following extract:

"The Fifth Indiana, Colonel Lane, will embark at Madison on the 31st with thirty-five days' rations, and on reaching Louisville draw its arms and accoutrements and any camp equipage that may be lacking from the depot at that place.

"On reaching New Orleans the superior officer on each boat will report his arrival to the chief of the quartermaster's department at that place, who will furnish the vessels necessary for crossing the gulf and designate the place at which the troops and stores will be transhipped. If practical, no portion of the troops will be landed before reaching Vera Cruz, but should it become necessary, they will, under no circumstances be permitted to enter the city of New Orleans. So soon as the transhipment is completed each vessel will proceed direct to Vera Cruz without further orders and the superior officer will report to the commanding officer at that place and receive his orders for the time being should the commanding officer not have arrived."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

New Albany Democrat, October 28, 1847.

We learn that as a compliment to the able and efficient Adjutant-General of this State the Indiana volunteers now in rendezvous at Madison have styled their encampment "Camp Reynolds." The following preamble and resolutions, which we believe have never before been publishd, were adopted unanimously with three hearty cheers by the officers and men of the Fourth Regiment a short time previous to their departure from Camp Clark in June last. These compliments are well deserved. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on General Reyonlds by the volunteers and people of Indiana for the prompt, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office in the organization of the five regiments from this State:

Whereas, Adjutant-General David Reynolds has, by the unremitting, able and efficient discharge of his duty. rendered our stay at this place both comfortable and pleasant, and has by his general deportment endeared himself to this regiment; therefore,

Resolved, That this regiment tender to the said David Reynolds their sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments, which they will carry with them to the country of the enemy and again to their homes.

Indiana Sentinel, October 30, 1847.

NATIONAL BRIDGE, MEXICO, September 24, 1847.

EDITOR SENTINEL—General Lane's brigade has proceeded this far en route to the capital of Mexico. His entire force, about 3,000 men, with the necessary train of wagons, forms a line of over two miles. Very little opposition yet except ambuscades and guerrilla parties. The whole country swarms with these. The features of the country favor this mode of attack, being covered with a dense and luxuriant undergrowth, intersected with deep ravines and narrow passes. The march of a large force through such a country, even in Mexico, is dangerous. In some countries it is impracticable.

From indications not to be mistaken, General Lane had reason to expect an attack at or near Cerro Gordo. He also found it necessary to send back to Vera Cruz for some more wagons and an additional supply of ammunition. In the meantime he resolved to proceed and divided his brigade in the following order: Five companies of the Fourth Indiana Regiment, to wit: A, B, C, D and E; the entire Ohio regiment; two companies of regular infantry; four pieces of artillery, with the necessary train of wagons, in all about 2,000 men. The balance of the brigade consisted of five companies of the Fourth Indiana, to wit: F, G, H, I, K; also Captain Simmons's battalion and Captain Lewis's Dragoons with the train expected from Vera Cruz, in all about 800 men, under the command of Major W. W. McCoy. Should any fighting take place it is very likely the Major will have an opportunity of adding a laurel to the civic wreath that now so heavily adorns his brow.

The second day of our march from Vera Cruz an attack of lancers was made on our front. The Texan Rangers, who led the van, attended to their cases, killing seven. The balance ran off. I remarked the coolness, courage and self-possession depicted on Major McCoy's countenance, as, galloping along the line he formed a square to receive the lancers and exclaimed: "Now, my brave boys, show yourselves men." It so happened that our preparations were useless for that time. The next day, however, Lieutenant Cline of the Louisiana Dragoons, was shot through the head by an ambuscade. He died instantly, his company then forming the rear guard.

No positive information from General Scott except that a great deal of hard fighting has been done, but the enemy invariably got badly whipped. What the effect of these repeated whippings will be upon the feelings, either physical or moral, of the Mexican people, predisposing them to peace, I cannot even conjecture. Time will show. It is a difficult problem to solve and General Lane and his brigade will have the opportunity of working it out.

Your friend,

A REPORTER IN MEXICO.

THE HANCOCK B'HOYS.

Company D, Fifth Regiment.

From History of Hancock County.

More than a third of a century has winged its flight into the mighty past since the brave boys that composed Company D of the "Fifth Indiana Volunteers" of foot soldiers, under Captain James R. Bracken, commanded by Colonel James H. Lane, bid a final adieu to Mexican soil and scenes and the hardships of war and started for their homes in the distant north, and yet there still lives among us a number who bear the names found on the following roll, while the greater part, however, are with us only in memory, their spirits having flown to fairer lands, and their bodies lie mouldering in the dust. * * * Hancock has since sent many companies to her country's defense, but perhaps she will never have the honor of furnishing a braver, stronger, taller, nobler, grander company of men to fight her battles than Company "D" of the Fifth Indiana Infantry. * * * The company, after its organization in Greenfield, during the month of September, went to Indianapolis, Indiana, in wagons, thence on flat cars, on the first railroad in the State, to Madison, Indiana, a distance of one hundred and ten miles.

MONROE COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Company G, Fourth Regiment.

From History of Monroe County.

In 1847 three more regiments were called for from Indiana, and Daniel Lunderman began to raise a company. It was soon completed and became G of the Fourth Regiment. This company was tendered a public farewell by the citizens of Bloomington, who presented the boys with a national banner. The company was with General Scott on his march from Verá Cruz to the Mexican capital, and participated in nearly all of the battles on that memorable and triumphant route. A number of the boys was killed and many more wounded, but their names cannot be given. The company returned at the end of one year. Several were left in honored graves in the land of the Montezumas.

ALLEN COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Company K, Fifth Regiment.

From History of Allen County.

In October, 1847, after the muster-out and discharge of the First Regiment, another call for volunteers having been made by the President, Captain Lewis commenced the organization of another company which was soon completed, and it was mustered into the service of the United States at Madison, Ind., January 6, 1848, and assigned to the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Jas. H. Lane.

A few days afterward, the regiment departed for the seat of war, and, passing down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and crossing the Gulf of Mexico, disembarked at Vera Cruz.

The war being practically ended, the only duty the regiment ever performed was that of garrison duty at different points, while the questions involved in making the treaty of peace were being settled by the two governments.

The questions in dispute having been satisfactorily disposed of, the troops of our government were withdrawn, and they returned home, the Fifth Regiment being mustered out at Madison on the 28th of July, 1848, and the members of Captain Lewis's company dispersed at that place, to reach their homes as each saw fit.

DEPARTURE OF FIFTH REGIMENT.

New Albany Democrat, November 2, 1847.

The Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers broke up their camp at Camp Reynolds, near Madison, on Sunday last, November 1, arrived at Jeffersonville on the same evening, where they remained during the night, and passed this city on their way to New Orleans and the seat of war on the steamboats Wave, Ne Plus Ultra and Phoenix, last evening. The regiment, we learn, contains but nine companies at present. Captain Lewis, we hear, has had his company filled three different times, and as often, from some cause or other, it has disbanded. It is left to General Butler's decision whether Captain Lewis shall be allowed still further time to complete his company, or whether Captain Frisbee's company shall be accepted.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

New Albany Democrat, November 2, 1847.

The Madison Courier, speaking of the Fifth Regiment of Volunteers recently encamped near that city, says: "During the time this body of men have been encamped here, they have conducted themselves with great propriety, and their conduct has reflected honor on the character of the volunteer soldier. We hear no complaints from our citizens, no disgraceful outrages on their part. Take them all in all, they are a fine-looking body of men and appear competent to do good service in the field. May good health and good luck attend them in their arduous campaign. They will probably be absent a long time; some may never return, but under all the circumstances it is not doubted they will sustain the honor of their country, their State, and the American name by their bravery in battle and moderation in victory. We notice that the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Lane, seconded by other officers, have already brought the regiment to a considerable proficiency in military evolutions, so far as they can be executed without arms.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ARMSTRONG.

New Albany Democrat, November 2, 1847.

We regret to see among the list of killed and wounded of General Worth's division at the battle of Molino del Rey, the name of Lieutenant W. Armstrong of the Second Artillery. He was the son of Walter Armstrong, Esq., of Vevay, Indiana, and was a young officer of great merit and bravery. He was raised at this place and was a schoolboy with many of the young now resident here. He was in the battle of Cerro Gordo and all of the subsequent battles under General Worth, until he lost his life in the terrible conflict at Molino del Rey. The country has in Lieutenant Armstrong, lost one among the most promising of her young officers.

New Albany Democrat, November 2, 1847.

Two volunteers, Jackson Page of Captain McDougal's company, and Samuel McFall of Captain McKinzie's company, died at Madison last week.

Indiana Sentinel, November 3, 1847.

The Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers departed from Madison on Sunday last for the seat of war. A friend has furnished us the following particulars. The several companies departed as follows: On the steamer Ne Plus Ultra, Colonel Lane, Surgeon Athon and companies E, D. and F. On the Phoenix, Lieutenant-Colonel May, Assistant Surgeon Mullin and companies A, B, and G. On the Wave, Major Myers, Dr. McClure and companies C, H and I.

INDIANIANS WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

Indiana Sentinel, November 3, 1847.

Among those wounded in the late battles of the City of Mexico we notice the name of John S. Simonson, Captain of Dragoons. He is a prominent citizen of Clark County and was appointed by the President last winter. Also that of James Tilton of this city, a lieutenant in the Voltigeur regiment, which so gallantly and effectively displayed itself at the storming of Chapultepec.

Indiana Journal, November 5, 1847.

Adjutant-General Reynolds returned by yesterday's cars from Camp Reynolds. We understand that he escorted the gallant Fifth Regiment as far as Louisville.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL WANTS MORE PAY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 6, 1847.

SIR—Please inform me at your earliest convenience if the Adjutant-General of a state can be paid by the general government for his services while actually engaged in raising troops under requisition of the War Department, and if so what will be his per month allowance, and what authentication and steps are necessary to secure said payment?

During a portion of the present year my whole time has been devoted to the raising and forwarding of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers, being necessarily from home with the troops nearly three months, on a heavy expense. The law of Indiana allows me but $100 per annum, out of which office rent, fuel, lights, etc., are paid, leaving but a very small fraction for other necessary expenses.

I shall be greatly obliged to you for a speedy answer to the above.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
D. REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1847.

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., I have the honor to inform you that nothing can at present be allowed you for your services while engaged in raising, organizing and forwarding the volunteers from your state. The resolution of the 3d of March last, which is the only act authorizing payments for such objects, is construed to apply only to expenses incurred prior to its passage. It is probable, however, that there will be further legislation on the subject at the approaching session of Congress.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

D. Reynolds, Adjutant-General of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN.

New Albany Democrat, November 11, 1847.

The Union, copying the notice of the death of Lieutenant Armstrong of this city, says that Indiana has to mourn the loss of another son in the person of Lieutenant Calvin Benjamin. Lieutenant Benjamin was a brave and meritorious officer of the Fourth Artillery. He was in the battles at Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey and Vera Cruz. At Cerro Gordo he commanded a company and conducted himself with such skill and bravery as to draw forth the warm commendations of his commanding officers in their official reports. He was with his regiment in the several hard fought battles before the city and fell in the last struggle at the gates.

New Albany Democrat, November 11, 1847.

Some ten or twelve recruits for the regular army left this city for Newport Barracks yesterday morning.

FIELD OFFICERS OF FIFTH REGIMENT.

New Albany Democrat, November 11, 1847.

The State Sentinel gives the following list of appointments of field officers of the Fifth Regiment: Colonel, James H. Lane; Lieutenant-Colonel, Allen May; Major, John M. Myers; Adjutant, John M. Lord; Sergeant-Major, F. P. Bradley; Second Sergeant-Major, ——— Oldshue; First Musician, William Miller; Second Musician, John Sunman; Armorer, A. J. Gray; Regimental Orderly, P. H. Conroy.

The following officers were left by orders, to recruit for the service: At Madison, Lieutenant W. Jones and Sergeant Ed Badgley; at Evansville, Lieutenant David Shunk and Sergeant Lance; at Lafayette, Lieutenant S. Crane and Sergeant Hosea.

ANOTHER GOOD WORD FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Indiana Journal, November 12, 1847.

Mr. Editor—It is gratifying that the press in this place has at last uttered the kind sentiments the people have so long felt for the able services of Adjutant-General Reynolds.

The Sentinel has been forced by public opinion to draw from its musty pigeon-holes the resolutions long since adopted by the regiment commanded by the gallant Colonel Gorman, expressive of the sense of gratitude that command felt towards General Reynolds. Why were these resolutions kept back by the executive organ in this State? Why not published long since?

There was a time in the early administration of Governor Whitcomb when no important measure was adopted and carried out without the knowledge and approval of the best friend the people ever had, but since the Governor and the Messrs. Bright have been absorbed in state bonds, dividends, etc., General Reynolds has not enjoyed the Executive's confidence as he once did. General Reynolds is emphatically the people's friend. He esteems his friends but he loves his country more. He is plain and straightforward in his course and it is well known that any mysterious juggling in the administration of public affairs would meet his decided disapprobation.

In the participation of the administration of the civil matters of this State he may, for the present, be excluded, but, in the language of the late Sentinel: "He is beloved by all of our troops who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with him." This the sagacity of the Governor has long since discovered and in sending forward our regiments to the Mexican war the Governor has, in a great measure, surrendered the important task to General Reynolds, who, in his dispatch of the several regiments to the seat of war has so deservedly earned the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

Should the war cease, General Reynolds's influence will again be felt in the administration of the civil affairs of our State and could he consistently leave his post and fill the place of State agent in the place of Mr. Bright, the public would be as well served and less painful conjecture would be felt as to the manner in which the interest of the State has been husbanded, and we conjecture that the Executive would find himself safer in the councils of General Reynolds than in the advice of his present favorites, the lately appointed Supreme Judges, Dr. Smith and Mr. Perkins.

JUSTICE.

RECRUITS WANTED.

Indiana Sentinel, November 13, 1847.

Sergeant C. W. West of the Fifth Regiment, now en route to the headquarters of General Scott, will be found at Drake's Hotel for a few days, ready to receive any number of men who wish to try the fortunes of war.

New Albany Democrat, November 13, 1847.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5, 1847.

By reference to the subjoined order of Colonel Lane, it will be seen that the company commanded by Captain D. W. Lewis, Fifth Indiana Volunteers, did not arrive at Madison full in time to leave with the regiment, in consequence of the great distance it had to travel and other difficulties thrown in its way. Hence, it is still at Madison. It is always seen that subsistence and camp equipage are on hand for the recruit the moment he arrives. Forty men can be accommodated with places in the company, who may (as I was verbally informed by Colonel Lane) at their option, either remain in said company or be transferred to duty in some one of the other nine on reaching the regiment.

Captain Lewis informed me that several of the non-commissioned offices are yet to be filled, and are hence open for competition. This is a good opportunity to get into the service, and the undersigned expresses the hope that a sufficient number of patriotic young men will immediately report themselves to Captain Lewis, to enable him to speedily join the regiment at Vera Cruz previous to its march from that point to join General Scott at the Mexican capital. Address Captain Lewis at Madison, Indiana.

DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General.

Regimental Headquarters, Steamer Ne Plus Ultra, Nov. 1, 1847.

Captain D. W. Lewis:

You will with energy progress in filling your company. I have appointed Lieutenant J. B. Sawtell of your company, assistant commissary and quartermaster. You will make your requisitions on him for such subsistence and quartermaster's stores as you may require in filling up your company.

After the company is filled and uniformed, you will make a requisition on the quartermaster at Cincinnati, or elsewhere, for transportation and at the earliest possible moment join the regiment with your company.

You will report instanter to the War Department at Washington and to Lieutenant-Colonel Irving, Second Artillery, Cincinnati, Ohio, Superintendent of Recruiting Service, the situation of your company and the instructions you have received.

Yours with respect,
J. H. LANE,
Colonel Commanding, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Indiana Journal, November 16, 1847.

Our old friend, Albert Wert, formerly of the St. Joseph Valley Register, has established a recruiting office at Frazier's Hotel for Captain Lewis's company of volunteers now at Madison. If there are any more of the boys who want to "see the elephant" they can still have a chance.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

New Albany Democrat, November 18, 1847.

The day before the Fifth Regiment struck their tents and embarked for Mexico, Colonel Lane drew his regiment up on Camp Reynolds, forming three sides of a square, to receive their regimental flags from the hands of the Adjutant-General of the State. The flag bearers took position four paces apart in the vacant side of the square and near the right of the regiment. In the meantime the banners were floating in the strong breeze then blowing from the water. Colonel Lane took a position to the right of the General, while the flags were to his left. A large concourse of persons were in and around the square and witnessed the ceremonies. All being ready, the General stepped forward, recognizing first Colonel Lane and then the regiment, and then in substance said:

Officers and Men—I will not charge you to return these flags untarnished. A long and intimate personal knowledge of your character, running from one month to fifteen years, forbids the necessity. The fact that you are all volunteers and go of your own election and have each an individual reputation at home to sustain in the hour of battle, forbids the necessity. The fact that all your field, staff, and a very large portion of your company officers and men have served one year with great honor to themselves and our State, forbids the necessity. The fact that you have a large number in your midst who bore a conspicuous part in the fearful fight of Buena Vista, and that you are commanded by the same accomplished and gallant Colonel Lane who had the honor of commanding the "Unblenching Third Indiana" throughout that dark and bloody day, without a single falter, not only forbids the necessity of such a charge, but also the propriety.

These banners, then, with the honor of the State, are confidently committed to your guardianship with the fullest assurance that neither the one will be dishonored nor the other tarnished.

My official connection with you will soon have ceased, but having cooperated with you ever since the first tap of the drum which called you to the tented field, and having mingled with you since your arrival here, I beg you to be sure that you bear with you the warmest feelings of my heart for the preservation of your lives, your honor, and for your safe return to our beloved State.

Be assured that whether in the toilsome march, slumbering in your white pavilions beside your blazing camp fire, or mingling in the scenes of carnage on the field of battle, my ardent prayer shall ascend to the God of nations, of arms and of battles that He may preserve your lives and your honor and guide you to a high and honorable and glorious destiny.

At the closing sentence the entire regiment gave three long and loud cheers for General Reynolds. Colonel Lane then responded to the General on behalf of the regiment in a patriotic and eloquent speech of considerable length. We regret that his departure on the next day prevented us from getting a report. He, too, was loudly and heartily cheered by the regiment when he had concluded.

New Albany Democrat, November 18, 1847.

Three companies of the Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst. Colonel Lane, Major Morrison, Captains McDougal, McKenzie and Bracken. Captain Young, quartermaster, and Dr. J. S. Athon, surgeon, were of this detachment.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Indiana Journal, November 19, 1847.

General Lane succeeds Colonel Childs in the command of Puebla. He drove the guerillas from the city, proclaimed martial law and established an efficient police. He is said to have acted with a great deal of promptness in restoring order and is very popular among the well-disposed of all classes.

A TUG OF WAR.

New Albany Democrat, November 20, 1847.

A telegraphic despatch to the Louisville papers, dated Richmond. November 18, says: At the late battle at the city of Huamantla there occurred a struggle between the Pennsylvania and Indiana Volunteers as to whom the honor should accrue of planting our national flag upon the walls of that city. The contest was one of great animation and vigor. The Pennsylvanians, however, succeeded in accomplishing the glorious feat.

LANE DEFEATS SANTA ANNA.

New Albany Democrat, November 23, 1847.

We publish in another column, from a Puebla paper, an interesting account of the battle of Huamantla, in which General Santa Anna was outgeneraled and defeated by our gallant Hoosier General Lane.

ACCIDENT TO GOVERNOR WHITCOMB.

New Albany Democrat, November 25, 1847.

The State Sentinel of Wednesday, the 17th, says: We learned late last evening that a shocking accident happened to Governor Whitcomb on the down train of railroad cars yesterday at Edinburgh. The Governor had stepped off of the cars for a few moments and was about stepping on again while the cars were in motion. His foot slipped and he fell between the cars and the platform of the depot, the cars whirling him round and crushing his thigh as they went. The Governor was insensible for some time after he was extracted, but finally recovered consciousness. The exact character and extent of the injury we are unable to state, but from what we are told it will be some time, if ever, before he can recover.

GOVERNOR WHITCOMB RECOVERS.

New Albany Democrat, November 25, 1847.

The State Sentinel of the 20th says: Governor Whitcomb was brought to this city from Edinburgh on Wednesday last. The injuries he received do not appear to be of so dangerous a character as we inferred from the account first received. Still, he was very badly bruised and came within an ace of destruction.

The Governor has improved very much since the close of the 18th. It is now understood that no bones were broken, nor was there any vital organ injured. His wounds consist of a series of contusions and bruises on the lower limbs, from which it is not now probable that any lasting injury will result.

GENERAL LANE A MERCIFUL RULER.

Indiana Sentinel, November 27, 1847.

Advices from Puebla report the city as having been effectively subdued. General Lane commanded the respect of the citizens and invited those who dispersed, subsequent to the siege, to return and resume their respective vocations. He also gave permission to the Governor to return and resume his functions.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE INDIANA MILITIA TO THE GOVERNOR, DECEMBER 1, 1847.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, December 1, 1847.

To His Excellency James Whitcomb, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

In compliance with law, the following statement of the military affairs of Indiana for the year 1847, is below respectfully submitted:

The Senate and House committees of the Legislature of last winter, in compliance with the supposed wishes of the people, drew up with great labor, a bill for the reorganization of the militia, combining the law of 1831 which governs the district militia, with the law of 1844, regulating the independent militia, omitting such defects, and adding such new provisions, as in their opinion, would best secure the object desired. The bill passed the House by a very large majority, but sleeps on the files of the Senate amongst the unfinished business, so that the laws of 1831 and 1844 are still in force.

With regard to the importance of a thorough organization of the militia of the State, and some of the reasons in favor of it, you are respectfully referred to what is said on that subject in my last annual report.

There has been considerable activity in the State militia during the last year. This has been true of the District as well as of the Independent Militia, and is corroborated by a large correspondence and issue of commissions. In the course of the past year the War Department made two separate requisitions on this State, each for a regiment of volunteer infantry, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, and as the raising, organizing and forwarding these regiments constituted the most important part of the year's operations, it is deemed proper to lay before you a detailed statement of the same.

The first requisition, dated April 19th, was received by the Executive on the 24th of the same month, and was immediately followed by the Proclamation, and in due season by the general orders hereunto appended, and which were by the undersigned addressed to every county in the State.

As directed by the Governor, the undersigned repaired, on the 5th day of June, to Old Fort Clark, near Jeffersonville, to superintend the organization of the regiment and generally to advance the comfort and welfare of the troops. Several of the companies arrived at the rendezvous without the number of men required to entitle them to be mustered into service, and the officers of the United States Army did not, under their instructions, feel authorized to subsist and quarter them until so mustered. This contingency had not been anticipated, and hence no arrangement had been made to meet it. The result was, that some of the officers, until their companies were full enough, kept their men at their own expense, which, in some instances, proved beyond their immediate ability to meet. These unpaid claims amounting to some few hundred dollars, certified by the officers will, it is probable, be presented to this Legislature for payment, by those who furnished the supplies, and it is respectfully recommended that said claims be paid.

It is due to the citizens of Jeffersonville to say that they exhibited a public spirit and a praiseworthy hospitality, by raising funds and furnishing accommodations to relieve the troops under the embarrassments referred to.

By the 16th of June the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was finally organized, and on the 27th of the same month it embarked for the seat of war with the following as its officers: Willis A. Gorman, Colonel; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel; William W. McCoy, Major; Lieutenant Edward Cole, Adjutant; Joseph Combs, Sergeant-Major; T. M. Smith, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Dr. Brower and Dr. Finley, temporary Surgeons.

Company A, Marion Guards, Grant County, Captain J. M. Wallace.
Company B, Gosport Guards, Owen County, Captain J. I. Alexander.
Company C, Dearborn County Guards, Dearborn County, Captain W. T. Baldridge.
Company D, Marion County Infantry, Marion County, Captain E. Lander.
Company E, Spencer County Volunteers, Spencer County, Captain J. W. Crooks.
Company F, Columbus Legion, Bartholomew County, Captain M. Fitzgibbon.
Company G, Rough and Ready Guards, Monroe County, Captain D. Linderman.
Company H, Fort Harrison Guards, Vigo County, Captain L. Cochran.
Company I, Northern Rangers, Laporte County, Captain B. Fravel.
Company K, Hoosier Boys of Dearborn, Dearborn County, Captain A. L. Mason.

Of the moneys by you on behalf of the State advanced and assumed for transporting and subsisting companies to the rendezvous, all was by the captains of said companies, paid to me, and by me accounted for to you, except $358.07 as follows: To Captain M. Fitzgibbon, $76.25, which he said the keeping of his men before they were mustered, rendered him unable to pay, but for which he gave an order on the house of Messrs. Dobbin & Co., of Columbus, Indiana, which has been presented but not yet paid. And a balance of $281.82 to Captain J. M. Wallace, his bill being $250.00 for money received of you, and $106.00 for railroad transportation, making the sum of $356.00, none of which was at the time paid, but he having on the 28th day of October paid $74.18, leaving $281.82 as above. For a detailed account of the latter case, you are respectfully referred to my report of 21st of September last.

The communication from the War Department calling for the Fifth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, dated the 26th day of August, was received on the 31st day of that month, and the Executive Proclamation and General Orders, also appended, were duly issued and addressed as before.

The ten companies composing the regiment had on the 23d of September been reported to this office, and their services accepted by Colonel Lane. Several extra companies were reported for each regiment, but could not be received.

On the 25th day of September, as directed by the Governor, the undersigned repaired to Madison, the place of rendezvous, where on consultation with Col. S. Churchill, Inspector General of the United States Army, it was learned that the first day of October would be the earliest period at which arrangements could be made for quartering and subsisting the companies, who were thereupon ordered to be at the rendezvous on said day, or as soon thereafter as possible.

An order, however, was procured from Colonel Churchill to quarter and subsist companies on their arrival, though not full enough to be mustered, thus avoiding the difficulty on that point experienced by the Fourth Regiment.

The organization of the Fifth Regiment was effected on the 22d day of October, and it embarked for Vera Cruz on the 31st of that month under charge of the following officers, viz.: James H. Lane, Colonel; Allen May, Lieutenant-Colonel; John M. Myers, Major; Lieutenant John M. Lord, Adjutant; J. S. Athon, Surgeon; P. G. Jones, Assistant Surgeon; F. P. Bradley, Sergeant-Major; J. Oldshue, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Company A, Indiana Guards, Jefferson County, Captain H. Hull.
Company B, Rough and Ready Guards, Clark County, Captain G. Greene.
Company C, Covington Guards, Fountain County, Captain R. M. Evans.
Company D, Hancock B'hoys, Hancock County, Captain J. B. Bracken.
Company E, Shelbyville Hards, Shelby County, Captain S. McKenzie.
Company F, Centre Guards, Marion County, Captain J. McDougall.
Company G, Grabbers No. 2, Dearborn County, Captain A. C. Gibbs.
Company H, Washington Guards, Grant County, Captain E. G. Carey.
Company I, Montgomery Boys, Montgomery County, Captain M. D. Manson.
Company K, Wayne Guards, Allen County, Captain D. W. Lewis.

The last named company not arriving at Madison, full, in time to embark with the others, in consequence of the great distance it had to travel, and other obstacles thrown in its way, was left by Colonel Lane to complete its numbers, and join the regiment as soon as possible.

The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, this, as well as last year, conveyed the volunteers for half the price charged other passengers, and it is gratifying to be able to report that in the case of the Fifth Regiment every cent of the expense of their passage assumed by the State, was paid to the undersigned (and by him accounted for) by Captains McDougall, Evans, Bracken, McKenzie, May, Carey and Hull, whose companies had been in whole, or in part, transported.

The citizens of Madison merited and received the thanks of the troops for their kindness to them while quartered there.

The duties of this office, as may be inferred from the foregoing, have employed all my time during the greater part of the past year, and that my duties and compensation may be seen, attention is asked to the following section of the militia law of 1831:

"Sec. 84. The Adjutant-General shall keep his office at the seat of government, and shall keep a fair record of all orders and communications which he may from time to time receive from the Commander-in-Chief, as well as of requisitions by him made for commissions upon the Secretary of State, and of all other business transacted in his office. He shall also receive from officers commanding divisions, annual returns of the strength of the militia, and lay the same before the Commander-in-Chief on or before the first day of December, and transmit under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, a duplicate to the Secretary of War for the United States, and a copy thereof to each branch of the General Assembly. He shall be allowed an annual salary of one hundred dollars."

It is seen by the above law, passed in time of peace, when our population was less than half its present number, and evidently not intended for the present state of things, that the Adjutant-General is compelled to keep an office at the seat of government, but while other State officers are either furnished with offices, or means to hire suitable ones, he has to hire his from his own pocket. He gets no fees or perquisites. He has no clerk nor other assistance, save at his own expense. He has during the past year paid for the fuel and lights and a portion of the stationery used in his office, and the State has not been taxed with one cent for furniture. The following statement shows his expense for office rent, fuel, lights, stationery, and also while absent with the Fourth and Fifth Regiments in 1847:

Office rent	$43.33
Fuel, lights and the stationery by him furnished	28.75
Expenses while absent organizing the Fourth Regiment	56.00
Expenses while absent organizing the Fifth Regiment	69.00
Total	$197.08
Salary	100.00
Amount paid out over salary	$97.08

Having learned that under a law of Congress extra expenses incurred by states in raising troops for the service in Mexico, has been paid by the general government, a correspondence with the Secretary of War, hereunto appended, was had on the subject, to which your attention is respectfully called.

Your obedient servant,
D. REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

APPENDIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 19, 1847.

SIR—The President has directed that a volunteer force be accepted for the war with Mexico, in addition to those already in service. As it is desirable that no time should be lost in raising this additional force, it is proposed to accept and muster the volunteers by companies. Your Excellency is therefore requested to cause to be organized in your State ten companies of infantry to serve for during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. Each company will consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians and 80 privates. A regiment will consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (a lieutenant of one of the companies, but not in addition), 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 2 principal musicians and 10 companies. Should the number of companies here called for be raised, they will at once be organized into a regiment, and your Excellency is requested to commission the field and company officers. It may become necessary to order the several companies to the scene of action as fast as they are raised and mustered into service, in which case they would be organized into battalions and regiments on reaching the place of destination.

Some convenient point on the Ohio is suggested as the place of rendezvous for the several companies as fast as they shall be organized, where they will be inspected and mustered into service by an officer or officers of the United States Army, who will in every case be instructed to receive no man who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not of physical strength and vigor. To this end the inspector will be accompanied by a medical officer of the army, and the volunteers will be submitted to his examination.

As all the field and company officers, with volunteers taken into the service of the United States, under the act of 13th May, 1846, a copy of which is enclosed, must be appointed and commissioned, or such as have been appointed and commissioned, in accordance with the laws of the State from whence they are taken, I beg to suggest the extreme importance to the public service that the officers for the additional force herewith requested, be judiciously selected.

The law provides for the pay, clothing (in money) and subsistence to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of volunteers when received into the service of the United States.

In respect to clothing, the law requires that the volunteers shall furnish their own clothing, for which purpose it allows to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, three dollars and fifty cents per month during the time he shall be in the service of the United States. In order that the volunteers who shall be mustered into service under this requisition may be enabled to provide themselves with good and sufficient clothing, the commutation allowance for six months (twenty-one dollars) will be advanced to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, after being mustered into service, but only with the express condition that the volunteer has already furnished himself with six months clothing—this fact to be certified to the paymaster by the captain of the company or that the amount thus advanced shall be applied, under the supervision of his captain, to the object contemplated by law. In this latter case the advance commutation for clothing will be paid on the captain's certificate that he is satisfied it will be so applied.

In respect to subsistence before arriving at the place of rendezvous, and for traveling home from the place of discharge, the allowance is fifty cents for every twenty miles distance.

The proper officers of the Staff Departments will be immediately sent to the place of rendezvous with funds to defray the necessary expenses which may be incurred, agreeable to law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BATTLE OF HUAMANTLA.

New Albany Democrat, December 2, 1847.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PUEBLA, Oct. 18, 1847.

To the Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report of an engagement between a part of my forces and the enemy under the command of General Santa Ana, at the City of Huamantla, on the 9th inst. After my departure from Vera Cruz and when near the San Juan river, a party of guerrilas was observed near the hacienda of Santa Ana. Captain Lewis's company of mounted volunteers was despatched in pursuit. A portion of the command of Lieutenant Lilly came upon the enemy and had a smart skirmish with them. Lieutenant Lilly behaved in a most gallant manner, rallying and encouraging his men under a severe fire. Upon leaving Paso de Obejas the rear guard was fired upon by some small guerrilla forces, and I regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Cline, who was shot. He is reported to have been a most active and energetic young officer, belonging to Captain Lewis's company of Louisiana mounted volunteers. At various points on the road rumors reached me that a large force was concentrating between Terote and Puebla. These rumors were confirmed upon my arrival at the former place, and I also received the additional intelligence that Santa Ana in person commanded them, having about four thousand men and six pieces of artillery. No molestation occurred until my arrival at the hacienda San Antonio Tamaril, at which place, through the medium of spies, I learned that the enemy were at the city of Huamantla.

Leaving my train pack at the former place guarded by Colonel Brough's regiment of Ohio Volunteers, Captain Simons's battalion of three companies, and Lieutenant Pratt's battery, my force consisting of Colonel Wynkoop's battalion from Perote, Colonel Gorman's regiment of volunteers, Captain Heintzleman's battalion of six companies, Major Lilly's regiment of four companies of mounted men, under command of Captain Samuel Walker, and five pieces of artillery under command of Captain George Taylor, Third Artillery On arriving near the city at about one o'clock

p. m., Captain Walker, commanding the advance guard of horsemen, was ordered to move forward ahead of the column (but within supporting distance) to the entrance to the city, and if the enemy were in force to await the arrival of the infantry before entering.

When within about three miles, parties of horsemen being seen making their way through the fields toward the city, Captain Walker commanded a "gallop," but owing to the thick magua bushes lining the sides of the road it was impossible to distinguish his further movements. But a short time had elapsed when firing was heard from the city; the firing continuing, the column pressed forward as rapidly as possible. At this time a body of about two thousand lancers was seen hurrying over the hills toward the city. I directed Colonel Gorman of the Fourth Indiana to advance toward and enter the west side of the city, while Colonel Wynkoop's battalion with the artillery moved towards the east side, Captain Heintzleman moving on his right and Major Lilly constituting the reserve.

Upon arriving at the entrance to the city Captain Walker discovered the main body of the enemy in the plaza (about 500 in number), and ordered a "charge." A hand-to-hand conflict took place between the forces, but so resolute was the charge that the enemy was obliged to give way, being driven from their guns. They were pursued by our dragoons for some distance, but the pursuit was checked by the arrival of their reinforcements. Colonel Gorman's regiment upon arriving at the entrance of the city at about the same time of the reinforcements of the enemy, opened a well-directed fire which succeeded in routing them. With the left wing of his regiment he proceeded in person toward the upper part of the town where the enemy still were and succeeded in dispersing them. Colonel Wynkoop's command with the battery assumed their position, but before they were within range the enemy fled in haste; the same occurred with Captain Heintzleman's command. The enemy entering the town became somewhat scattered. Major Lilly proceeded across the fields to cut off his rear and intercept his retreat. This movement not being perceived, I ordered him to advance toward the town, thus depriving him unintentionally of an opportunity of doing good service. Captain Walker's force had been engaged some three-quarters of an hour before the infantry arrived to his support. He succeeded in capturing two pieces of artillery from the enemy, but was not able to use them owing to the want of priming tubes, although every effort was made.

On this occasion every officer and soldier behaved with the utmost coolness, and my warmest thanks are due them. Colonel Gorman, Lieutenant-Colonel Dumont and Major McCoy of the Indiana Regiment; Colonel Wynkoop of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Lilly and Captain Heintzleman rendered me the most efficient service by their promptness in carrying into execution my orders. To Surgeons Reynolds and Lamar the highest commendations are due, joining as they did in the charge of the cavalry. Surgeon Reynolds, side by side with Captain Walker, rushed on the enemy's line, and after the conflict was ended, rendered professional services to the wounded, promptly performing amputations and other surgical operations on the field of battle. Lieutenant Claiborne of the Mounted Riflemen captured a six-pounder in a gallant manner, while Captain Fitzhuman of Company C, Mounted Riflemen, captured a mountain howitzer. Corporal Tilman is highly spoken of by all. Lieutenant Anderson of the Georgia Volunteers succeeded in capturing Colonel LaVega and Major Iturbide, narrowly escaping with his life. The cavalry was much exposed and behaved with all the bravery that characterize American soldiers on every occasion of danger. My thanks are due to the members of my staff present for their thoughtfulness in serving me.

Captain Desancon, with his command of Mounted Louisiana Volunteers, in following the command of Captain Walker, was separated by a large body of lancers from the remainder of the squadron, but gallantly succeeded in cutting his way through them; Lieutenant Henderson of the Louisiana Volunteers was acting as one of my aides.

The colors of the Fourth Indiana were planted on the arsenal the moment the enemy were routed. This victory is saddened by the death of one of the most chivalric and noble-hearted men that graced the profession of arms, Captain Samuel H. Walker of the Mounted Riflemen, foremost in the advance; he had routed the enemy when he fell mortally wounded. In his death the service has met with a loss that cannot easily be repaired. Our total loss is thirteen killed and eleven wounded. We succeeded in capturing one six-pounder brass gun and one mountain howitzer, both mounted, together with a large quantity of ammunition and wagons, which I was compelled to destroy. The enemy's loss was about one hundred and fifty. I must beg leave to further mention Lieutenant B. P. McDonald, Third Artillery, who was sent with an order into the town previous to my entrance, accompanied by Mr. Bradley of the Quartermaster Department; he was surrounded by lancers but succeeded in escaping.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE, Brigadier-General.

INDIANIANS WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

New Albany Democrat, December 2, 1847.

We embrace the earliest opportunity to lay before our readers the interesting reports of General Lane. They will be read with interest by all who regard the honor of our State and the fame of our soldiers, and will show to the world that Indiana, notwithstanding she has been belied and misrepresented by officers high in rank, can send into the field men who will suffer in comparison with none. It will be noted that Captain Ford, whose company was raised principally in this city, is spoken of in flattering terms. We may mention here that we learn from another source that Eli Stewart, of Captain Ford's company, was wounded during the siege of Puebla, and that in the battle of Atlixco, Bernard Rork was mortally wounded, since dead; Matthew Rautter, slightly; Josiah Corwin, severely; all three of whom were attached to or serving with Captain Ford's Company D, Third Dragoons.

LETTER FROM COMPANY D, FOURTH INDIANA.

Indiana Sentinel, December 9, 1847.

PUEBLA, November 1, 1847.

EDITOR SENTINEL—As we have a short space of rest after our long and tiresome march from Vera Cruz here (if rest it may be called that is broken by calls to scouting parties, picket guard, patrols, etc.), I will try and redeem my promise of writing to you at the earliest opportunity. * * * Our climate here is fine. Our only complaint can be that it is too cold in the nights. The middle of the day is like your October. The rainy season being over, we are not troubled with rain nor with dust, the paved streets affording none.

The young men from Indianapolis, in the Marion Infantry, are all well excepting Andrew Wells, who goes home discharged. Those from the country who landed with us at Vera Cruz are all well but tired from their long march. Young Brady and the young men from his neighborhood are in good health and spirits. Lieutenant Pillbean, from your place, has proved himself an active and efficient officer. Both he and Lieutenant Lewis Holmes, as well as all the company, behaved with great credit at the battle of Huamantla, a detailed and official account of which you must have with you before this. In fact every time when it was supposed they would meet the enemy (which was often in the course of the march), they marched the quicker for the news and when drawn up in line of battle, they were impatient for the attack.

At this place they rushed at the town in a perfect race, though expecting a desperate defense, and at Atlixco kept close to the cavalry in a running fight of five miles. Every friend of the Marion company may well be proud of the manner in which every soldier but one of that company has borne himself, during the whole of this campaign. They have undergone all the privations and fatigues of a long forced march through heat and rain and cold without tents to shelter them. Without a murmur they fought with credit and in no one instance has a single member of the company been charged with an outrage or a theft since they have been in the service.

EDWARD LANDER, Captain.

Madison Banner, December 8, 1847.

We learn that John A. Markley, of this city, Second Lieutenant Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed quartermaster to Colonel Tibbatts's regiment now stationed at Monterey, Mexico. A good appointment.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING HELD AT PUEBLA, MEXICO, DECEMBER 9, 1847.

At a meeting of the officers of the army at Puebla, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore of the Fourth Ohio was called to the chair, and Captain A. L. Mason of the Fourth Indiana was requested to act as secretary. Colonel Gorman of the Fourth Indiana, being called upon, explained the object of the meeting.

Colonel Brough, of the Fourth Ohio, being called upon, read an address which, upon motion of Lieutenant Douglass, was adopted as the sentiments of this meeting.

On motion of Lieutenant Douglass it was resolved that Lieutenant Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, be requested to furnish a committee appointed by this meeting composed of Lieutenants B. F. McDonald, S. W. Waters and Alexander Hays, with a statement of the conversation between himself and the Prefect of Puebla this day.

On motion of Colonel Gorman, it was resolved that a copy of the article read by Colonel Brough, signed by the officers present, be furnished Commander-General Joseph Lane.

On motion of Lieutenant-Colonel Dumont, it was resolved that Colonel Gorman, Colonel Brough, Captain Lewis and Captain Kessler be appointed a committee to obtain a medal and present the same to Brigadier-General Joseph Lane in the name of the officers of his brigade.

On motion of Colonel Brough, Lieutenant-Colonel Dumont was added to the committee.

On motion of Lieutenant S. W. Waters, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting, being signed by its officers, be published in the papers generally of the United States. After some most happy remarks by Colonel Brough, Colonel Gorman, Lieutenant-Colonel Dumont and others, the meeting adjourned.

Indiana Sentinel, December 14, 1847.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, November 4, 1847.

EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL—The fragments of the grand army which Santa Anna had collected for the defense of the capital and which General Scott by the explosive force of his cannon had scattered to the four winds of heaven, were disposed to question the right of General Lane to advance with his brigade upon that city. For this purpose they had collected at a city of about 12,000 inhabitants called Huamantla, situated a little north of the main route and about half way between Perote and this place, to the number of some 5,000 or 6,000 troops, consisting of lancers, infantry and six brass six-pounders. The existence of this force and their hostile intention toward us, was ascertained upon good authority several days previous to the 9th of October. On the morning of that day General Lane, being within ten miles of the city of Huamantla, and neither having the fear of Santa Anna before his eyes nor believing in the doctrine of "stoppage in transitu," took with him the gallant Fourth Indianians under Colonel Gorman, Major Lally's command, Colonel Wyncoop's Pennsylvania regiment, Pratt's and Taylor's batteries and Walker's Dragoons, leaving the Ohio regiment to protect the train, provisions and wagons; about 2,000 men, good and true, to try the issue, and it being an issue of fact and not of law, each party prepared to put themselves "upon the country," Walker's Dragoons in advance, followed close by the Indiana regiment. The Dragoons, with Walker at their head, entered the city as a whirlwind enters the forest, driving the lancers before them and taking their cannon, but owing to their small numbers (only about 270 strong), and having to fire in advance of the infantry to be supported by them, the Mexicans recovered some of their cannon and killed the brave and impetuous Walker.

The Indiana regiment, led by its brave Colonel, rushing forward in full view, had now gained the city, and discovering the critical position of Walker's command, threw themselves with resistless force upon the enemy, and, "like the ocean's mighty swing, when heaving to the tempest's wing, they hurled them on the foe." The fire of their musketry swept every street, avenue and square and reverberated like distant thunder through the ancient arches of the city. It was close, deadly and decisive, columns of the lancers disappearing before it like smoke before the tempest, and in half an hour not an armed Mexican was to be found. The brave Indianians were the first to place their flag upon the arsenal and tear down that of the enemy.

The capture of Major Iturbide and Colonel La Vega, the destruction of several wagon loads of powder, the capture of large quantities of mules, provisions and clothing, and the entire rout of the Mexican forces assembled here, are the results of this action, an action in which the chivalry, courage, discipline and steadfastness of the gallant Fourth Indiana was placed in bold relief and the stigma of falsehood, envy and detraction forever placed upon their slanderers; an action in which the whole world will see, beyond a doubt, that the brigade of General Lane at large, and the Fourth Indiana in particular, are determined to go ahead and not believe in the doctrine of "stoppage in transitu."

A REPORTER IN MEXICO.

ILLNESS OF MAJOR McCOY.

Indiana Sentinel, December 14, 1847.

New Orleans, November 27, 1847.

Editor Sentinel—Colonel Harney's train, with which I traveled from the city of Puebla, Mexico, to Vera Cruz, left Puebla on the 6th inst., at which time, I regret to inform you, Major McCoy of the Fourth Indiana Volunteers, was at that place dangerously ill. His recovery was thought to be impossible. The health of the army is generally good. Things entirely quiet at the City of Mexico, as on the whole line from that place to Vera Cruz.

Respectfully yours,

R. SCHOONOVER,

First Lieutenant Company D, Third Dragoons.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ARRIVES AT VERA CRUZ.

Indiana Journal, December 21, 1847.

We learn from a letter written by John Young to his father in this city, dated Vera Cruz the 24th ult., that the Fifth Regiment have arrived at that place in safety, although they came very near being cast away in consequence of a norther.

A GOOD WORD FOR SCHOONOVER.

New Albany Democrat, December 23, 1847.

Lieutenant R. Schoonover, Company D, Third Dragoons (Captain Ford), arrived in this city yesterday. Lieutenant Schoonover is ordered home on recruiting service, and we learn that he intends to open a recruiting station at Vincennes. The Lieutenant bore himself gallantly in the fierce conflicts of National Bridge, Huamantla and Atlixco. He is everywhere a favorite with the soldiers and this will be an excellent opportunity for young men wishing to enter the dragoon service.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN McDOUGALL.

Indiana Sentinel, December 25, 1847.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 18, 1847.

EDITOR SENTINEL—I have but a moment to say a word before the mail closes. Our regiment has arrived and is encamped on a beautiful grassy plain about a mile above the city. We have come in an unprecedented time. On our arrival at New Orleans we were immediately placed on sea transports and left on the 15th, being just two weeks from the time we left Madison. The health of the troops is good, particularly of the Center Guards. The train from the City of Mexico arrived about two days since with a large number of the wounded in the recent battles near the city. Lieutenant Van Buren's wound is represented as being more serious than was expected. He has lost the entire use of his leg. He will probably remain here for two or three weeks.

The ship of war, John Adams, is lying under the walls of the castle, but I have not had time to go over and see whether your son is aboard. I will go in a day or two.

In haste, your friend,
JOHN McDOUGALL.

WHY HE SUCCEEDED.

Indiana Sentinel, December 25, 1847.

We copy the following notice of General Lane from the New Orleans Delta of the 9th ultimo:

"We have heard from persons who were in his train that General Lane is one of the most energetic, pushing, indomitable generals that ever led a column through a hostile country. No fatigue can weary, no danger appal, no labor weaken his energy. He scattered the guerillas on his route with the ease of a man brushing mosquitoes from his face, cleared his front and flanks in either direction, defeating the enemy in several severe skirmishes, and entering Puebla, restored order and quiet in the town and relieved our hard-pressed garrison in the fort. A gentleman who accompanied General Lane some distance on his route says he has one great fault, and that is that he never sleeps himself and seems to forget that other people are not as happily constituted in that respect as he is; that on the march he dispenses with the drums altogether and uses the crowing of the cock as his reveille."

A DISAGREEABLE DUTY.

Indiana Sentinel, January 1, 1848.

One of the first duties performed by General Lane after landing at Vera Cruz was to preside at a court-martial appointed to try a young man from Louisville for the killing of a corporal of one of the returning regiments at a fandango. The name of the party is not given. The court consisted of Colonel Lane, president; Colonel Cheatham, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitfield, Major Ward, Captain Hull, Captain McDougall, judge advocate. Colonel Thompson and Captain Heady acted as counsel for the accused. We have not yet learned the result of the trial.

A FALSE REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Indiana Journal, January 3, 1848.

We are happy to find a contradiction of the report in reference to General Lane's leaving Vera Cruz with barely sufficient ammunition to last him to the National Bridge, and having to detail a portion of his force to send back for more. We could never bring ourselves to believe this report reflecting so much dishonor upon the military capacities of General Lane, although it has gone uncontradicted to the present time.

Captain R. M. Evans of the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers writes to the Evansville Journal from Vera Cruz and gives the whole particulars of the transaction upon which the report was predicated, and clearly exonerates General Lane from all censure. In fact, there is not a word of truth in the whole story, with the exception of the detail of a portion of his men at the National Bridge to send back to Vera Cruz, but instead of sending them for ammunition, General Lane sent them as an escort to an unprotected downward train, which he had met at the former place, and which was going to Vera Cruz after provisions to relieve the besieged garrisons at Perote, Jalapa and Puebla. General Lane started from Vera Cruz with 2,100 men and ample provisions to last them clear through Mexico. He also had four wagons loaded with ammunition, besides forty rounds carried by each soldier.

MAJOR McCOY RECOVERS.

Indiana Sentinel, January 5, 1848.

A private letter from General Joseph Lane, dated Puebla, says: "Major McCoy has recovered his health and is now able to do duty. This will be pleasant news to the Major's friends."

A LETTER FOR THE BOYS.

Indiana Sentinel, January 18, 1848.

Some of the boys about town occasionally ask us if we have heard from George since he sailed. We have at length got a letter from him which we publish below. He also sent another to his mother, in which he thinks he shall come home in two or three years to see how we all get along. He will see a great change by that time and will find that he can recollect the men better than the boys. In one of his earlier letters he expressed a dislike to the discipline of the ship and the unpleasant duties to be performed at night as well as in the day, and the severity of the first lieutenant especially. He thinks better of it now, as we wrote him he would. Boys, as well as men, can get used to almost anything if they try, even, perhaps, the slaying of a Mexican in their old age.

U. S. Frigate Cumberland,
Off Vera Cruz, Mexico, Dec. 15, 1847.

Dear Father—We arrived here today all well, and the letter bag came on board in which I received two letters from you and mother dated October 29th and November 5th. It has been forty-two days since we left Norfolk for this post. We made Chagres (Isthmus of Darien) on the 20th of November. We had a norther on the 12th and I was a little sick, but I have not been on the sick list since I have been out, which cannot be said of many midshipmen. This is a very fertile looking country about here. We saw land about 6 o'clock this morning and hove to about 1 o'clock. We saw Mount Orizimbo in all its glory, with its snow-covered top. We are anchored about four miles from the city at Sacrificio, a small island, but this will not be our permanent anchorage. I suppose the Commodore will take us for his flagship. There is one British, one French, one Spanish and an American brig, one American steamer and a sloop lying close by.

I do not think any more about resigning. I am pleased with a sea life as well as I expected. I am very well pleased with the officers and like the first lieutenant very well.

One of the greatest difficulties is that we cannot get enough to eat. I think we will have to draw our rations down here, but I would rather live on my rations than what we now get. There is plenty of oranges, bananas and pineapples here. I do not know whether I shall get to go ashore for the present or not. Excuse my bad writing. I have just come off of watch and it is now half after 1 o'clock. The steamer leaves early this morning. Give my love to all.

Your affectionate son,
G. H. CHAPMAN.*

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*Civil War record: Major Third Indiana Cavalry, November 7, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, October 25, 1862; promoted Colonel, March 12, 1863; promoted Brigadier-General Volunteers, July 21, 1864; breveted Major-General.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Madison Banner, January 19, 1848.

In behalf of the officers and privates of Captain Lewis's company of volunteers, the undersigned returns his earnest and sincere thanks to the Madison Bible Society for their very appropriate and praiseworthy donation of some four dozen testaments designed for distribution among the soldiers of that company.

ALBERT W. WEST, Sergeant.

"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

Indiana Sentinel, January 25, 1848.

Among the distinguished men now in the city are the following officers of the army: Captain Cochran, a veteran of the last war and now on recruiting service for the Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Captain Ford of the U. S. Dragoons, who is also a veteran of the last war, and who recently did such good service at the siege of Puebla under Colonel Childs. Captain Ford wants a few suitable riders for the Dragoon service and we have no doubt he will get them, especially if there is a chance of serving under his immediate command. The Captain has seen his share of hard service and knows how to take care of his men. Last, but not least, Captain Van Buren of the Mounted Riflemen. This gallant gentleman is still suffering from the wound he received at the battle of Contreras on the 15th of August last, which obliges him to continue the use of crutches, but we are glad to see that otherwise his health is very good and hope he may soon recover from his painful and tedious injury. Three braver and better soldiers than these cannot easily be found anywhere.

SWORD TO GENERAL LANE.

Indiana Sentinel, January 25, 1848.

Our people throughout the State will be highly gratified at the fact that the legislature has voted a sword to General Joseph Lane. A braver man does not exist and we hope the sword will be worthy of the General and the men, for he is as generous as he is brave.

ANOTHER LETTER FOR THE BOYS.

Indiana Sentinel, January 27, 1848.

U. S. Frigate Cumberland,
Off Vera Cruz, January 2, 1848.

Dear Father—It is now 1848; a new year has commenced, and with it I have just commenced my new life. In two and a half years I expect to be in the United States; but stop, I should not look ahead quite so far.

It is the present that now concerns me and not the future. We are now lying anchored at the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, about a quarter of a mile from the city of Vera Cruz. I have only been in the city once since I have been here. All the freight has to be transferred from the ships into small boats and conveyed to the city, on account of the shallow water. The principal article is hay, which is brought from New Orleans for the use of the army.

The Mexicans are generally nearly as black as negroes. There are a great many Spaniards here and a great variety of faces may be seen. Our troops are a hard-looking set of men. As I was walking along one of the narrow streets of the city I heard my name called. I looked in one of the barred windows of a large building used for a hospital and I saw Lenox Knight, the son of Mr. Knight who used to stay in Turner's bookstore. He has been in the hospital all the time he has been down here and wishes himself at home again. So he told me. I stopped and talked a few moments with him and told him I would see him again. He was very much surprised to see me down here. I have been over part of the celebrated castle, but I shall not attempt to describe it. A norther struck up last evening, although not a very severe one. We sent down our lower yards and topmasts.

I wish you would write often, and give my respects to uncle and aunt and the whole town. Your affectionate son,

GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

PEACE RUMOR.

New Albany Democrat, February 24, 1848.

By reference to another column it will be seen that it is rumored that a treaty of peace concluded by General Scott and Mr. Trist has been submitted to the Senate by the President. This report seems to be better founded than most others of the kind.

FUNERAL HONORS.

Indiana Sentinel, February 5, 1848.

On Wednesday last one of Captain Cochran's deceased recruits was buried. But an hour or two of notice was had when a respectable squad composed of members of the discharged regiments of Indiana Volunteers and Marion Guards promptly volunteered to perform the funeral honors. Late Lieutenant Lew Wallace was unanimously chosen to command on the occasion and never have we seen the same ceremony better performed or more impressive.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Indiana Sentinel, February 12, 1848.

(Reported for the Indiana State Sentinel.)

SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1848.

Mr. Davis, from the committee to which that subject had been referred, reported the following preamble and general resolutions in relation to the flag of the Second Indiana Regiment:

Whereas, It has been communicated to this General Assembly that Captain Wm. L. Sanderson, who commanded the Spencer Greys on the ever memorable battlefield of Buena Vista with distinguished valor, has in his possession and proffers to the State, the flag of said company, which was presented to said company by the patriotic ladies of New Albany, and subsequently adopted as the banner of the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That said flag be accepted by this General Assembly and deposited in the archives of the State, a memento of the indomitable courage and chivalrous bearing of her sons, an offering which furnishes incontestable proof that on that occasion they did their whole duty.

Be it further resolved, That the ceremony of presenting and accepting said flag take place in the hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 12th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock p. m., in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly, the Governor, judges of the Supreme Court and officers of the State, and that the Honorable Paris C. Dunning, president of the Senate, be appointed to receive said flag on behalf of this General Assembly.

Bt it further resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly are hereby tendered to Captain Wm. L. Sanderson and his brave companions in arms for so valuable a gift.

Be it further resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to Lieutenant Kunkle, who bore aloft and defended the banner of Indiana in the battle of Beuna Vista.

Be it further resolved, That the volunteers of the State of Indiana who responded to the call made upon them for military service have nobly sustained the honor of the State.

Be it further resolved, That the cloud which rested for a time upon the fame of the Second Indiana Regiment has but added to their honor by inviting a scrutiny into its conduct which has shown it to have been brave and dauntless in battle.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor is requested to forward to the Spencer Greys, Captain Wm. L. Sanderson and Lieutenant Kunkle copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

The report was concurred in by consent and the resolutions read three several times and passed.

AN ACT MAKING ALLOWANCES TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, FOR THE YEAR 1847.

(Approved February 16, 1848.)

Whereas, The duties of the Adjutant-General of Indiana, in connection with the State militia, and raising, organizing and forwarding the Fourth and Fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, have employed nearly all the time of that officer during the year 1847, he being the only State officer with said regiments at Jeffersonville and Madison, and doing all duties while there, required of State officers, acting also as financial agent to receive moneys advanced to said regiments, to assist them to the said places of rendezvous and paying the same over to the State;

And whereas, He has not only paid from his own pocket, all his personal expenses while engaged with said regiments, but also the sum of $72.08 for the rent, fuel, lights and a portion of the stationery of the office which by law he has to keep, and has received but $100;

And whereas, The Quartermaster-General has received but $100 for all his services as such for the year 1847, which have been heavy in consequence of the increased activity of the State militia caused by the pressure of war; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Quartermaster-General of the Indiana militia be allowed for his extra services in 1847, the sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. That the sum of seventy-two dollars and eight cents be refunded to said Adjutant-General which was by him paid out in 1847 for rent, fuel, lights and stationery of the office which he is bound by law to keep; and that for all his services with the district and independent militia of this State in the year 1847, he be allowed in addition to the hundred dollars already received, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to take proper measures to procure from the general government the refunding of any allowance made by the bill, which expense should properly be borne by the general government.

PRESENTATION OF THE FLAGS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD REGIMENTS.

Indiana Journal, February 18, 1848.

The ceremony of presenting and the accepting of flags of the Second and Third Regiments of Indiana Volunteers took place before a large audience in the Representatives' Hall on last Saturday.

The flag of the Second Regiment was presented by Hon. John S. Davis, who remarked:

Mr. President—I am charged by the Spencer Greys with the high duty of presenting this worn and tattered banner through you to the State of Indiana.

Sir, in looking upon this flag and in the performance of the duty of presenting it, associations crowd upon my mind, tending much to impress and overpower me. Under its folds and in defense of it fell some of my best and most valued friends. Under this flag fell Robison, Goff, Stephens, Bayley and other noble spirits. I pray, sir that I may not be overcome by my feelings in the performance of this solemn duty.

Every stitch upon this banner was placed there by the fair hands of the accomplished patriotic ladies of my own town, New Albany, and was presented to the Spencer Greys, a company of gallant young men from that city and vicinity. In consequence of the beauty and elegance of this flag it was adopted, just before the battle of Buena Vista, as the battle banner of the Second Regiment of Volunteers to which the Spencer Greys belong, and sir, during that battle this flag was regarded as the beacon star of their hopes and the inspiring watchword of their faith, which would wave amid the smoke and hurricane of battle on that bloody field.

Just before the Spencer Greys left New Albany, this flag was presented by the lovely ladies of that city and accepted by the company through my friend Lieutenant Cayce, with the pledge that it should never be dishonored. Nobly, most nobly, was that pledge redeemed.

May heaven bless those who gave and those who defended this glorious banner.

Much, sir, has been said against the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, but an examination of the list of the gallant dead has shown that they did their whole duty.

This banner, then, sir, surrounded as it is with associations so patriotic and holy, I now place in your hands on behalf of the Spencer Greys. Receive it then, sir, and place it among the archives of the State, a memento of the daring valor of her sons and the transcendent beauty, virtue and patriotism of her daughters.

Hon. Paris C. Dunning made the following reply:

Senator Davis—I have been deputed in behalf of the State of Indiana to accept this beautiful flag presented through you by the patriotic and chivalrous Spencer Greys. I highly appreciate the distinguished honor conferred upon me in thus acting as the organ of the State.

Permit me to assure you and the gallant volunteers whom you so honorably represent that to the people of Indiana and especially to her representatives, the present is a most solemn and deeply interesting occasion.

This flag, as you have stated, was made and presented to Captain Sanderson's company of Spencer Greys by the fair hands of the ladies of New Albany, than whom, I must be permitted to remark, no community of American ladies have shown more patriotic devotion or rendered more effective encouragement to the cause of their country or have higher claims to our admiration and gratitude. I render but a just tribute of respect to female character when I declare that the mothers of the revolution and the ladies of all our subsequent wars have proven themselves in the hour of trial to be always right, always united and always upon the side of their country, its honor and its free institutions.

This beautiful flag was received from the hands of its fair donors with the solemn pledge that it should never be dishonored. How nobly that pledge has been redeemed its present tattered condition will better tell than anything I can express.

In consequence of its beauty and elegance this flag was adopted a few days before the battle of Buena Vista as the battle banner of the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. In that capacity it was borne aloft upon that memorable day by the brave and patriotic Lieutenant Kunkle in the thickest and hottest of the fight. It was the beacon star of their hopes and inspiring watchword of the brave but much-slandered men of the Second Indiana Volunteers, many of whom yielded up their lives willing sacrifices upon the altar of their common country and whose bones now bleach upon the battlefield in a foreign land.

This flag, thus consecrated to the cause of our common country by the blood of many of Indiana's noblest sons, has returned amongst us bleached, war-worn and tattered, to tell its own marvelous, yet eloquent, story. It speaks of the toilsome march in a distant land in the enemy's country; it speaks of privation and peril; it speaks of bloody strife, of heroic achievements, of unparalleled bravery and of the glorious triumph of our arms. It speaks of the mournful, yet glorious, death of Warren Robison, of Hollis Stephens, Charles Goff and Francis Bayley, members of the company of the Spencer Greys; it speaks of the distant plains; it speaks of the compact and advancing columns of Santa Anna's Mexican cohorts; it speaks of the comparatively small force of General Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, "who never surrenders"; it speaks of the murderous fire to which the brave men of the Second Indiana were exposed; it speaks of the manly resistance of our citizen soldiers against the attack of the Mexican legions; it speaks of the lamented Kinder, whose youthful form and elastic step were familiar to many who are now in these halls; it speaks of his manly bearing while rushing to the thickest and hottest of the fight; it speaks of his prostrate form, of his cruel and inhuman death by a perfidious foe intent upon glutting their savage and thrice refined vengeance upon his lifeless form; it speaks of the melancholy death of the heroic Captain Walker, the fires of whose patriotic heart the frosts of more than sixty winters were unable to abate. Sir, my feelings will not permit me to dwell longer upon this part of the picture—the horrors of war are not always to be avoided—such was the case in the present war with Mexico.

Sir, in the name of the State of Indiana I thank you, Captain Sanderson and the Spencer Greys, for this invaluable present. It will afford me much pleasure to place it in the State library to be preserved as a relic and memento of the great and interesting events with which it is associated and which it is good to keep alive and treasure in the memory of the present and future generations. Future generations will look upon this battle banner and by the aid of concurrent history will regard it with the same lively feeling of admiration for the deeds of glory in arms and the same devotion to the country which prompted those who so nobly rallied around and defended it upon the sanguinary field of Buena Vista.

The flag of the Third Regiment was presented by Captain Thomas L. Sullivan, who remarked:

Mr. Speaker—I have been requested by the officers and soldiers of the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers to present to you, and through you to the people of the State of Indiana, the standard of that regiment. It is with pleasure I assume the task, for I know there is no present I could make you of which you would be more proud or which would excite in your breasts more lively feelings than the presentation of this torn and tattered relic.

The flag was originally presented by the ladies of Madison to the company which I had the honor to command, and being adopted by Colonel Lane as the standard of the regiment, it was borne as such through the entire campaign. Time will not permit, nor indeed would it be in place for me to speak of the events, of the recollections and associations which endeared that flag to all those who, weaving their fortunes with its destiny, followed it beyond the border. Some of those events are yet to be written upon the pages of your country's history and future generations will read them as a page of living promise. Let these old relics, then, be preserved; let the mementoes be treasured up and let them be laid among the archives, the trophies and the monuments of the State. Let this old banner, around which Indianians gathered at the first sound of arms, around which they fought and under which they died, find a resting place within the walls of Indiana's capital.

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to speak boastingly, but the history of that standard is the history of the campaign of '46. Among the first to be unfurled upon the sands of Brazos Island, it was among the last to leave those inhospitable shores. Suffice it for me to say that on the heights of Buena Vista that flag was always in the path of honor; suffice it to say that on that field whose thirsty soil soaked with the best blood of the nation, that standard was perhaps the only one that never was turned from the enemy. It is enough to say that in that hour when 23,000 Mexicans drilled and disciplined in the camp, the hardy veterans of twenty years of war, an army that had fought France with glory around the walls of San Juan de Ulloa, an army that had driven the legions of old Spain from the soil of Mexico, an army the glancing of whose banners had been a terror to their foe, and whose tread in the annals of the Mexican war was but the trump of victory; suffice it to say that when that army fought for two tedious days against 5,000 of your citizen soldiery, the Third Regiment from Indiana preserved its honor intact, its integrity unsullied, and when in the changing fortunes of the fight regiment after regiment faltered in the unequal contest, when it was no disgrace to have been defeated, that gallant regiment still made head against the stream and others rallied behind its unflinching ranks.

And even in the last struggle of that disputed contest, when all was doubt and apprehension, when a column of 2,000 lancers following the long file of infantry, with gleaming arms and streaming banners, and with a song of triumph on their lips like the last struggle of the guard at Waterloo, came rushing down upon them as if to wrest victory from fate itself; when

"In even scale the battle hung";

when the hearts of veterans trembled for the result and the cheeks of brave men grew pale; when a general of your army who is above suspicion and whose name is beyond reproach, might stand behind this standard and with pale lips ask, "Will they stand, will they stand?" again they proved themselves equal to the emergency and when the shock came amidst falling men and flying steeds and routed squadrons, horse and rider, lance and banner went down

"In one red burial blent";

amid the shout and din and smoke and hurried tramp, high, high over it all floated Indiana's victorious banner, her bright stars flashing in the sun and her gorgeous folds rustling like the wings of eagles.

That banner, Mr. Speaker, I now present to you, and it is with no feelings of diffidence I part with it, for I know, I assure you, there is not one fact connected with its history of which you may not be proud. True, the staff is broken near the foot, but that was done by a shot from a Mexican battery while it was advancing to the rescue of a faltering regiment; true, the staff is cut and splintered overhead, but that was done while the banner was planted as a barrier between advancing Mexico and retreating Mississippi. True, the silk is torn to ribbons, but that was done while the regiment fought hand to hand with 2,500 men. A spot is upon it, but it is the stain of blood, not of dishonor. Twenty-three times was it smitten in that fight; twenty-three honorable stars are upon it.

Go, take it, then, and place it where such a relic deserves to be placed; go write the name of Buena Vista on its folds as France wrote Austerlitz and England, Waterloo; go, place it within the Pomœrium where Sparta keeps her jewels; go, hang it where the boy can see it and tell his battles o'er again; go, place it where the boy can find it and let it teach him high lessons of honor and patriotic devotion; go, greet it with such a greeting as Rome gave her eagles when they were brought back from the banks of the Danube; go, welcome it with such a welcome as becomes a republic welcoming home her standards from the banks of the Brazo.

Mr. Speaker, I have done. The brave men who bore that flag have accomplished all they promised and now leave it in your hands. Let me, however, before I sit down, mention the name of William F. Stewart of the county of Jefferson, as the man who bore it in the field, and while I may bear testimony in his favor as a citizen, let that standard bear witness to his bravery as a man.

Upon accepting the flag on the part of the Senate, Hon. W. A. Porter replied as follows:

Captain Sullivan: Sir—It is with feelings of just pride and with a heart overflowing with grateful emotion, that I, as the organ of the representatives of the people of Indiana, receive from you this valuable relic, and those feelings of pride are increased from the fact that I know that I receive it in the name of the people, who are noble, brave and grateful. The sight, sir, of that flag, tattered and torn by the balls of the enemy in one of the hardest fought battles and one of the most splendid victories recorded in the history of modern warfare, an eloquent and correct description of which you have just given us, cannot fail to excite in every American bosom, and still more in every Indiana bosom, the most lively emotions. It is true it is also associated with melancholy recollections, recollections of the noble dead that fell in its defense; but when, after doing due honor to the memory of the dead we turn our minds to the splendid victory obtained by the valorous and almost superhuman achievements of the survivors, our hearts are elated by the proud thought that this victory was won by the valor of our countrymen.

The battlefield of Buena Vista will long be remembered by the civilized world; it is an event which future historians will delight to describe, which future generations will peruse with admiration and with which the history of Indiana is identified. Its glory is part and parcel of the heritage of Indianians and they will claim it as an invaluable legacy.

This flag, sir, like the fair hands that made it, and the pure hearts that gave it, is unsullied. It is a fit recipient of the purest archives of our State. In the varied vicissitudes of that memorable battle, when almost every flag of our country was compelled at some time or other to make a temporary retreat, either from the force of overwhelming numbers or from other causes over which our brave men had no control, the course of this flag and of the gallant officers and brave men over whom it floated, was always onward; it was always conspicuous; its stars and stripes continued through all the vicissitudes of that memorable conflict to float proudly in the breeze. To it the gallant Indianians of the Third Regiment could always look and say: "The flag of our regiment still floats in defiance of the enemy." Its post was the post of honor and of danger, and, sir, as you have already informed me, in the last fearful hour of that bloody struggle, when the contest was doubtful and the bold hearts of brave men trembled for the result, the Third Indiana, "the steadfast Third," followed this banner and boldly rushed against ten times their number of well disciplined troops, flushed and stimulated with the hopes of certain victory, and routed them with immense slaughter and secured the fortunes of the day.

The events of that day, if they stood alone, are a sure guarantee to our beloved country that it will always be safe under the protection of our citizen soldiery and we have other abundant evidences that, when the trumpet sounds to the battle, thousands of bold hearts are ready at the first sound to rush to the standard of their country. And, sir, the universal burst of feeling throughout the country assures us the warmest feelings of our country's gratitude accompany them.

Sir, in the name of the State of Indiana I receive this flag and doubt not but that it will be placed among her most treasured archives; that it will be deposited in some conspicuous place in the capital of our State and when our citizens visit the capital they can look upon it with feelings of pride and say, "under this banner our sons, our brothers or our fathers fought in the battle of Buena Vista."

Mr. Hull offered the following resolution:

A Joint Resolution accepting the colors of the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers:

Be it resolved unanimously by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That with feelings of just pride we receive the colors borne by the Third Regiment of Volunteers from this State in the battle of Buena Vista; that we appreciate in the highest degree the distinguished services rendered by that regiment upon the occasion alluded to, and while we remember it won for itself in that bloody contest the proud appellation of the "Steadfast Third," we have no hesitation in declaring that it contributed as much to the success and triumph of our armies as any other regiment there engaged. That this flag will be cherished by the people of Indiana, for "upon its once fair and beautiful face is now depicted the horrors of the strife it witnessed in the service of its country. Its soiled and tattered appearance speaks for itself and is its best history;" and that this once glittering banner, "the gift of beauty to honor, torn by the tempest, bleached by the sun and the sleet, tattered by the bullet shot and shell. but dishonored—NEVER"—shall be preserved as a priceless memento of the heroic and glorious achievements of our patriotic and noble sons.

Be it further resolved, unanimously, That in behalf of the people of the State of Indiana we hereby return our heartfelt thanks to the officers and privates of the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers for the inestimable gift which they have this day presented to our State and that these mutilated but honored colors be now deposited in the State library, there to be carefully preserved, that our children's children may look upon them and say, "under this ancient banner fought our heroic fathers."

Be it further resolved, That the State librarian be and is hereby empowered and requested to procure a plate of silver to be attached to the standard pole of the Third Regiment with these words engraved upon it: "Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Buena Vista, 22d and 23d February, 1847."

Be it further resolved, That the thanks of the people of this State are hereby tendered to Ensign William F. Stewart, who bravely unfurled this banner above the heads of his gallant brothers in arms at Buena Vista and bore it triumphantly through that sanguinary battle.

Be it further resolved, That the officers and men of the Second and Third Regiments of this State, upon every occasion throughout the time they were in their country's service, have been unexcelled in devotional patriotism and heroic action, and while we especially return to them the thanks of the people of the State, we claim for them the gratitude and admiration of their country.

Be it further resolved, That while we return our gratitude to the living, we will not forget the honored dead; that this General Assembly in common with the people of Indiana, deeply mourn the loss of our brave and patriotic sons who have fallen beneath the flag of their country upon the field of battle or by the stroke of disease in a foreign and pestilential climate, and that we hereby express our deepest sympathies with their relations and friends.

Be it further resolved, That these joint resolutions be spread upon the journals of both houses of this General Assembly.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

When the Senate retired to their chamber.

Indiana Sentinel, February 23, 1848.

LINES

Suggested by the Presentation to the Legislature of the Banners of the Second and Third Regiments of the Indiana Volunteers.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

They had gathered, they had gathered,
At a proud and massive dome,
From many a cheerful hearthstone,
From many a quiet home;
The gay, the young, the beautiful,
The old with hoary hair,
The gallant and the talented
Had gathered, gathered there.

There were bright eyes softly beaming,
There were gems and raven curls,
And the silvery sounding voices
Of happy-hearted girls;
There were faces sad and solemn,
There were aspects high and proud,
For the gravest and the noblest
Met and mingled in the crowd.

Had they come to see a pageant,
Of the merry olden time,
That the quaint and ancient poets
Loved to chronicle in rhyme?
Had they come to see the triumph
Of the painter's deathless art?
Had they come to hear an actor
Tell a story of the heart?

What means that sudden silence
Broken only by a sigh?
Why does the tear-drop tremble
In the light of beauty's eye?
Why does that darkling shadow
Gather over manhood's brow?
Why does the young lip quiver
And the cheek grow pallid now?

They are gazing at old banners;
Faded, soiled and tattered things,
With their stripes, all rent and trailing,
Like an eagle's broken wings;
They are gazing, long and sadly,
On each little crimson stain;
They are reading, there, the record,
Of the gallant, gallant slain.

They are reading of the conflict,
Where the flashing saber gleamed;
Where the leaden bullets rattled;
Where the crimson life-tide streamed.
They are reading of young Kinder,
How he fought, and how he fell—
Oh, a mournful, mournful story,
Can those tattered banners tell.

They can tell of noble Taggart;
Of his high and holy trust,
When his dying words were uttered—
"On, on, our cause is just"—
They can tell of gallant Walker;
Truest, bravest of the brave,
Falling with a soldier's laurels;
Sleeping in a soldier's grave.

They can tell of young hearts broken;
They can tell of woman's tears;
They can tell how death has wasted
All the hoarded love of years;
They can tell the sneering skeptic
That the spirit of our sires
Dwelleth still in freedom's temple
To protect our altar fires.

Where the cannon's voice was loudest;
Where the boldest deeds were wrought;
Where the good, the true, lay dying;
Where the noblest, bravest fought,
Ever foremost with the daring,
Ever in the thickest fight,
Did those hope-inspiring banners
Meet the fainting soldier's sight.

And he hailed them as the sailor
Hails the beacon from the mast,
When his gallant bark is struggling
With the fury of the blast;
He hailed them as the wanderer
Hails the beaming of a star,
That reminds him of his childhood
And his quiet home afar.

Keep them, keep them, Indiana;
Lay them on thy proudest shrine;
For the dim, the distant future,
No holier gift is thine.

Thy fair, thy peerless daughters
  Wrought those stars of gleaming gold;
And thy noble sons fought bravely
  Beneath their shadowy fold.

Wreath the cypress with the laurel;
  Bind each worn and faded shred;
They are proud but sad mementos
  Of thy gallant, gallant dead.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN HULL.

Madison Banner, March 1, 1848.

The following are extracts of a letter from Captain Horace Hull to his brother, F. Hull, of this city:

THE CONVENT OF SANTA CLARA,
CITY OF MEXICO, January 4, 1848.

DEAR BROTHER—We arrived at the city on the 17th of December and are now quartered at a large building near the Convent of Santa Clara. We had a very fatiguing march as we pushed on from Vera Cruz to this place, halting only four days at Jalapa and one at Puebla. Leaving these days out, our marching time was fourteen days, sometimes at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, frequently over a road paved with stone, which made it very hard and laborious for men and cattle. * * *

We leave the city tomorrow and will go on to our tents at Malino del Rey. Every one rejoices at this, as the troops are very unhealthy owing to the confinement here. * * *

General Valencia and Colonel Arista were captured at the hacienda of the former by Colonel Wyncoop and about 150 men day before yesterday. Lieutenant Tilton of Madison was of the party, having volunteered his services. * * *

Sergeant Brown, son of the Rev. Mr. Brown of Hanover, who was wounded in the battles of this city, has received his discharge and leaves for home today. I am sorry to say that I have lost two men out of my company—John Barnes of Indiana, Kentucky, and Sidney Murphy of Jennings County. Murphy died on the 1st of January and Barnes on the 3d. We buried them with military honors. Have their deaths noticed in the papers.

Your affectionate brother,
HORACE HULL.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

New Albany Democrat, March 2, 1848.

We have before us two letters from the City of Mexico, but they have been so long on the way that the principal intelligence contained in them has been anticipated. We learn from the first that Captain McKinzey of the Fifth Indiana and a young man by the name of Sherrod, a brother of Dr. Sherrod of Dubois County, were taken prisoners by the guerrillas. Captain McKinzey effected his escape by climbing a tree and waiting until General Buckner's train came up. Sherrod made the Mexicans believe he was a physician, upon which, after robbing him of almost everything he had, they let him go.

The principal item of news in the second letter, dated January 12th, is of a rather unpleasant nature, namely, that great sickness prevails among the soldiers of the Fifth Indiana, there being from one to three funerals out of the regiment every day, the prevailing diseases being measles and dysentery, which, when combined, generally prove fatal.

DESERTERS.

Indiana Sentinel, March 8, 1848.

HEADQUARTERS CITY TROOPS,
PUEBLA, MEXICO, January 11, 1848.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed I have the honor to transmit, under the instruction of Colonel Gorman, a return of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who have deserted from the Fourth Indiana Regiment since its organization.

It is thought more in conformity with the spirit of Army Regulations to send their names to you for publication in the State papers than to the recruiting office in New York.

Colonel Gorman regrets the necessity for the performance of this duty and, unwilling to do injustice to any who may have considered themselves authorized in leaving the regiment, or who may have been prevented from rejoining by circumstances beyond their control, has instructed me to state the following facts:

Sergeant Warren Oldham of Company A, who has been in bad health, was in possession of a "surgeon's certificate" calling for a discharge, but had not been discharged by the Colonel nor the commanding General. William Wallace of the same company, though refused permission to leave, had the countenance of the Captain of his company. George Griffith of Company C, who left the regiment at Camp Clark on furlough, was prevented from returning by the commands of his guardian.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. DODD,
Adjutant Fourth Indiana Regiment, A. A. A. General.
DAVID REYNOLDS,
Adjutant-General of Indiana.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS AND PRIVATES WHO HAVE DESERTED FROM THE FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO DECEMBER 31, 1847.

No.	NAME.	COMPANY.	RANK.	ENLISTED.	DESERTED.	
					When.	Where.
1	George Shaul	A	Private	Andersontown	July 7	Fort Clark.
2	Martin Dilts	A	“	“	July 7	“
3	Thomas Lasure	A	“	“	July 7	“
4	Isaac Harris	A	“	“	July 7	“
5	Warren Oldham	A	Sergeant	Marion	Sept. 14	M. R. Grande
6	William Wallace	A	Musician	“	Sept. 5	“
7	Samuel Hutchins	A	Private	Andersontown	Sept. 1	“
8	Squire Ray	B	“	Bedford	June 20	Fort Clark.
9	James Dougherty	B	“	Salem	June 20	
10	William D. Hawkins	C	“	Jeffersonville	June 5	“
11	John W. King	C	“	Lawrenceburg	June 17	“
12	Theodore Iliff	C	“	“	June 10	“
13	William A. Douglass	C	“	Jeffersonville	June 5	“
14	George Hudson	D	“	Indianapolis	June 26	“
15	Isaac McCamish	E	“	Rockport	June 27	Louisville.
16	George W. Tanner	E	“	“	July 6	New Orleans.
17	Thomas McClure	E	“	“	Sept. 10	M. R. Grande.
18	Thomas Davis	F	“	Jeffersonville	June 25	Fort Clark.
19	William Parker	F	“	“	June 25	“
20	Adam Gray	G	“	Louisville	July 5	New Orleans.
21	Aaron Darnell	H	“	Terre Haute	June 15	Fort Clark.
22	Hamilton J. Hyde	H	“	Bowling Green	June 15	“
23	Richard Snyder	H	“	Terre Haute	June 15	“
24	Joel E. Bancroft	I	Corporal	Logansport	Sept. 4	M. R. Grande.
25	Lucien Woodbury	I	Private	Laporte	June 26	Fort Clark.
26	Josiah Wood	I	“	Indianapolis	June 26	“
27	Cornelius O'Brien	I	“	Jeffersonville	July 6	New Orleans.
28	John Hum	K	“	“	June 17	Fort Clark.
29	Jonas Dodson	K	“	“	June 17	“
30	Garrison Osborn	K	“	Lawrenceburg	June 17	“
31	George R. Griffith	K	“	“	June 17	“

Consolidated from the reports of company commanders.

JOHN W. DODD,
Adjutant 4th Indiana Regiment.

KILLED IN A FIGHT.

New Albany Democrat. March 9, 1848.

We copy the following telegraphic intelligence from the Louisville Journal of yesterday: The arrival of the New Orleans mail brings dates regularly due which contain advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult., from which I glean the following:

Four privates of the Indiana regiment have been attacked near Molino del Rey by a party of Mexicans, in which affray David Lyons, Jim Riggles and Burger were killed and David Hower badly wounded. The Burger named as killed at Molino del Rey is, we understand, a relative of Mr. James Burger of this county.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

Washington Union, March 10, 1848.

The Senate adjourned tonight a few minutes past nine o'clock after a session in closed doors for nine hours. The labors of the Senate have been very severe for several days, and we congratulate the country on the result of their deliberations. A treaty has been ratified, it is understood, by a vote of thirty-eight to fifteen, three Senators being absent.

REVIEW OF GENERAL LANE'S BRIGADE AT MOLINO DEL REY.

New Albany Democrat, March 16, 1848.

We take the following from the New Orleans Delta as quoted from a late number of the Mexican Star, published in the City of Mexico:

"A short while after the parade was dismissed the brigade of General Lane, composed of Colonel Cheatham's Third Tennessee, the Fourth from the same State, under Colonel Waterhouse, and the Fifth Indiana, under Colonel James H. Lane, passed in review before General Butler and acquitted themselves like old soldiers. Tennessee and Indiana have competed with each other during this whole war and today each State has sent a like number of regiments to the field. In every action they have been engaged in they have proved themselves worthy sons of the States that sent them out. At Buena Vista the Indianians did their duty nobly and will do so again when chance shall serve. Hurrah for Tennessee and Indiana!"

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL JOSEPH LANE.

New Orleans Delta, March 28, 1848.

This distinguished officer came over in the Edith. We need not consult the brilliant and successful services which he has rendered his country in this short and stirring campaign; they are as fresh in our recollection as is his daring and noble bearing at Buena Vista. General Lane is an officer of extraordinary energy, activity and vigilance; in the service he is ever in the stirrup. On his march up from Vera Cruz, when continually harassed by guerrillas, he scarcely ever slept and was certainly never caught napping. He arranged an admirable plan for the capture of Santa Ana, which was defeated by the respect paid to a forged passport of General Scott. In several skirmishes with the Mexicans General Lane showed that his courage and tact were equal to his energy and activity.

New Albany Democrat, March 30, 1848.

We learn from the New Orleans Delta and from a private source that General Lane will shortly return to his residence in this State. His private affairs demand for a short time his personal attention.

LETTER FROM COLONEL GORMAN, FOURTH INDIANA.

Indiana Sentinel, April 1, 1848.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, January 25, 1848.

EDITOR SENTINEL—I have thought I would snatch time enough to write to you before this, but the present is getting so full of interest that I cannot forego giving you a few items of the signs of the times here and connected with this war. On Saturday last, the 21st inst., General Lane left this place on a mission to Orizaba, Tehuacan, Cordova and other towns and villages in that vicinity, principally for the purpose of chastising the guerrillas who surprised the rear of Colonel Miles' train and captured a large amount of property (say four hundred thousand dollars' worth) belonging to merchants (neutrals) not bearing arms in any manner in this war.

General Scott has ordered that General Lane force restitution of the goods or compel the state to make good the loss. Our gallant colonel has with him the best of all the guerrilla fighters in Mexico, Colonel Jack Hays of the Texas Rangers, with 200 of his men, and Major Polk of the Third Dragoons, with 200 men, making 400 in all, quite enough to answer the purpose of any expected opposition.

Rumors are afloat today that General Lane has captured Santa Ana, who is known to be at Tehuacan with not more than 200 men This I do not credit much, as the news could hardly have traveled so fast. But do not be surprised if it should be confirmed, for "Old Rough and Ready No. 2" will have him at any hazard if he comes in reach of him.

It is pretty generally believed that General Bustamente has about eighteen thousand men well armed at Guanahuata, a strong place in the northwest, and intends to give us another fight if our troops venture up that far. This old one-eyed general has issued a proclamation of his forces and intentions, but it is regarded as doubtful whether he has any such force in existence.

It is the decided opinion of Generals Scott, Butler and Lane that peace is near at hand and will be concluded without the necessity of any further movements into the interior. At all events, no movement will be made from the city until the result of the action of the present Mexican Congress is known. They are understood to be, by a very decided majority, favorable to peace, and if our government would now accept the terms heretofore proposed by Trist as our ultimatum, the Mexican Congress would close a treaty upon that basis instantly. * * * My regiment is stationed at this beautiful city, are in fine health and spirits and quite desirous of remaining here unless there is a forward movement upon San Luis. Colonel Childs is still civil and military governor of this department. I am assigned to the command of all the troops in the city, to wit: Ohio and Indiana regiments, five companies Fifth Ohio, four companies Fourth Artillery, two companies Florida Volunteers, one company Louisiana Mounted Volunteers.

Major McCoy is now on a visit to the City of Mexico. Lieutenant-Colonel Dumont is with General Lane at Orizaba and Captain Jesse Alexander is in command of my regiment. Your friend,

WILLIS A. GORMAN.

LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR RELATIVE TO THE SECOND INDIANA REGIMENT.

New Albany Democrat, April 6, 1848.

The Indiana State Journal publishes the following letter from General Taylor:

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 3, 1848.

John D. Defrees, Editor of State Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana:

SIR—I have the pleasure of receiving your letter of February 17, enclosing copy of the resolutions adopted by the Senate of Indiana relative to the service of the officers and soldiers who were under my command in Mexico, and also to myself.

It is deeply gratifying to me to receive the marks of approval and grateful expressions embodied in these resolutions, but it is infinitely more gratifying and acceptable that they are testimonials from a State to which I have, by early association, as well as by a friendly and warm regard for her citizens, always been warmly attached. The remembrance of my earliest service upon the borders of Indiana and my intimate acquaintance with her early history, awaken in me the pleasantest feelings. It would have afforded me very great pleasure to accept the invitation to visit the State, as expressed in the resolutions, but I am induced to await, in the neighborhood of this place, where I have located my family, such orders as the War Department may, at any moment, communicate to me for further service in the field.

In relation to the impression which seems to be current that my official report of the battle of Buena Vista has done marked injustice to the Second Regiment of Indiana troops, I have only to say that nothing has been developed subsequently to the date of the report to cause me to change it. It was founded upon my own personal observation on the field and upon the official statements of my subordinates, and I would say that all might have been well had not many of the officers agitated the subject in a manner greatly to injure the regiment and invoke the credit of the State, which I very much regret.

In all armies the best and most experienced troops have been at times subject to panics under a murderous fire of the enemy, which are inexplicable. Such, it is most probable, may have been the case at the time in question. I am proud and free to state, however, that my confidence in that regiment was not lost, but it was my intention to have placed it in action had the enemy resumed his attack on the day following, and I have always felt assured and confident that had the battle been renewed the Second Indiana would have acquitted itself with gallantry and intrepidity on all future occasions before the enemy.

Please convey to the members of the Legislature of the State my high sense of the compliment they have so flatteringly conferred upon the officers and men who composed my command in Mexico, and for their honorable notice of myself.

With sentiments of high respect, I am, dear, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL LANE.

New Albany Democrat, April 6, 1848.

This gallant and energetic officer, says the New Orleans Delta, to whose great merit we were among the first to direct public attention, has reaped many laurels during his short service in the valley of Mexico. General Scott, we understand, thinks Lane the finest partisan officer and one of the most active and promising officers in the army. We regret deeply that private interests should withdraw General Lane from the service at the present moment.

New Albany Democrat, April 6, 1848.

General Lane, we presume, has arrived at his residence in Evansville, having left New Orleans on the "Concordia."

FROM A LETTER TO GENERAL REYNOLDS BY AN OFFICER.

***Indiana Sentinel*, April 8, 1848.**

City of Mexico, March 2, 1848.

The troops of the Fifth Indiana are now in quite good health after having suffered severely from measles and erysipelas. There are but fifteen or sixteen on the sick list, which has numbered as high as 130. Colonel Lane has been very attentive to the improvement of his men in the details of military duty. They now rank very high as to their ability to perform the most intricate evolutions and drill service. No regiment of volunteers in this valley can equal or excel them. Lieutenant D. C. Rich of Captain Hull's company from Madison died a few days ago from erysipelas. He was the regimental quartermaster and his loss is severely felt and deeply regretted. He was formerly a member of the Legislature from Jennings County. You have probably ere this read of the deaths of Captain Carey and of Captain Marshall, who was elected to fill the vacancy of Captain Carey. * * *

The Fourth Regiment, under Colonel Gorman, is still at Puebla in good health and is in a remarkable condition of good discipline, as good as any regular regiment in the army. The rifle regiment, many of whom are Indianians, is here and is the crack regiment of the service. They are in good health and are the best looking boys I have seen in the city. Captain Simonson of the Rifles has been quite sick, but is now convalescent. He leaves for home on leave with the train tomorrow. General Lane arrived here yesterday from a fight at Cequaltipan, where he surprised Padre Jarauta and killed 150 of his men on the 25th of February.

DEATH OF JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

Indiana Sentinel, April 8, 1848.

We learn from a gentleman just from Mexico that Joseph Chapman of the Hancock volunteer company died at the Falling Bridge in Mexico. He was on his way home.

LETTER FROM ALEXANDER McCLELLAND.

Indiana Sentinel, April 8, 1848.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, February 20, 1848.

EDITORS SENTINEL—This is certainly a delightful climate. The months of December and January have passed off pleasantly. The change in the temperature during these two months has been just sufficient, and no more, to mark the change of the season. * * *

This city is still garrisoned by a force of about 3,000 men; the Fourth Indiana and the Fourth Ohio, together with a detachment of artillery and cavalry, form this force. Colonel Gorman, since the departure of Colonel Lane for the City of Mexico, has command of the brigade and controls the military force of the city, while Colonel Childs exercises civil and military jurisdiction over the department at Puebla. The good order and security both to person and property that now prevails is the best comment that can be made upon the vigilance and skill of these officers and the discipline and subordination of the men.

Court-martials are occasionally held, in which all grievances are redressed and crime punished. Every one gets justice speedily without delay, fully without stint and freely without price, but as the Irishman told the lawyer, justice is the very thing some of them do not want. Complaints will be made against the best regulated governments, not excepting pure democracy itself.

The health of the troops is improving. Two months ago there were 700 men in the hospital, now there are 500. The government provides amply for the soldiers, supplying them through its commissaries with the best the country affords, the following being the principal items in the bill of fare: Fresh and salt beef, pork and mutton, flour, rice, corn meal and beans, sugar, coffee, candles, soap, salt and vinegar. All these articles being the growth or manufacture of the city or surrounding country, the arrival of so many troops has created a demand for and increased the price of many articles. So far the war has been a benefit to the Mexicans. The government also provided ample quarters for the soldiers, most of them being lodged in churches of splendid architecture and excessive dimensions, where they can hold silent converse with the prophets, apostles, saints and martyrs of former ages. * * *

The most of the volunteer regiments now in Mexico are in strong hopes of leaving for home in the spring. They consider the war at an end.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER TO GOVERNOR WHITCOMB.

Indiana Sentinel, April 8, 1848.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, February 20, 1848.

The treaty of peace was concluded and signed at Guadaloupe, a village near the City of Mexico, on the 2d inst. on the part of Mr. Trist and the Mexican authorities. It only remains for the Mexican Congress and American Senate to confirm it, and this war is at an end, and this will be done, I have very little doubt, but even then we shall not get home until some time in July. * * *

Indiana and you, as her chief head, may well be proud of the Fourth Indiana Regiment, for the men have won undying honors by their gallantry and good discipline.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN LANDERS, FOURTH INDIANA.

Indiana Sentinel, April 12, 1848.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, February 7, 1848.

EDITORS SENTINEL—I notice in one of your papers the publication of a letter that I addressed to you some time since from this place. My attention being called to it by a friend, I could not help discovering several slight mistakes that had occurred in its publication, owing, no doubt, to the indistinct and hurried manner in which it was written. I intended to have noticed the three lieutenants of the Marion County company, but I find that, as the letter is published, there seems to be but two of them spoken of, Lieutenants Pillbean and Combs, gentlemen who deserve notice for their uniform attention to their duty and for their gallantry in the field, but not more so than Mr. Lewis, a citizen of your county and a volunteer of the last year who, as first lieutenant of the company which it is my good fortune to command, has always been ready and efficient in his assistance. At Huamantla, though unwell at the time. he commanded the company in person and led them into action. At Puebla, Atlixco and Tlascala he distinguished himself in the position he then occupied. Feeling under obligations to him for his prompt discharge of his duty on all occasions I seize this first opportunity to repair my seeming, though not actual, neglect of his claims by me.

As it may be news to you and undoubtedly it will be to the friends of those who have not written home lately, I subjoin a list of those who have died or been discharged since our leaving Jeffersonville:

Samuel Liggins, died at New Orleans hospital July 22, 1847.
George T. Edwards, died at New Orleans hospital July 28, 1847.
Thomas Admire, died at Camargo on the Rio Grande, July 31, 1847.
George Calhoun, died at Puebla October 16, 1847.
Reuben Allen, died at Puebla November 20, 1847.
Charles Coulter, shot at Tlascala November 10, 1847.
John Sawder, shot at Atlixco.
Obadiah S. Winters, died at Puebla December 5, 1847.
John C. W. McLuer, died at Puebla December 30, 1847.
Charles Bell, died at Puebla December 31, 1847.
George Erice, died at Vera Cruz January 17, 1847.
George Baker, died at Mier hospital August 26, 1847.

These, including Thomas McCoy, who died at Jeffersonville, will make thirteen deaths in eight months out of 81 persons. Most of those in this list have died from the diseases of this country, far from their friends and from that country to avenge whose wrongs they were willing to risk their lives, and they have fallen, not as they could have wished, on the field of battle, but passing away on a slow and torturing bed of sickness.

Those who have been discharged for sickness incurred in the service in Mexico are:

Jesse Burton, mouth of the Rio Grande, September 10, 1847,
Andrew Wells, Puebla, November 3, 1847,
Enoch Stevens, Puebla, November 3, 1847,
James Higdon, Puebla, December 12, 1847,
John H. Lamphier, Vera Cruz, December 26, 1847,
Benjamin Bell, Vera Cruz, January 3, 1848,
Preston Lawson, Vera Cruz, January 3, 1848,

who must by this time have reached home, if they were able to reach it. some of them being very feeble when they left here.

The health of the regiment generally is good. The only complaints under which the few who are sick are suffering appear to be colds, more or less severe, and those most probably caused by exposure on guard at night. The climate has been very fine for the last three months, with scarcely a sign of rain, nearly resembling what we call Indian summer. * * *

You will be sorry to learn that the gold medal which the officers of his brigade intended to present to the General, was taken from the body of Captain Kessler after his death, by a party of guerrillas. The captain and five others, on their way to the city, were attacked by this party numbering some fifty men, and he and two others were killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Lieutenant Roessler and one soldier making good their escape to San Martin, near which place they had been attacked. Captain Kessler was a brave and intelligent officer, highly esteemed by all who knew him and one whose loss is deeply felt here.

New Albany Democrat, April 13, 1848.

The citizens of Evansville have tendered General Lane a public dinner at such time as may suit his convenience. Of all the gallant soldiers our country has sent to the battlefield none is more worthy of this testimonial of regard from his fellow citizens than is General Lane.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT RICH.

New Albany Democrat. April 13, 1848.

Lieutenant D. C. Rich of Jennings County, died on the first of February at Molino del Rey. He was first taken with fever and afterward with erysipelas, which caused his death.

LETTER FROM A SERGEANT OF THE SECOND INDIANA.

New Albany Democrat. April 13, 1848.

HARDINSBURG, INDIANA, April 6, 1848.

MR. EDITOR—After my respects to you I would ask of you a small space for telling a few simple and plain truths relative to the letter that I find in your paper today from General Taylor to the editor of the Journal at Indianapolis, relative to the conduct of the Second Indiana Regiment at the battle of Buena Vista.

General Taylor states that his report was founded on his own personal observation and on the reports of his subordinate officers, who, I take the liberty to say, would fain reap the glory so hardly and nobly won by the Indiana troops, whose naked breasts were a shield, and even a battery for those who would now trample us under their feet, and meanly, sneakingly and underminingly take thus the laurels so nobly won by those who are now compelled to suffer from their calumny. I for one can say that the Second Regiment fought for twenty-two minutes in one of the hottest and most unequal contests that was fought that day before General Taylor came upon the field of battle. I do not condemn General Taylor for not being there; his business may have called him to town, but I do disdain the name of Taylor and will as long as I live, unless he does justice to the Indiana troops who stood and fought until their guns became so hot that they would go off while the men were loading them.

General Taylor says that if the enemy had continued the contest on the following day, he would have placed the Second Regiment in action and that he did not doubt the men would have acquitted themselves with gallantry. Now, I would like to know where is the man who could desire a fairer trial for men than to see but a little more than four hundred march out three-quarters of a mile from any assistance and meet and fight four thousand and more of the enemy's choicest troops in the open field for twenty-two minutes, which is a longer time than we have ever had any account of troops standing before one party gave way, and I would cite General Taylor to the sworn statement of Colonel Lane of the Third Indiana before the court of inquiry, concerning the conduct of Colonel Bowles. He stated that at the time the Mexicans made a heavy charge on him in the afternoon, there were three hundred or more of the Second Regiment in conjunction with his at that time. Add ninety-six men killed and wounded to that number and there were very few but what were not fighting all day. As I said before, I shall continue to denounce as a base calumniator the man who would, for the sake of self-aggrandizement, trample under foot the rights so nobly won by others.

This I give you as one who was in that battle from the beginning to the end, and one who was seriously injured by the enemy's horsemen, and who still, at times, suffers from the wound received from them. I give it as one who is willing to testify to the truth of what he says. Use this as you think proper and I would feel thankful if the old fellow would get the contents of this letter into his possession from the Fourth Sergeant in Captain Nathan Kimball's company.

Yours respectfully,

ELHANAN W. BLALOCK.

GENERAL LANE AT EVANSVILLE.

Indiana Sentinel, April 26, 1848.

The gallant General Lane was received with great enthusiasm at Evansville on Saturday last. In the course of some remarks made in response to his welcome, he alluded (according to the Evansville Commercial) to the retreat of the Second Indiana at the battle of Buena Vista and said that he was convinced that no nobler or braver regiment of soldiers was engaged in that great battle than the Second Regiment, and he further remarked that the enemy was completely whipped when the cowardly Colonel Bowles, commanding that regiment, ordered a retreat. In connection with this subject he mentioned the fact that through this ill-fated hour the lives of the gallant Clay, McKee and Hardin were sacrificed, and he hoped God would forgive him for mentioning the name of this coward in connection with those noble spirits of Kentucky and Illinois.

Evansville Journal, May 2, 1848.

Brigadier-General Lane left this city on Saturday on the steamer "Andrew Jackson" to resume command of his brigade in Mexico. There will be some scampering among the guerrillas when they learn that "Marion" is in the saddle again.

HOW JOE LANE CAME TO BE APPOINTED.

Indiana Sentinel, May 17, 1848.

If I were to select a fine specimen of a backwoodsman (says Cist's Advertiser), it should be Joseph Lane. I would take a foreigner (if in my power) fifty miles to visit Lane as an admirable illustration of the workings of our political and social institutions. I know nothing of his early history, but presume it is that of thousands in the west. I knew him only as a farmer and a wood merchant on the banks of the Ohio, in which character I first made his acquaintance. He came on board the steamboat Andrew Jackson to receive pay for a lot of wood sold the boat and was introduced to me by Captain Eckert. He wore a blanket coat and his general appearance was that of a backwoodsman, but I had not conversed with him more than five minutes before I set him down as a man of no ordinary cast.

Later and more intimate acquaintance confirmed my judgment and in his late military career in Mexico he has shone conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct, even in the galaxy of heroes which the war with Mexico has brought to public notice. It may not be amiss to state how he received his military appointment, taken as he was from the farm to lead armies to victory.

When it became the duty of the President to make the appointment of Brigadier-General, it was felt by every western member of Congress to be a prize for his constituents. Probably some fifty names had been handed in to the President accordingly. Robert Dale Owen, in whose district Lane resides, entertaining no such local pride, would probably not have furnished any name but for a suggestion to that effect from one of the Indiana senators: "Who do you intend recommending?" "Why," said Owen, "I had not thought of offering a name. There are no applications to me from my own district, but if you think it due to it to offer a name I shall hand in that of Joe Lane."

The senator approved of the choice, and it was accordingly suggested. The President, as usual, said he would give it his favorable consideration. A few days afterward Mr. Owen was transacting some private business at the White House. After it was finished, "By the by, Mr. Owen," observed the President, "I shall have to appoint your friend Lane to the brigadier-generalship and I hope you have well considered your recommendation, for the office is a very responsible one." "I know nothing," replied Mr. Owen, "of Lane's military talent, but there are about him those elements of character which, in all times of difficulty, cause every one to rally instinctively around him as leader. This has been the case in early days when lawless men infested the river border. Whether on shore or among boatmen on the river, Lane was the man relied on to keep such men in order and he was always found equal to every emergency. I would select him for the office before any other man I know if I had the appointment to make."

Lane was appointed. The sequel is history and justified the penetrative judgment of Mr. Owen. Lane has developed qualities which place him in the front rank of military service.

When the news of the battle of Buena Vista reached Washington Mr. Owen called on President Polk. "Well, sir," exclaimed he, "what do you think of our Hoosier General?" "Ah," said the President, with a quiet smile, "Mr. Owen, you are safe out of that scrape."

TRANSFERRED.

Indiana Sentinel, May 20, 1848.

George H. Chapman, midshipman U. S. N., son of one of the editors of this paper, has been transferred from the frigate Cumberland to the schooner Flirt. We mention this that those who wish to send to him may be enabled to do so correctly.

JUSTICE TO CAPTAIN FORD.

Indiana Sentinel, May 20, 1848.

The following letter from General Lane pays a meritorious tribute to the gallant conduct of Captain Ford in the fight at Puebla. We take pleasure in giving it through our columns:

City of Mexico, Jan. 13, 1848.

Captain Ford, Third Dragoons:

Dear Sir—In looking over the report of my entrance into the City of Puebla on the 12th day of October, I find that your name and good conduct have been omitted, which was, I assure you, unintentional. You came out with your company under a heavy fire from the enemy in fine order and met me two miles from the city. You made known to me that the enemy were in strong force and would attack my column near the bridge, which is near the edge of the city, and that in a street fight cavalry could render but little service. I found it just as you told me. You were with me during the fight and rendered me good service.

I write this note, as I have no other way to make amends for the omission.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE,
Brigadier-General.

LETTER FROM TALFOURD.

New Albany Democrat, June 1, 1848.

PUEBLA, May 3, 1848.

Editor Democrat:

DEAR SIR— * * * Colonel Willis A. Gorman of the Fourth Indiana is now civil and military governor of Puebla, and a good one, too, he is. He stands A No. 1 as a colonel and as a governor gives satisfaction to all. His regiment was pronounced by General Scott not long since, to be the cleanest, neatest and best drilled volunteers in the service. The news from Querataro is so conflicting that we can furnish you nothing tangible. Major Mooney of Indiana is quartermaster at this post.

PROMOTIONS IN THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

Indiana Sentinel, June 7, 1848.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,
PUEBLA, MEXICO, May 8, 1848.

David Reynolds, Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR—The following are the commissioned officers elected and promoted in the Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers since the first of January last, which I have the honor to lay before you by the command of Colonel W. A. Gorman.

The commissions were issued in conformity with the instructions of the Governor of Indiana upon the proper certificates of election:

NAME.	COMPANY.	ELECTED.		FORMER RANK.	REMARKS.
		When.	Rank.		
J. W. Thompson	C	Jan. 31	2d Lieut	O. Sergt	Vice M. H. Catlett, res.
John F. Britton	E	Mar. 18	2d Lieut	3d Sergt	" C. S. Finch, res.
John W. Dodd	A	Apr. 5	1st Lieut	2d Lieut	" J. Carey, dec.
O. H. P. Carey	A	Apr. 6	2d Lieut	O. Sergt	" J. W. Dodd, pro.
C. C. Graham	E	Apr. 5	Captain	1st Lieut	" J. W. Crooks, res.
W. F. Allen	E	Apr. 6	1st Lieut	O. Sergt	" C. C. Graham, pro.
Caleb S. Davis	H	Apr. 5	2d Lieut	Private	" Jona. Lee, res.
John W. Dodd	A	Apr. 10	Captain	1st Lieut	" J. M. Wallace, dis.*
O. H. P. Carey	A	Apr. 11	1st Lieut	2d Lieut	" J. W. Dodd, pro.

J. W. DODD, A. A. A. G.

*Captain Wallace resigned instead of being discharged. His resignation was accepted on the 8th of March last, as I am informed by letter from the department.—D. Reynolds.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

Indiana Sentinel, June 10, 1848.

Telegraphic dispatches announce the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Mexican government, and it is further stated that orders have been issued from the headquarters of our army to call in all the American outposts and march immediately to the coast for embarkation under the charge of General Persifer F. Smith.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. SIMONSON.

Indiana Sentinel, June 21, 1848.

Captain John S. Simonson, who was with General Scott in the whole of his victorious march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and who greatly distinguished himself in several important battles, will be present at the great Democratic rally on Saturday next. Let Indiana honor her own sons who have so gloriously distinguished themselves and shed their blood for their country. We are told that Governor Whitcomb will also address the meeting.

LETTER FROM COLONEL GORMAN.

Indiana Sentinel, June 21, 1848.

June 10, 1848.

Messrs. Chapman:

Gentlemen—I herewith transmit you a letter from one of Indiana's most valiant and noble sons, written on the memorable 22d of February, the day that told so well for Indiana, and I wish through you to present it to his companions in arms who shared with him in the toils and privations of the campaign of 1846-47.

I am, with much esteem, yours,

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Puebla, Mexico, Feb. 22, 1848.

Mr. Robert Graham:

Dear Friend—I am devoting this day to writing exclusively to my old companions in arms at Buena Vista. It is now 12 o'clock. At this hour twelve months ago you were by my side moving to attack the enemies of our country, meeting danger at every step. The recollections are vivid before my eyes and no doubt the same feelings are actuating you. This is a cheerful day. I have had calls from several of the paroled officers of the Mexican army who stood before the keen crack of your unerring rifles. They tell me that our rifles were the messengers of death at every shot. They speak of the gallant daring of our riflemen in the most enthusiastic terms.

I am now acting civil and military governor of this city and am in command of about 2,500 men composing the garrison. For four months I have been in command of General Lane's old brigade, to wit: The Fourth

Indiana and Fourth Ohio Regiments, Fourth Artillery regular battalion, five companies of the Fifth Ohio, two companies of the Second Artillery and two companies of Florida Volunteers.

The only joy I wish when I return is to meet my gallant companions on this memorable day one year past. The Fourth Indiana has seen much service since they came upon this line. They have fought the enemy in four contested fights and nobly and gallantly have they done their duty.

The battle of Huamantla was about such a fight as Palo Alto, and Atlixco about such as Resaca de la Palma. The raising of the siege at Puebla was a street fight, very dangerous, but I cannot compare it to any fight that you know the details of, as it was running and charging the lancers and infantry in every direction. The two battles of Tlascala were handsome affairs. The battle of Matamoros in this State was better contested and more fatal, as General Lane's adjutant-general was killed, and other gallant fellows. In all of this fight the Fourth Indiana had a large share. It affords me great satisfaction to know how gloriously they have sustained the honor and chivalry of Indiana.

The happy recollections of this day and the gallantry of the rifle battalion on the mountain heights of Buena Vista will always be highest in my admiration through life. They commenced the fight; they ended it. They fought four hours longer than any American troops engaged; they fought against ten times their number; they fought without meat, bread or water; they lay upon cold rocks without covering; they withstood the cold blasts of winter and the ten thousand shafts of death poured upon their devoted heads without a murmur, and the officers and men, I pray God, may live to reap that just reward from their country which I know they so richly merit.

Hoping that peace will soon restore us all to the bosom of our homes, our families and our friends, I must close.

I am, with the highest esteem, your friend,

WILLIS A. GORMAN.

P. S.—Give my special regards to all your company, particularly to those whom I know personally. Tell them that all the shafts of envy can never take from their brows the well-earned laurels in the hour of trial and death.—Gorman.

P. S.—The treaty of peace which Mr. Trist and the Mexican authorities have made, signed and transmitted to our government needs nothing but the confirmation of the Congress of the United States and Mexico and I have no doubt this will be done promptly. I therefore think I shall see you all by July if a kind Providence spares my life that long. Again let me assure you I am your friend.—Willis A. Gorman.

RETURNING TROOPS.

Louisville Courier, July 11, 1848.

The following steamers passed up the river yesterday morning with troops on their way home to be discharged: The Belle of the West, with five companies of Massachusetts Volunteers under command of Colonel

Wright; the Sarah Bladen, with several companies of the Fourth Ohio; the Chalmette, with three companies of the First Pennsylvania, under command of Major Cowman; The Bulletin arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon with six companies of the Fourth Indiana under command of Colonel Gorman. They marched up to and through the city and started about 5 o'clock for Madison on the steamer Swiftsure. They generally appeared to be in very good health. Two men died on the upward trip, one of whom was buried at Flint Island.

Indiana Sentinel, July 15, 1848.

Some four companies of Indiana Volunteers, Fourth Regiment, have arrived and encamped at Madison. We understand the balance of the regiment are daily expected, as also all or a part of the Fifth. They are to be mustered out of service at that point in five or six days. Those from the camp with whom we have conversed state that the brave fellows look remarkably well generally. It is probable we may expect them about the 20th or 22d.

NOBLY DONE.

Indiana Sentinel, July 19, 1848.

Twelve wagons under the conduct of noble farmers of Vigo county, mostly from Riley township, arrived in this city Sunday evening for the purpose of conveying home such of the volunteers as belong to that county who are expected daily by the railroad. More than two weeks ago these whole-hearted and patriotic men had made arrangements to give the boys from Mexico a free barbecue in Riley township, where many of them live. A public dinner is also to be given them at Cloverland and at Dunham's Settlement in Clay county. Hurrah for Vigo. Nine cheers for the full and free hearts of Riley township.

RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, July 19, 1848.

Pursuant to published notice a large and respectable number of the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity assembled at the eastern market house on Monday night, the 17th of July.

On motion General J. P. Drake was called to the chair and Isaac Smith appointed secretary.

General Drake briefly stated the object of the meeting.

On motion a committee of ten was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for a welcome reception to the gallant volunteers, consisting of J. Vandergrift, S. P. Daniels, General J. P. Drake, G. A. Chapman, John Patterson, Lieutenant Lewis Wallace, Lieutenant C. C. Smith, W. J. Peaslee, John H. Anderson and General Reynolds.

On motion of Mr. Vandergrift, it was resolved that the committee meet at Coats' Hotel on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.

VOLUNTEERS HOMEWARD BOUND.

New Albany Democrat, July 20, 1848.

Within the past week nearly all the volunteers from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts and perhaps other states, have passed up the river on their way home. The Fourth and Fifth Indiana Regiments are now at Madison, where it is probable they will be paid off and mustered out of service in a few days.

LANDERS' COMPANY AT HOME.

Indiana Sentinel, July 22, 1848.

Captain Landers' company, raised in this city, returned in the cars on last Wednesday. They were greeted by the cheers of a large number of our citizens and were addressed by General Drake. A public dinner was provided for them.

Indiana Sentinel, July 26, 1848.

Company H of the Fourth Regiment arrived in this city on Friday by the railroad cars, took dinner in a body at Little's Tavern, at which we had the honor of being present as invited guests, and left in the afternoon in thirteen wagons sent on by their friends and neighbors from Vigo county, where they chiefly reside. The greeting, as their relatives and friends met them at the depot, was very affecting.

HONOR TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND SOLDIERS OF INDIANA.

Indiana Sentinel, July 26, 1848.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Indianapolis held at the court house on Monday evening, the 24th of July, 1848, James Blake, Esq., was called to the chair, and N. Bolton elected secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, S. W. Norris offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, to wit:

Whereas, The soldiers from Indiana in the Mexican war, now that peace is concluded, have returned to their State again to mingle with their fellow citizens in the peaceful pursuits of private life, and,

Whereas, There is a great desire manifested to give them a hearty democratic welcome at the capital of Indiana, it is the opinion of this meeting that Brevet Major-General Joseph Lane be invited to visit Indianapolis at his early convenience and that, as soon as he fixes upon a time, a general invitation be given to all the officers and soldiers in Indiana who have participated in the Mexican war, also to attend with him, that a public manifestation of gratitude may be given for their distinguished services. * * *

Captain Landers, who has just returned from Mexico, being present, was enthusiastically called upon and responded in an address, which, in point of eloquence, has been rarely equaled in Indianapolis.

"JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME."

Indiana Sentinel, August 2, 1848.

The Centre Guards, Captain McDougall; the Covington Guards, Captain Evans, and the Washington Guards, Captain Shunk, of the Fifth Indiana Volunteers, returned to this city on Monday last. Ample arrangements were made to give a hearty welcome to these brave men, who have so faithfully served the State, to the hospitalities of the capital. A dinner was prepared at the hotel of Mr. Coats, to which all were invited. A military escort under command of Captain G. A. Chapman, met the cars at the depot and General Reynolds met the train about four miles from the city and informed the officers and men of the arrangements, yet such was the excitement and anxiety of the boys to see their friends who were waiting to receive them, that it was impossible to form them regularly into line. Large numbers, however, partook of the dinner, at the close of which Governor Whitcomb made a short address.

ARRIVAL OF THE 16TH REGULARS.

Indiana Sentinel, August 9, 1848.

Arrived at Madison on the 27th inst. on the steamer Yazoo City, a detachment of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, under command of T. T. Garrard, en route for Newport Barracks. The detachment is composed of Company B, Captain John T. Hughes; Company E, Captain T. T. Garrard; Company F, Captain E. A. Graves, and Company H, Captain J. P. Smith. The companies are in excellent health, there being out of 370 rank and file, but one on the sick list. All will be discharged immediately on their arrival at Newport.

We regret to hear the loss our State has sustained in the death of Major James M. Talbott of this regiment, who died at Monterey, Mexico, on the 15th of June last. Major Talbott went out to Mexico in command of the First Regiment of the Sixteenth Infantry, composed of Companies C, Captain Hendricks, and K, Captain Brannon, and was on constant duty until a few days prior to his death. On the day subsequent to his death the officers of the Sixteenth Infantry from our State, held a meeting at which resolutions befitting the occasion were adopted, by which the remains of Major Talbott were placed in charge of Captain John T. Hughes and Lieutenant John A. Markley, to be transported with the returning regiment to the friends of the deceased in Madison. Captain Hughes completed the sad and melancholy duty devolving upon him and Mr. Markley on the 27th inst. at the Madison Landing, there delivering the corpse to a committee of the Masonic fraternity, who received it on behalf of the family.

Thus has another been added to the brave sons of Indiana, who, in the war with Mexico have laid down their lives for the honor and glory of our country. Major Talbott was a man of high order of natural ability, of superior attainments, and one who promised fair soon to occupy a distinguished place in the councils of the nation. Of a warm-hearted temperament and stimulated by that patriotism which so distinguished our State on the first call being made by the President at the commencement of the war, he raised one of the twenty-four companies proffered the Governor above the requisition, and after this disappointment received unsolicited the honorable position of major of the Sixteenth Infantry. It will be recollected that this regiment has never been in any general engagement further than a few skirmishes with guerrillas, but throughout the period of his service Major Talbott has been distinguished intellectually as a man of high order of abilities as an officer, a strict disciplinarian, brave and devoted to his country.

Thus, we repeat, has another son of our State been offered up (for it matters not whether a soldier fall by disease or the sword) as a sacrifice to our country's welfare and glory. Many of our volunteer officers, like Major Talbott, have fallen and been mourned by the afflicted domestic circle at home, but we hold that the memories of such men become, after death, the property of the state and nation, because their lives have been freely devoted to the nation's welfare and glory and as such we hold them up to our readers, believing that though no opportunity will be afforded in the war now so auspiciously brought to an end, that upon another occasion the youth of our country will be, as ever heretofore, ready to rally around the standard of our country.

The subalterns with this detachment are Lieutenants Berry, McMordy, Whitcomb and Garrard.

NARRATIVE OF LIEUT.-COL. W. R. HADDON DESCRIPTIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

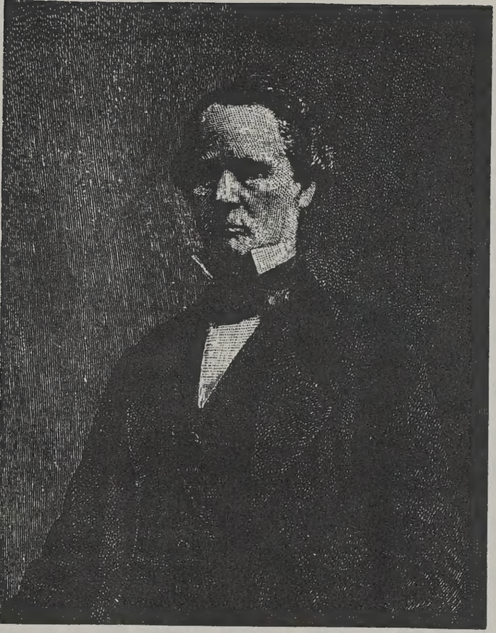
Western Sun and Advertiser.

ORKNEY, NEAR CARLISLE, SULLIVAN CO., INDIANA,
August 17, 1848.

John R. Jones, Esq.:

The urgent call upon me in your paper and the State Sentinel, together with many and frequent calls made upon me by the citizens of my own and other counties, induce me to present to the public, through the columns of your paper, what I deem to be a faithful narrative of the part taken by the Second Regiment in the battle of Buena Vista on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, in the Republic of Mexico.

I suppose it is probable that some in our country, from what I can learn from the public news and rumors of the day, are inclined to come to the conclusion that I should have made an official report of the doings of the Second Regiment on those eventful days. I was only the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, consequently it would have been assuming a province that did not belong to me to have made a report unless I had been called upon by my superior officers, and hence if the public mind has received a wrong bias from any of the official reports of that day or of any statement that has since been made to the public, it is no fault of mine.



JOSEPH LANE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL

As to the part I took or acted in the transactions of those two days, for myself I am perfectly satisfied that my reputation be left with those who know me and the candid everywhere. A decent respect for truth requires at my hand the following narrative in vindication of the Second Indiana Regiment from the unjust aspersions cast upon them as to the part acted on the 23d. Permit me to add that the Second Indiana Regiment, for bravery and patriotism, was not excelled by any other on that occasion, notwithstanding they, for a short period of time, retreated from the fierceness of the action, but that even was not done only in obedience to the repeated order of their colonel.

On the morning of the 22d of February we were informed that the enemy were in sight, advancing, and at the same time received orders to form our regiment for immediate action. Our regiment was quickly formed and marched forward to a position about one mile and a half in front of our camp, occupying the extreme left of our line of infantry, though nearly a half-mile in the rear of the line. The Kentucky and Arkansas regiments of cavalry, under Colonels Marshall and Yell, took position on the extreme left, near the base of the mountain and a little in our rear; Colonel Bissell, Second Illinois, the next on our right, though nearly a half-mile in our front. The Second Indiana Regiment and the Kentucky and Arkansas regiments of cavalry, placed thus far in the rear I supposed to be in reserve. Colonel Lane's Third Indiana Regiment was placed in position on a height immediately in the rear of Washington's battery. About 1 o'clock, in obedience to orders, the two rifle companies of the Second Indiana Regiment, Captains Osborn and Walker, were detached, together with the two rifle companies of the Third Indiana Regiment, under the command of Major Gorman, and moved to the left to join a portion of the Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, under the command of Colonel Marshall, for the purpose of meeting and checking a considerable force of the enemy's light troops, which were thrown onto the side of the mountain for the evident purpose of flanking our left. Our riflemen soon met them, when a brisk fire took place and was kept up at intervals until sundown with little effect on either side.

The Second Indiana Regiment occupied its position until late in the evening. At this time I was about a half mile in front of our regiment viewing the position of the enemy, when I received an order from Captain Lincoln, one of General Wool's staff, for the Second Indiana Regiment to move forward and take the position of Colonel Bissell's regiment, as that regiment was ordered to Saltillo. I directly communicated the order to Colonel Bowles, who moved our regiment forward to that position, which was on a ridge, a little in front and on the extreme left of our whole line and near the base of the mountain, and a deep and broad ravine immediately in our rear.

Here we had a fair view of a considerable portion of the enemy's force in our front, one of their batteries immediately in our front throwing an occasional bomb at us before they attacked. Between sundown and dark, while occupying this position and the regiment being in column of company, it was reported to us (by whom I never knew) that the enemy's light troops were rushing down from the mountain to attack us (the Second Indiana Regiment). Colonel Bowles for the moment seemed to be confused. The head of the column being faced from the supposed enemy, he faced the regiment to the rear. At this moment two pieces of our light artillery dashed forward and wheeled into line of battle to fire on the enemy. Colonel Bowles immediately moved the regiment forward and brought it into line on the left of the battery faced by the rear rank and its flanks changed. I instantly rode to him and told him the condition he had the regiment in and that it was in a bad position to fight. He replied it was right, when Captain Davis stepped forward and told him it was not right and he would have to countermarch to get it right. At this moment I discovered the supposed enemy to be our own riflemen returning from the mountain. Colonel Bowles, however, continued to countermarch and marched the regiment back to its position, after which a considerable murmur took place among some of both officers and men about the awkward movement spoken of. Thus having stopped and night closing in, we lay down upon our arms.

At the break of day the next morning I called the regiment to its feet, dressed the lines and informed Colonel Bowles it was ready for orders. Again some murmuring was heard from the regiment, some of both officers and men calling out that they wanted to fight under my command. I told them it was not in my power to assume the command and that I would be with them and to cease their murmurs. General Lane was absent at this time, but shortly rode up and was informed of the movement of the regiment the previous evening and the murmurs in the regiment. He replied that he would take command himself. General Lane again left the regiment for a few minutes and when he returned he informed me he was going to move the regiment forward to meet the enemy and ordered me to throw the regiment into column of company. This being done, he moved it forward (the eight infantry companies amounting to about 410 men), supported by three pieces of light artillery under the command of Lieutenant O'Brien. The enemy were coming up slowly in strong force under cover of the large and deep ravine in front.

On arriving on a tongue of land between the ravine on our right and the one spoken of in our front, to about 600 yards in front of our position previous to this move, the enemy deployed some 400 or 500 infantry in our front and opened a brisk fire upon us before our regiment had time to get into line of battle. Our regiment was brought quickly into line and returned the fire with spirit and effect. At this time a Mexican battery of four pieces of heavy artillery, posted about 300 yards on our left, commenced a discharge of grape and cannister on our line. The enemy's infantry continued to appear out of the ravine in our front to the number of about 4,000, supported by a large force of lancers under cover of the ravine on our left and in our front. By this time the enemy's fire became destructive. Our small force of infantry and Lieutenant O'Brien's artillery continued to fire on the enemy, making frequent breaches in their lines, causing them to falter. In one or two instances I could distinctly see the enemy's rear ranks replacing its faltering front at the point of the bayonet. The right of our regiment rested on the ridge, the declivity being from right to left and an intervening ridge prevented the left company from taking any effect. Our line continued their effective fire without a falter or waver for some twenty-five minutes, discharging some twenty rounds of cartridges at the enemy, when Colonel Bowles gave the order to cease firing' and retreat, which was, to my best recollection, given three times before the regiment began to retreat. The regiment commenced a disorderly retreat. They fell back on the brow of the ravine from which we moved to meet the enemy, where I succeeded, with the assistance of company officers, in reforming the greater portion of the regiment, when General Taylor came up and ordered us to form on the other side of the ravine.

The companies commenced moving to the point indicated when a strong force of the enemy's infantry and cavalry with whom he had previously been engaged, opening a tremendous fire, with a savage yell, made a rush upon us. Our men were again thrown into confusion and commenced a most disorderly retreat. General Lane and myself dashed among them, endeavoring to check them, but to no effect. We continued our exertions some distance above the ravine without effect, when General Lane ordered me to continue to rally the men and ordered Major Cravens, who at this time came to us, to go toward the ranch and bring back the men, which he moved off promptly to perform. General Lane moved off at the same time, saying he must go and see the condition of the Third Indiana Regiment, but would send me all the scattered men he could. I again renewed my efforts among our scattered and confused regiment. Passing the Mississippi regiment, which at this time had arrived upon the field, I discovered some of our men had fallen into their ranks. I ordered them out and to follow me, that we must form as Indianians and when we fight we get credit as Indianians. They followed me quickly. At this moment Private Moberly of Company F called to me that our flag was thrown down. I ordered him to pick it up and follow me with it, which he quickly did. I stationed it upon the first ground upon which we could form and commenced the reformation of our regiment.

Here we rallied and formed about 200 of our force and marched back to the contest, taking the winding of a ravine bearing a little to our left to cover my command from a Mexican battery placed at the foot of the mountain, when we came in contact with a portion of the enemy's infantry who had flanked our left and with whom we became instantly engaged and repulsed them with considerable loss. Throwing my force farther to the right for the purpose of gaining a nearer position to the point from which we had fallen back, I found Colonel Davis's Mississippi regiment formed across the bottom of a large ravine, down which our regiment had previously retreated. Here I found General Lane and Colonel Bowles. I was informed these troops had just had a severe engagement and had been compelled to fall back on account of the enemy's overwhelming number. General Lane ordered me to form my command on the Mississippians, whose number appeared about equal to ours, and that I must command them, the Second Indiana. I here found a few of our men among the Mississippi regiment and I ordered them to form with our own regiment. Colonel Lane's Third Indiana Regiment was here ordered to join us and also two pieces of Captain Sherman's battery.

These three regiments, under the command of General Lane, moved to the left to engage a large force of the enemy's infantry and cavalry that had taken position in a gorge of the mountain. On arriving in musket range a severe fire was opened on both sides and kept up until orders to cease firing reached us from General Taylor in consequence of a flag having been sent him from the enemy. The enemy continued his firing and we resumed ours, the enemy falling back along the base of the mountain. We perceived at this time a large force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry organizing on our right and in our front with the evident intention of charging us. The cavalry commenced a rapid move toward us. We threw our force some 300 yards back on a tongue of land with our right (the Third Indiana Regiment) resting on a deep ravine and the Second Indiana and Mississippi regiments forming an angle on the left and occupying the whole space between the two ravines. The enemy were still coming forward rapidly and in beautiful order. Our force stood firmly and silently awaiting orders to fire and we had frequently to call to them not to fire. I perceived the enemy's gait beginning to slacken and he seemed almost ready to halt, and when within about eighty yards our whole line opened a simultaneous fire, which was so destructive the survivors fled precipitately toward the mountain. A piece of artillery coming up at the moment, followed them with a galling fire until they had fled beyond reach.

Shortly after this we were ordered to co-operate with a detachment of our artillery and cavalry in an attack upon the enemy at the base of the mountain. After advancing some distance parallel to this detachment we were ordered to halt. While awaiting the movement of the detachment we heard a heavy firing on our right and received orders to march to that part of the field. We moved rapidly to the point indicated and to which we were guided by the heavy firing in that direction. After advancing nearly half a mile and climbing the rocky slope before us we came suddenly on a large force of the enemy's infantry advancing toward Captain Bragg's battery, which was near on our right, and pursuing a portion of troops who were retreating toward Washington's battery. Our line, still consisting of the Second and Third Indiana regiments and the Mississippi regiment, opened a sudden and destructive fire in their right flank, raking the lines, which caused them to give way in confusion.

This was the last contest of the 23d, and the Second Indiana, I confess, surpassed my expectations. In every contest in which they were engaged they would not only engage with the firmness and steadiness of brave men, but with an eagerness and determination that, by their conduct, they would wipe from their name the stain of the disorderly retreat and the conduct of those who fled and did not return at all, and these men, the most of them, would have returned had their officers who fled with them used the proper exertions to have brought them back.

Colonel Bowles, after our junction with the Third Indiana and the Mississippi regiments, continued with us throughout the day, but took no part in the command of his regiment. Major Cravens at this time rejoined his regiment and continued with it, efficiently performing his duty throughout the day. Captain Kimball and Adjutant Shanks also joined us here.

Captains McRae and Davis were active in rallying their companies, and for their steady and uniform conduct in battle deserve the respect of their country. Captain Briggs joined his company in the rally and, although quite unwell, continued with it throughout the day. Captain Sanderson was wounded in the early part of the day and was compelled to leave the field. Lieutenants Spicely, Hoggatt, Kunkle, Burwell, Zenor and Lewis are deserving of the highest praise for their gallantry, energy and activity in rallying their comrades and for their good conduct on the field.

On Lieutenant Spicely devolved the command of his company after the fall of the gallant Captain Kinder. Lieutenants Benefiel, Lowdermilk, Rice, Foster, Irwin, Roach and Gullet are deserving of high consideration for their unwavering conduct throughout the action. Lieutenant Peck of Captain Walker's rifle company joined us with a part of his company after the fall of his meritorious captain on the mountain and did good service. Lieutenant Parr fell nobly performing his duty early in the action. Lieutenant Hogan was wounded so as to be unable to remain on the field. Lieutenant Schoonover, after the first engagement of our regiment, was detached with an escort to a portion of the wagons from Buena Vista to Saltillo. Sergeant Dozier of Company E fell early in the action. Sergeants Dooly, Company H, and Haynes, Company G, also deserve notice for good conduct.

In a communication like this it will not be expected that I should detail the merits of all the non-commissioned officers and men. I cannot close this communication without stating in general terms that the Mississippi regiment and the Third Indiana Regiment, with whom we acted, both officers and men, deserve the highest praise of their country for gallantry and good conduct. Major Dix of the pay department deserves creditable notice for services rendered in assisting to rally our regiment, and also Lieutenant Robison, General Lane's aide-de-camp, for good conduct throughout the day. It will not be expected that I should make a detailed statement of the action of the two rifle companies, as they were detached under command of Major Gorman on the mountain. The list of casualties, as taken by myself the day after the battle, shows the number killed in the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers to be 36; wounded, 68; killed and wounded, 104.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. HADDON.

FLAG OF THE FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS FIRST ON THE WALLS OF HUAMANTLA.

Indiana Sentinel, August 19, 1848.

Editors Sentinel—I clipped the following statement of Major McCoy and the remarks of the editor from the American Star of the 5th of July last, published in the City of Mexico. It closed the controversy, favorable to the Fourth Indianians having first planted their banner on the walls of Huamantla, where Santa Anna fought his last battle. That hero of world-wide fame will long remember Indiana. Her artillery was the first that greeted his ear at Buena Vista and the last at Huamantla, his first and last battles in the late war. Indiana fired for him a defiant salutatory and a triumphant valedictory.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID REYNOLDS.

THE INDIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA BOYS.—We copied a paragraph into the Star of yesterday giving the First Pennsylvanians the credit of getting a little ahead of the Fourth Indiana and planting their flag upon the walls of Huamantla. It was cut from another paper and should not have appeared as leaded. We paid no particular attention to the tenor of the paragraph any further than to admire the commendable spirit of rivalry which it presented between the soldiers of the two gallant regiments. Had we known it involved a mooted question we should have withheld it. With these few remarks we give place, with pleasure, to the following note from Major McCoy:

To the Editor of The American Star:

I perceived in your paper of the 4th inst. a paragraph stating that at the battle of Huamantla an exciting and interesting struggle between the Indiana volunteers and a detachment of the First Pennsylvania from Perote as to who should first reach the town and plant the American flag upon its walls, took place. It is further stated that the Indiana boys were coming up in fine style, with a shout and a bound and were near winning the honor, when Lieutenant Denny of Company H succeeded in first planting the flag of the First Pennsylvania Regiment on the walls, etc.

I was not, on the day of battle, attached to that portion of the Indiana regiment which went directly to the plaza, but there is ample evidence, aside from the members of the Indiana regiment, proving that the Indiana flag was first planted on the walls of Huamantla. About to leave this city for Puebla, I deem it simply just to the Indiana regiment to make this statement, without the slightest wish, however, to detract from the well-earned reputation of Pennsylvania's gallant volunteers.

W. W. M'COY,
Major Fourth Indiana Volunteers.

Mexico, February 4, 1848.

LIEUT. KINGSBURY MAKES A CORRECTION.

Indiana Sentinel, August 23, 1848.

Many of our readers will remember having seen an article over the signature of Buena Vista going the rounds of the papers shortly after that battle, disparaging the Indiana troops. The following correspondence now sets that matter right. General Taylor's false report is the only one that now goes uncorrected. Let Indianians reflect upon this matter:

COLONEL LANE TO LIEUTENANT KINGSBURY.

MADISON, July 24, 1848.

LIEUTENANT—Will you state the opinion you *now* entertain of the conduct of the Second Indiana Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bowles, and the Third Indiana Regiment, commanded by Colonel Lane, at Buena Vista? As your letter, written the day after that battle, signed "Buena Vista," contained manifold errors in reference to the conduct of these regiments calculated to affect the reputation of our entire State, we think that stern justice requires you to correct the statements made by you.

Yours,

J. H. LANE.

To Lieutenant Kingsbury.

LIEUTENANT KINGSBURY TO COLONEL LANE.

MADISON, July 24, 1848.

Colonel J. H. Lane:

SIR—I have this moment received your note of today in reference to the article written by me descriptive of the battle of Buena Vista and to which I take pleasure in making the following reply:

The paper referred to by you was hastily written on the day after the battle and with the views and impressions which, you will remember, were at that time prevalent, to a very general extent, in the army. In that paper, however, it was not my intention to reflect in any manner upon the conduct of the regiment under your command, to the gallant bearing of which I can now bear, as I have heretofore borne, personal testimony, and any inferences or impressions of a contrary nature derived from my letter are certainly erroneous, nor do I now think that a fair construction of the language employed will justify the conclusion to which you have referred.

According to the published testimony before a court of inquiry subsequently held in reference to the conduct of the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers it appears that the animadversions upon that regiment were not merited; that the movement which was censured was in conformity to orders.

Under the circumstances it was almost impossible not to have fallen into some errors, but I had supposed that the publication of official reports had long since corrected all that I might innocently have propagated. As I wrote from no personal feeling and had no private griefs to avenge, I regret that any one should have suffered from what was intended to be an impartial narrative of events so far as my knowledge extended, and I am happy that you have given me the opportunity to make this statement, not only in justice to the Indiana volunteers, but to myself.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. P. KINGSBURY.

BATTLE FLAG OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Indiana Sentinel, August 23, 1848.

We had the pleasure on Monday last of looking at a most magnificent flag presented to the Fifth Indiana Regiment by order of General Butler. The flag is of silk, with an eagle embroidered on it; from its beak are streamers with the words "E Pluribus Unum"; in its claws are streamers with the words, "Presented to the Fifth Indiana Volunteers," worked on them. The flag was the workmanship of the Mexicans and surpassed anything of the kind we have ever seen. The cost was $650.00. This flag is to be presented to the State by the regiment at the next meeting of the Legislature.

At the same time the flag is to be presented a splendid sword is to be presented by the regiment to their gallant commander, Colonel James H. Lane. Over one thousand dollars have been subscribed and paid by the officers and privates of the Fifth Regiment for the purchase of this sword.

GENERAL LANE APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

New Albany Democrat, August 24, 1848.

It will be seen by the telegraphic dispatch in another column that General Lane has been appointed Governor of Oregon Territory, in place of General Shields, declined. While we rejoice that General Lane's services are appreciated by the government, we should regret very much to lose him from Indiana, whose people regard him as their own. It is our earnest hope that General Lane will decline this appointment, honorable though it may be. The people of Indiana have higher honors in store for him.

THE FACTS ABOUT BUENA VISTA.

(A Review of the Whole Controversy.)

New Albany Democrat, August 24, 1848.

The Indiana Journal and other papers in the interest of General Taylor persist in their attempts to fasten upon General Lane all the blame for the erroneous statements contained in Taylor's report relating to the Second Indiana Volunteers and to hold him responsible for the wrong which thus has been done to them and their State. * * *

Volumes of written and oral testimony might be adduced to sustain the charge made against General Taylor of committing a gross and willful and knowing wrong in refusing to withdraw his offensive charge against the Indiana regiment, and of the unceasing efforts made by General Lane to spread before him such a statement of facts as would not only warrant but demand such withdrawal. There is not, we will venture to say, an instance on record where such an accumulation of facts have been brought forward and yet failed to produce a statement similar to what Indiana now demands of General Taylor.

We design in this article to present to our readers in a connected shape some of the documents and statements, official and unofficial, which this controversy has adduced, so that they can see, at a single glance, where and in whom the fault lies, whether in General Taylor, the hater and reviler of volunteers, or in General Lane, the volunteer general and the defender of the volunteers' fame.

It is unnecessary for us to go into a detail of the battle of Buena Vista. Our readers are familiar with the events of that battle and of the position in which the Indianians were placed when they retreated. We shall therefore pass over that and come to the main point. We shall make our extracts from the reports of Lane, Davis, Wool and Taylor in order that our readers may compare the respective statements of these officers and see how far General Taylor has followed the statements of General Lane in making out his report.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL LANE'S REPORT.

"About 9 o'clock I was informed by Colonel Churchill that the enemy were advancing towards my position in great force, sheltering themselves in a deep ravine which runs up towards the mountain directly in my front. I immediately put my column in motion, consisting of eight battalion companies and Lieutenant O'Brien's battery, amounting in all to about four hundred men, to meet them. The enemy, when they had deployed from the ravine and appeared on the ridge, displayed a force of about four thousand infantry supported by a large body of lancers. The infantry immediately opened a most destructive fire, which was returned by my small command, both infantry and artillery, in the most gallant manner for some time.

"I soon perceived that I was too far from the enemy for my muskets to take that deadly effect which I desired and immediately sent my aide de camp to Lieutenant O'Brien, directing him to place his battery in a more advanced position, with the determination of advancing my whole line. By this movement I should not only be near the enemy, but should also bring the company on my extreme left more completely into action, as the brow of the hill impeded their fire. By this time the enemy's fire of musketry and the rakng fire of ball and carbine from their battery posted on my left had become terrible, and my infantry, instead of advancing, as was intended, I regret to say, retired in some disorder from their position, notwithstanding my own and the severe efforts of my officers to prevent them. About the same time the riflemen and cavalry on the mountain retired to the plain below. The Arkansas cavalry (who had been posted by my orders in my rear at the foot of the mountain to act as circumstances might require) also left their position, the whole making a retrograde movement along the plain towards the rear. At the same time one of the Illinois regiments, not under my command, but stationed at some distance in the rear and on the right of my position, also retired to the rear. These troops, most of them, were immediately rallied and fought during the whole day like veterans. A few of them, I regret to say, did not return to the field at all. By these apparent successes the enemy were much elated and bore down along the side of the mountain on the extreme left of the field their thousands of infantry and lancers and formed themselves in good order along the mountain fronting perpendicularly to where our lines had been posted. At this critical juncture the Mississippi regiment, under the command of Colonel Davis, arrived on the field and being joined by a part of the Second Regiment, met the enemy in the most gallant style and after a severe and bloody engagement, repulsed them with great loss. * * *

"The men under my command actually discharged eighty and some ninety rounds of cartridges at the enemy during the day. The Second Regiment of my command, which opened the battle on the plain in such gallant style, deserves a passing remark. I shall attempt to make no apology for their retreat, for it was their duty to stand or die to the last man UNTIL THEY RECEIVED ORDERS TO RETREAT, but I desire to call your attention to one fact connected with this affair. They remained in their position in line, receiving the fire of 3,000 or 4,000 infantry in front, exposed at the same time on the left flank to a most desperate and raking fire from the enemy's battery posted within point blank shot until they had deliberately discharged twenty rounds of cartridges at the enemy. Although censure does justly attach to the few who proved recreant to their duty on that day, yet I am of the opinion that veteran troops, either of this or any other country, could not have fought and won the battle better than those engaged."

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL WOOL'S REPORT.

"General Lane, agreeable to my orders, wishing to bring his infantry within striking distance, ordered his line to move forward. This order was duly obeyed by Lieutenant O'Brien. The infantry, however, instead of advancing, retired in disorder, and in spite of the utmost efforts of their general and his officers, left the artillery unsupported and fled the field of battle. Some of them were rallied by Colonel Bowles, who with the fragment fell in the ranks of the Mississippi Riflemen and during the day did good service with that gallant regiment. I deeply regret to say that most of them did not return to the field, and many of them continued their flight to Saltillo."

EXTRACT FROM COLONEL DAVIS'S REPORT.

"As we approached the scene of action horsemen recognized as our troops were seen running, dispersed and unsteadily, from the field, and our first view of the line of battle presented the mortifying spectacle of a regiment of infantry fleeing disorganized from before the enemy. These sights, so well calculated to destroy confidence and dispirit the troops just going into action, it is my pride and pleasure to believe, only nerved the resolution of the regiment I have the honor to command.

"Our order of march was in column of companies advancing by their centers. The point which had been abandoned by the regiment alluded to was now taken as our direction. I rode forward to examine the ground upon which we were going to operate and in passing through the fugitives appealed to them to return with us and renew the fight, pointing to our regiment as a mass of men behind which they might securely form. With a few honorable exceptions the appeal was unheeded, as were the offers which, I am informed, were made by our men to give their canteens of water to those who complained of thirst on condition that they go back."

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL TAYLOR'S REPORT.

"About 8 o'clock a strong demonstration was made against the center of our position, a heavy column moving along the road. This force was soon dispersed by a few rapid and well-directed shots from Captain Washington's battery. In the meantime the enemy was concentrating a large force of infantry and cavalry under the cover of the ridges with the obvious intention of forcing our left, which was posted on an extensive plateau. The Second Indiana and Third Illinois regiments formed this part of our line, the former covering three pieces of light artillery under the orders of Captain O'Brien, Brigadier-General Lane being in my command. In order to bring his men within effective range General Lane ordered the artillery and Second Indiana Regiment forward. The artillery was then within musket range of a heavy body of Mexican infantry and was served against it with great effect, but without being able to check its advance. The infantry ordered to its support had fallen back in disorder, leaving it exposed as well as the battery not only to a severe fire of small arms from the front, but also to a murderous fire of grape and canister from a Mexican battery on the left.

"Captain O'Brien found it impossible to retain his position without support, but was only able to withdraw two of his pieces, all the horses and cannoneers of the third piece being killed or disabled. The Second Indiana, which had fallen back, as stated, could not be rallied and took no further part in the action except a handful of men, who, under its gallant Colonel Bowles, joined the Mississippi regiment and did good service, and those fugitives who at a later period in the day assisted in defending the train and depot at Buena Vista. This portion of our line having got away and the enemy appearing in overwhelming force against our left flank, the light troops which had rendered such good service on the mountain were compelled to withdraw, which they did, for the most part, in good order. Many, however, were not rallied until they reached the depot at Buena Vista, to the defense of which they afterward contributed. Captain Bissell's regiment, the Second Illinois, which had been joined by a section of Captain Sherman's battery, had become completely outflanked and was compelled to fall back, being entirely unsupported. The enemy was now pouring masses of infantry and cavalry along the base of the mountain on our left and was gaining our rear in great force. AT THIS MOMENT I ARRIVED UPON THE FIELD."

Any one can see how far General Taylor followed General Lane, and how far his son-in-law, Colonel Davis (who with Taylor arrived on the field after the Indiana regiment had retreated), in making out his report.

General Taylor says the regiment "had fallen back and could not be rallied, and took no further part in the action, except a handful of men, who, under its gallant Colonel Bowles, joined the Mississippi regiment and did good service, and those fugitives," etc.

Colonel Davis applies the same term of fugitives to the Indianians and says that with a few "honorable exceptions they refused to rally," etc. Precisely the same in substance as General Taylor's report.

But mark what General Lane says and see whether General Taylor's report corresponds more nearly with his or Colonel Davis's. General Lane says that his "infantry instead of advancing, as intended, retired in some disorder," but that "these troops, the most of them, were immediately rallied and fought during the day like veterans. A few of them, I regret to say, did not return to the field at all."

General Taylor says that a "handful" of troops which had been rallied, joined the Mississippi with Bowles. We have good authority for saying that Bowles did not take a man with him to the Mississippi, although several fell in with that regiment about the time Bowles did. Colonel Davis swore in the court of inquiry that the number was about twenty, and that Bowles reported to him (Davis) that all of the balance of his regiment had run away. The testimony before the court showed that it was more than two hundred who rallied out of about three hundred and twenty (80 or 90 out of the 400 who originally composed the regiment having been killed or wounded, and it, of course, requiring a number to take care of those wounded). In a supplementary report General Lane sets down the number at about 250.

It also appeared in evidence before the court that on the night of the 23d Colonel Bowles went to General Taylor and made to him the same statement that he did to Colonel Davis, that all of his men, save twenty, had run away and could not be rallied, and that he did not know where they were and that he had been fighting all day with the Mississippi regiment.

The similarity between Colonel Davis's and General Taylor's reports is so marked that no one can fail to come to the conclusion that the one was a copy, or made upon the authority of the other, while the difference between Lane's and Taylor's is so great as to preclude the probability that the former was consulted or at least followed in making out the latter. We have given these extracts that our readers may compare them, one with the other, and that they may judge for themselves how far the assertion that General Taylor's report is founded upon that of General Lane is correct.

The defenders of General Taylor lay much stress upon that portion of General Lane's report in which he says: "I shall make no apology for their retreat, for it was their duty to stand or die to the last man until they had received orders to retire." They pretend that this fully justifies General Taylor's report. It does no such thing; but even if it did, subsequent developments have fully proven that General Lane was in error in including any fault to the regiment and that he has so acknowledged himself in his supplementary report, an extract from which we shall give, but which the Whig papers keep steadily out of view. WHEN GENERAL LANE MADE HIS FIRST OFFICIAL REPORT HE WAS NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THE REGIMENT HAD RETREATED UPON BOWLES' ORDER. HE WAS IN UTTER IGNORANCE OF THAT FACT. Indeed, many of the officers, among others Lieutenant-Colonel Haddon, were under the impression that Bowles had given the order under instructions from Lane himself. Haddon gives his reasons for this supposition in a letter to Major Cravens now before us, from which we make the following extract:

"General Lane never asked me at any time or place previous to the making of his report who gave the order to retreat. When I did tell him I told him voluntarily. Nor did I know of his asking you or any one else such a question until after I told him I distinctly heard Colonel

Bowles order the regiment to cease firing and retreat. For some time after the battle I was of no other belief than that General Lane ordered the retreat. These were the circumstances that occasioned this belief. In the engagement and previous to the retreat the position of General Lane and that of yourself was on the left of our line. My position and that of Colonel Bowles was in the rear of the right wing, Colonel Bowles on foot. I had been down the line towards the left some distance, and while riding briskly up the lines again to the right, Lieutenant Robinson, General Lane's aid, passed me quickly, going towards General Lane. This was near Colonel Bowles and I had gone but a few paces after Robinson had passed me, when I heard Bowles give the order to retreat. Not knowing any other business Robinson had that way, I believed he had delivered it to Colonel Bowles from General Lane."

In further confirmation and explanation of this matter we make the following extract from an able communication which appeared some weeks ago in the Salem Democrat from the pen of Sergeant E. W. Blalock, who appears to be familiar with every circumstance connected with this affair. Mr. Blalock's communication is in reply to one published in the Salem News over the signature of "Justice." The following is the extract:

"In the retreat and at the time when all was in confusion, Lane came near Haddon and addressed him in these words: 'Colonel, what does this mean?' Haddon naturally supposed that he referred to the disorder and said he did not know, that they were confused, or words to that effect. He did not make the inquiry of Bowles, for you say yourself that he left the regiment and joined the Mississippi, and of course he did not inquire of Bowles, as you say he did, unless he went to him, of which there is no evidence, and he did not make the inquiry of Cravens, as he was near him when the retreat commenced and in conversation with him at the time and knew that Cravens knew nothing of the cause of the retreat at the time, and when he made this inquiry of Haddon he supposed that Bowles had received orders from Lane to order the retreat and he knew no better for several days, as but little was said in camp upon the subject until it began to be suspected that the regiment would be censured for that retreat.

"It was known by both Haddon and Cravens, as well as other officers, that Lane and Bowles were making out their reports and consequently they felt a delicacy in going to the quarters of either, believing that if they were wanted they would be sent for. Lane made the report on his own observation and he had better than a spy-glass view. Bowles made his, but he did not send it off at the proper time, but promised that he would in a few days. In the meantime it was whispered around the camp that Lane gave the order to retreat. This coming to his ears, he sent for Haddon, Bowles and Cravens and put to each of them the question whether or not they had heard him give the order to retreat, each answering he did not, and Lane stating that he did not. Haddon said he had not given the order and Lane said that he knew that Cravens had not and in this way they parted and each went to his quarters. Haddon, perfectly astonished that Bowles would deny giving the order, thought it best to reflect and not take too rash a course, knowing that Bowles out-ranked him. He went immediately to Lane and told him he was astonished that Bowles would deny the order, stating that he had heard him distinctly give the order twice repeated, "Cease firing and retreat," but that he did not know whether there was any other man in the regiment who could recognize him as having given the order. Lane advised him to say nothing until he could ascertain whether there was any one else who would be qualified to the same fact, and with that in view he entered the regiment and soon found that abundant evidence could be obtained to prove that he had given the order, as well as other substantial proof touching his unofficerlike conduct."

We will now give an extract from General Lane's supplemental report touching this matter (which was published entire in our paper of June 17, 1847) and which General Taylor will not deign to regard as official, but refers to as a mere newspaper statement. General Lane says:

"About the time the action commenced the enemy opened a tremendous fire from their battery of three heavy pieces posted on my left and a little to the rear, which nearly enfiladed my line. In this manner the battle continued and raged for nearly twenty-five minutes, the firing being very severe on both sides, the lines of the Mexican infantry presenting one continued sheet of flame. I observed the Mexican line to break and fall back several times, but their successive formations across the ridge enabled them to at once force the men back to their position and keep them steady. I then formed the determination to take position near the enemy, with the hope of routing and driving them over that part of the field and for the purpose of placing the lines out of the range of the enemy's guns, which had succeeded in getting the range so as to be doing some execution nearly every fire. For that purpose I sent my aid to direct Captain O'Brien to advance his battery some fifty or sixty yards to the front and to return to me to assist in passing an order to the line to advance to the same point. He went with the battery to its advanced position. I was at that moment near the left of my line. Before my aid returned to me I was much surprised to see my line begin to give way on the right and continue to give way to the extreme left, not knowing at that time that Colonel Bowles had given the order to retreat, and it was several days after the battle (and then not until after I had made my official report) before I was satisfied that the regiment had retreated in obedience to an order given by Colonel Bowles. The order was not obeyed until it had been thrice repeated, as has since been proven in the court of inquiry appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Haddon and twelve more good witnesses have testified to his having twice or thrice given the order before the line broke, so unwilling were they to abandon their position.

The Second Regiment occupied an important position. It was the key to that part of the field and they were unsupported by any other troops. An evidence of their being in a very hot place is that about ninety of them were killed and wounded before they retreated. They had stood firmly, doing their duty as well as ever did veteran troops until they had discharged over twenty rounds of cartridges at the enemy, killing and wounding some three hundred of them, and I have no hesitation in saying that if it had not been for the unnecessary, unauthorized and cowardly order to retreat they would not have left their position. I hesitate not to express my belief that if my order to advance had been carried out and have taken the advance position as intended, that we would have driven the enemy from the ridge. Although the men retired in some confusion, the most of them soon rallied, say to the number of two hundred and fifty, and continued to fight like veterans throughout the day."

It is thus evident that General Lane's first report was made out and transmitted before Bowles's order to cease firing and retreat was made known to him.

We shall now proceed to another part of the subject. Colonel Bowles having strenuously denied having given the order to cease firing and retreat, General Lane being satisfied of the truth of this charge and believing that he (Bowles) had acted otherwise discreditably and cowardly in the action, he drew up a series of charges against the Colonel, which were presented to General Taylor with a demand for a court-martial for his trial. It will be seen by the following reply of General Taylor that he refused to order the court-martial, expressing the opinion before a word of testimony had been adduced or a witness examined that the Colonel was innocent of the charges preferred against him. He very graciously condescends, however, if Colonel Bowles should request it, to sanction a court of inquiry, but still plainly indicating by the advice to "let the matter drop" which way his prejudices lay. The following is General Taylor's reply to General Lane's demand for a court-martial on Colonel Bowles:

GENERAL TAYLOR'S REASONS FOR NOT ORDERING A COURT-MARTIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, March 23, 1847.

Brigadier-General Wool, U. S. A., Buena Vista, Mexico:

GENERAL—The charges against Colonel Bowles included in your communication of the 14th have been duly submitted to the commanding general, who directs me to say that under all the circumstances he is not disposed to order a court-martial in the case. By reference to the official reports of the engagement at Buena Vista it is seen that the personal conduct of Colonel Bowles is extolled by yourself and Colonel Davis, with whose regiment he was associated after the flight of his own. In nearly two weeks that the General remained at Saltillo after the battle he heard no syllable breathed against the reputation of Colonel Bowles, nor does he now believe that the charges affecting his conduct in the battle can be substantiated. His own official report, based upon the best evidence he could obtain, speaks well for the conduct of Colonel Bowles and he will not now consent to entertain the charges against him. They should have been preferred at an earlier day. Should Colonel Bowles desire a court of inquiry in this case I am directed to say that you are authorized by the commanding general to grant it, but the General thinks it is best for all concerned to let the matter drop.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Lane, thus frustrated in his efforts to bring the recreant colonel to justice, anxious to relieve the regiment from the imputations of cowardice and vindicate himself against all unjust insinuations or open charges, and seeing that Bowles, taking the advice of General Taylor to "let the matter drop" and stifle all investigation on the subject, manifested no disposition to ask for a court of inquiry, he demanded a court to inquire into his own conduct on the battle field, which was granted. In Orders No. 279, General Wool thus announced the decision of the court to the army:

FACTS AND OPINIONS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY CONVENED TO EXAMINE INTO THE CONDUCT OF GENERAL LANE.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT BUENA VISTA,
April 26, 1847.

Orders No. 279.

I. By a court of inquiry which convened at this camp in pursuance of Orders No. 233, current series, and of which Brigadier-General Marshall is president, and which was instituted at the request of Brigadier-General Joseph Lane, U. S. A., to inquire into his conduct during the battle of Buena Vista, the following have been announced as the facts in the case and the opinion of the court thereon:

"FACTS—At the battle of Buena Vista on the 22d of February General Lane commanded the Second and Third regiments of Indiana Volunteers and that on the 23d he was in immediate command of the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers and three pieces of artillery under Lieutenant O'Brien, and that the Second Indiana retreated from the field without any order from General Lane on the 23d of February; that through the exertions of General Lane and other officers from 150 to 200 men of the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers were rallied and attached to the Mississippi regiment and the Third Indiana Regiment, and remained with them on the field of battle during the remainder of the day."

"OPINION—The court are of the opinion that during the whole period of the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, that Brigadier-General Lane conducted himself as a brave and gallant officer and that no censure attaches to him for the retreat of the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers."

II. The proceedings of the court in the above case have been duly submitted to and examined by the commanding general and are by him duly approved.

III. The court of inquiry, of which Brigadier-General Thomas Marshall is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Brigadier-General Wool.

IRVIN M'DOWELL, A. A. G.

General Lane, being thus entirely relieved from censure, the question lay between Colonel Bowles and his regiment. Either Bowles gave the order to retreat or the regiment retreated without orders. Bowles, however, still manifested no desire for an investigation and took no step to ask for a court of inquiry on his conduct until Colonel Haddon, Major Cravens and other officers sent a written request that he would, and General Wool told him that he must do so, and threatened that if he did not he would court-martial him. Bowles, finding that it was impossible longer to evade investigation, consented to ask for a court, which was ordered by General Wool. This body, after a long and laborious investigation, in which a great number of witnesses were examined, came to the following conclusion, which was also approved by General Wool, and published to the army in Orders No. 281, as follows:

FACTS AND OPINIONS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY CONVENED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDUCT OF COLONEL W. A. BOWLES.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT BUENA VISTA,
April 27, 1847.

Orders No. 281.

I. The court of inquiry, of which Colonel Bissell is president, convened at this camp on the 12th inst., pursuant to Orders No. 267, current series, being instituted at the request of Colonel W. A. Bowles to inquire into matters concerning himself referred to in the following communication:

BUENA VISTA, MEXICO,
March 27, 1847.

General Wool:

SIR—Charges and specifications having been preferred against me by General Joseph Lane, on which the commanding general declined ordering a court-martial, but at the same time authorized a court of inquiry in my behalf if desired. In view of all the circumstances and in justice to myself, I would respectfully ask of you that a court of inquiry may be had to investigate my conduct in the battle of the 23d of February, 1847, between the forces of General Taylor and General Santa Anna, in Mexico, to assemble at such time and place as you may deem proper.

I am, sir, with esteem,

Your obedient servant,
W. A. BOWLES.

The charges and specifications referred to in the above communication are as follows:

Charge 1st.—Inability and incompetency to discharge the duties of colonel.

Specifications: 1st—In this, that Colonel Bowles is ignorant of the tactics which are used in the army in battalion and company drill and exercise.

2d.—In this, that the said Colonel Bowles is ignorant of the tactics in use in brigade drill and exercise.

3d.—In this, that the said Colonel Bowles is ignorant of the movements necessary to meet and repel a charge of the enemy, as shown on the night of the 22d of February, 1847, on the battlefield of Buena Vista, Mexico.

Charge 2d.—Violation of the fifty-second Article of War.

Specifications: 1st.—In this, that in the battle of the 22d of February, 1847, at Buena Vista, Mexico, the said Colonel Bowles, commandant of the said regiment, did misbehave himself before the enemy by then and there giving to the said regiment, while engaged with and under the fire of the enemy, the following unnecessary order, namely, "Cease firing and retreat," in consequence of which order the said regiment did retreat and was thrown into great confusion, some of whom could not be rallied again during the battle.

2d.—In this, that in the battle of the 23d of February last, at Buena Vista, Mexico, with the Mexican army, he, the said Colonel Bowles, commandant of said army, while in action and while a battery of three guns were, under the command of Brigadier-General Lane of the Third Brigade, all under the enemy's fire, did without authority give to the said regiment the following unnecessary and unofficerlike order, twice repeated, "Cease firing and retreat," in consequence of which said order the said regiment did commence a most disorderly retreat from the enemy.

3d.—In this, that the said Colonel Bowles, commandant of the said regiment, on the said 23d day of February, while in the same battle, after giving and repeating the said order in the first and second specifications above named, did shamefully run away from the enemy and abandon his post in the presence of the enemy, which post he had been commanded by his superior officer to maintain and defend.

4th.—In this, that the said Colonel Bowles, after giving the order specified in the first and second specifications under this charge, did then and there abandon his post and the regiment and run away from the enemy and take shelter alone in a ravine near the scene of action.

5th.—In this, that the said Colonel Bowles, commandant of said regiment, while commanding the same in that battle, and while under the fire of the enemy, dismounted from his horse in the rear of his regiment and took shelter from the enemy's fire behind his men and behind his own horse.

6th.—In this, that the said Colonel Bowles, while commandant of that regiment (under Brigadier-General Lane) during the battle aforesaid on the said 23d of February, spoke words to that regiment which induced it to retreat from the enemy while under their fire as follows, namely, "Cease firing and retreat."

7th.—In this, that on the day aforesaid and during that battle, and while engaged with the enemy, the said Colonel Bowles gave the order in the last specification mentioned with the intention of inducing that regiment to abandon the position they then occupied and which they had received orders from a superior officer to maintain and defend, all of which are contrary to law and tended not only to the manifest injury of the public service, but to bring reproach upon the American arms

JOSEPH LANE,
Brigadier-General."

The court, after diligently and faithfully inquiring into the matter before it, reported from the evidence given, the following as the facts of the case and its opinion thereon:

Statement of Facts—In reference to the first charge, it appears from the evidence that Colonel Bowles is ignorant of company, battalion and brigade drills, and that the maneuver of the evening of the 22d of February indicated in the second specification of that charge, was indicative of an ignorance of the battalion drill. In relation to the second charge it appears from the evidence before the court that Colonel Bowles gave the order, "Cease firing and retreat," that General Lane was present and that he had no authority from General Lane to give such order. It also appears that Colonel Bowles retreated after having given the aforesaid command, but that he did not shamefully run away from the enemy nor did he hide himself in any ravine from the enemy or from his regiment. It appears, too, that Colonel Bowles dismounted from his horse in the rear of his regiment, but there is no evidence to show that he did so to protect himself from the enemy. The court finds that the fact of Colonel Bowles having given the order above mentioned did induce the regiment to retreat in disorder. Colonel Bowles gave the order with the intention of making the regiment leave its position, but the court does not find that he had been ordered particularly to maintain and defend it.

Opinion.—With reference to the first charge the court is of the opinion that Colonel Bowles is ignorant of the duties of colonel and would remark that ill-health and absence on account of ill-health have, in some degree, prevented him from fitting himself for the duties of that office. The court is of the opinion that at the time that Colonel Bowles gave the order to retreat he was under the impression that the artillery had retreated, when in fact the artillery at that time had gone to an advanced position under the order of General Lane, which orders had not been indicated to Colonel Bowles.

In conclusion, the court find that throughout the engagement and during the whole day Colonel Bowles evinced no want of personal courage or bravery, but that he did manifest want of capacity and judgment as its commander.

2d.—The proceedings of the court in the above case have been duly submitted to the commanding general to approve the same.

3d.—The court of inquiry of which Colonel Bissell, Second Illinois Volunteers, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Brigadier-General Wool.

IRVIN McDOWELL, A. A. G

Here for the first time the facts were fully elicited by a competent tribunal and the truth of history was vindicated so far as could be done by a court of inquiry. The Second Indiana Regiment were relieved from the imputations of cowardice attempted to be fastened upon them. Bowles alone was held accountable for the disgraceful order and its unfortunate results.

THE DEFREES AND DUNN LETTERS.

In order to give General Taylor the full benefit of his own statements in reply to letters of his political friends and supporters in this state, we copy in full the celebrated Defrees and Dunn letters. The following is the letter to Defrees:

Baton Rouge, La., March 3, 1848.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure of receiving your letter of February 17th, enclosing copy of the resolutions adopted by the Senate of Indiana relative to the services of the officers and soldiers who were under my command in Mexico, and also to myself. It is deeply gratifying to me to receive the marks of approval and grateful expressions embodied in the resolutions, but it is infinitely more gratifying and acceptable that they are testimonials from a state to which I have by early association as well as by a friendly and warm regard for her citizens, always been warmly attached. The remembrance of my earliest service upon the borders of Indiana and my intimate acquaintance with her early history, awaken in me the pleasantest feelings. It would have afforded me very great pleasure to have accepted the invitation to visit the state as expressed in the resolutions, but I am induced to await in the neighborhood of this place, where I have located my family, such orders as the Department of War may at any moment communicate to me for future service in the field. In relation to the impression which seems to be current that my official report of the battle of Buena Vista has done marked injustice to the Second Regiment of Indiana troops, I have only to say that nothing has been developed subsequently to the date of that report to cause me to change it. It was founded upon my own personal observation on the field and upon official statements of my subordinates, and I would say that all might have been well had not many of the officers agitated the subject in a manner greatly to injure the regiment and involve the credit of the state, which I very much regret. In all armies the best and most experienced troops have been, at times, subject to panics under a murderous fire of the enemy, which is inexplicable. Such, it is most probable, may have been the case at the time in question. I am proud and free to state, however, that my confidence in that regiment was not lost, but it was my intention to place it in action had the enemy resumed his attack on the day following, and I have always felt sure and confident that, had the battle been renewed, the Second Indiana would have acquitted itself with gallantry and intrepidity on all future occasions before the enemy.

Please convey to the members of the Legislature of the State my high sense of the compliment they have so flatteringly conferred upon the officers and men who composed my command in Mexico, and for the honorable notice of myself.

With sentiments of high respect, I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

General Taylor, it will be seen, says that nothing had developed between the making out of his report on the 6th of March, 1847, and the 3d of May, 1848, to cause him to change it. Yet, within that period and but a short time after his report had been made, a court of inquiry had been held, the result of whose deliberations clearly exonerating the regiment from improper conduct had been approved by General Wool and by him officially published in an order to the whole army. General Taylor does not even allude to this. It is impossible, or at least highly improbable, that he did not either see this order of General Wool or have some knowledge of the decision of the court.

General Taylor says his report was founded upon "his own personal observation on the field" and upon the official statements of his subordinates. We have already shown who these subordinates were. Not Lane, who was in command of the regiment, but Davis, who came upon the field after the occurrence had taken place. So far as the observation that his report of that unfortunate affair was founded upon his own personal observation is concerned, all the testimony which we have goes to show that it could not be the case, General Taylor not arriving from Saltillo until the regiment had retreated. This, we think, can be proven from his own report. After his account of the "falling back" of the Indianians and stating that Colonel Bissell's regiment, the Second Illinois Volunteers, were compelled to "fall back," which, it must be recollected, took place after the Indianians had retreated, General Taylor says: "The enemy was now pouring a mass of infantry and cavalry along the base of the mountain on our left and was gaining our rear in great force. "AT THIS MOMENT I ARRIVED UPON THE GROUND." That is, he arrived upon the ground after the Illinois regiment had fallen back, which was after the Indianians had retreated. General Taylor, therefore, could not have known by personal observation how or why or by whose orders the Indiana regiment fell back.

The following is General Taylor's letter written to the Hon. George G. Dunn, member of Congress:

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 24, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR—Your communication under date of February 12th, 1848, accompanied by an introductory communication from the Honorable Mr. Crittenden, have been duly received.

The subject matter presented by you would have been attended to much sooner but for a visit of some weeks up the river, which has prevented earlier consideration and reply. Before replying directly to several particular points touched upon in your letter, permit me to say in general terms in reference to the current impression that my official report has done great injustice to the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, that nothing has been developed since the date of that report and no statement of an OFFICIAL shape has been sent to me, which, in my judgment, affects its accuracy, saving only in the case of the official reports (supplemental) of General Lane of the 3d, 5th and 24th of March, 1847, which as they were reported to the War Department at Washington were deemed sufficient correction to my own without burdening that office with additional reports.

You are right in the supposition that personal observation on the field and reports of subordinate commanders are the proper and the only basis upon which a commanding general can form his report. My official statement of the conduct of the above corps at the battle of Buena Vista was made strictly in accordance with this principle, and so far as the conduct of the Second Indiana Regiment was reported to me officially, my own observation in most cases, sustains the truth and accuracy of these reports.

From the moment that personal crimination and recrimination began to pass between some of the officers, I advised, as often as opportunity presented, the agitation of nothing in relation to the conduct of the Second Regiment, or to who was and who was not to blame. I felt assured that such a movement would only result in great injury to the regiment and to the state. I truly regret that such forbearance did not suggest itself to those interested. The gallant character of the citizens of Indiana I have had good reason and good opportunities to know and appreciate. In this they are not surpassed by any state in the union. My confidence in the Second Regiment officers and men was still maintained after the reverses of the 23d, for I remembered that in all armies the best and most experienced troops have, at times, been most unaccountably subject and yielded to temporary panics by no means compromising their reputation for bravery, and I had resolved and expressed the determination to place that regiment in action the following day had the enemy resumed his attack, in the full conviction that the officers and men, unitedly and individually, would have acquited themselves with steadiness and gallantry.

With these remarks I will now refer to the several points dwelt upon in your letter. On reference to the official papers in record in the office of my Adjutant-General, I find no evidence that the proceedings of the court of inquiry instituted at the request of General Lane, were sent to me. To the best of my recollection they certainly were not. In the absence of Major Bliss, my Adjutant-General, I cannot speak more positively. The order constituting the court was issued by General Wool and as it originated at his headquarters, its proceedings, he probably conceived, not necessary to be sent to me. His course, however, in ordering the court was opposed by me.

It is my opinion that this court of inquiry grew out of private animosities among some of the officers, and that it was entirely inexpedient and not conducted for the good or interest of the service; hence the reason, most probable, why the result of the examination was not forwarded to my headquarters or to the War Office at Washington.

With the supplemental letter of General Lane of May 10, 1847, written as is stated, to correct the disposition to do injustice to Indiana, I have nothing to do. It was not and could not be termed a report, either supplemental or otherwise, hence the reason why you did not find it on record in the War Office. It first met my eye in the columns of the newspaper.

After the findings of facts by the court of inquiry, had General Lane conceived his own official report demanded correction, he would, it seems fair to suppose, have tendered a supplemental report, as in the cases of the 3d, 5th and 24th of March, direct to General Wool. No such corrected statement was, so far as I know, ever made. Without such a statement either from him or General Wool, there could be no warrant for a change in my own detailed report. Under such a state of official facts which have not subsequently been affected by supplemental official reports, it is not to be expected that I should address a corrected report to the War Department affecting any portion of the original. Such a report must be based upon official data properly rendered, else it cannot be of any avail. In my detailed report the word "ordered" should be replaced by that of "intended," agreeable to the supplemental report of General Lane of March 24th. It was thought sufficient rectification to forward this report of General Lane to the War Office, for the original statement in my own report was founded upon his own, and whatever correction he made to his report must necessarily, in this particular, affect my own also. By the non-erasure of the original word in my report (an erasure that could only be accomplished by a subsequent report) it was the farthest from my intention to convey any inference whatever, much less express, that the Indiana troops when in line showed any indisposition to advance.

The better relation of occurrences at the battle of Buena Vista, so far as the Indiana brigade is concerned, would have been more plainly established had General Lane followed, immediately after the battle, the custom of the service in calling on subordinates for reports on the operations and services of their regiments. It is notorious that Colonel Bowles has never made any official report of the part which his regiment took in the action, while the report of Colonel Lane was made more than three months subsequent to the date of battle. It is possible that a report made by Colonel Bowles, even at this late date, might tend much to exonerate his regiment and himself from unjust implication, and I am ready to receive and forward to the War Department as official, any report of that character which he may address to me.

In regard to the difficulties that occurred in the Second Regiment, it might not be amiss in this connection, to observe that Colonel Bowles called on me when on his march out of Mexico with his regiment, in much distress of mind at the attack which had just been made upon him. He remarked to me that the want of efficient drill and discipline in his regiment was due much to his own personal difficulties with General Lane; that his absence from his regiment (made necessary for a personal visit to Indianapolis to establish his claim to the command of it, a claim which had been denied to him by General Lane) was the cause, in a very great measure, of its imperfect drill and discipline and of his own imperfect knowledge of the customs and requirements of the service. In my official report I was as forbearing in rating the conduct of the Second Indiana Regiment as it was possible to be under the solemn duty to render exact justice to all engaged in the battle, and I assure you, sir, I can reproach myself with no active injustice, written or implied, committed by my agency, towards any corps or individual. Willing as I am to add anything to my report, which, to do justice to any, shall come before me in proper form, it will, nevertheless, be readily believed that I will never make any statement at variance with propriety and a just and strict sense of duty.

I certainly have every inducement to go as far in the effort to exonerate Indiana troops from censure as I would in the case of the troops of any state which has served with me during the war. I feel warmly attached to the state and her sons by the ties which were woven in my earliest service. Early association and friendly regard for her citizens have always attached me to her, and in her good name and prosperity I feel deeply interested. It has been my aim in this reply to your friendly inquiries, to give my candid opinion so far as I have deemed it proper, and it has been my wish to endeavor to make my reply as satisfactory to yourself and the state as is consistent with truth and propriety.

With sentiments of high regard and esteem, I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

It will be seen that in this epistle General Taylor sets out with the declaration made in his letter to Defrees, that nothing has been developed affecting the accuracy of his report and that it was made from that of his subordinates and from his own personal observation. To show General Taylor's real feeling towards this regiment, nothing more is necessary than to read the paragraphs in this letter commencing "from the moment that personal crimination, etc., etc.," and, "it was my impression that this court of inquiry grew out of private animosities," etc.

New let us review. The Second Regiment had been charged with retreating in confusion and disorder without orders, from the field of battle; they had been denounced as fugitives by the commanding general. That regiment, with General Lane, not wishing to lie under such an unjust imputation, set about to have the matter corrected before a competent tribunal. Lane asked for a court-martial on Bowles; Taylor refused it, but said that if Bowles wished further inquiry he might have one, and he was finally driven to make such a written request for such a court. After mature deliberation and examination of a great number of witnesses, the court completely exonerated the regiment from blame and fixed it upon Bowles. Yet, in view of all these facts, General Taylor, a year after they had taken place, comes forward and says that he felt assured that such a movement (the demanding of the court of inquiry) would only result in great injury to the regiment and its state. He truly regrets that such forbearance did not suggest itself to those interested. The whole regiment were "interested." Strange indeed must be the "forbearance" of four hundred men who could not consent to lie under a most infamous charge, that of cowardice, without an effort to rescue their fair fame from false accusation. They could go into the field of battle and face ten of the enemy for every one of themselves. They could see their companions cut down before their eyes by the messengers of death flying thick and fast around them, but the thought of going home among their friends and being pointed at as cowards and being taunted with cowardice, was more than they could bear. Then, indeed, did forbearance cease to be a virtue.

General Taylor's honeyed phrase about the "gallant character of the citizens of Indiana" comes with a poor grace from him who has exhibited such a studied attempt to disgrace them in the eyes of the world as in his Defrees letter he says they were the subjects of a "panic." It is a fact which was proved that the retreat was caused by Bowles's order and after they had stood and fired more than twenty rounds of cartridges and lost in killed and wounded more than one-fourth of their whole number. It is asserted by General Taylor, and much importance is attached to that fact by his friends, that the proceedings of the court of inquiry and General Lane's "supplemental letter" (as Taylor terms it) were not forwarded to him. With the proceedings of the court of inquiry Lane had nothing to do. It was ordered by General Wool and Lane was one of the individuals on trial before it. General Wool may or may not have transmitted it to General Taylor's headquarters. It is probable, however, that he considered his endorsement and the publication of his decisions as an ample and sufficient notice to General Taylor.

In regard to the supplemental report of General Lane, which has been published in nearly all the newspapers of the State, which ably reviews the conduct of the Second Regiment and clearly sets forth all the facts in the case as developed before the court of inquiry, it may not have been regarded as official, but as General Lane himself says, to correct the many false statements that have been made and "to give to the public a succinct account of the facts."

But the truth of the matter is, Lane could not, according to the rules of military etiquette, make an official report. He had done everything it was possible for a man to do. He had demanded a court of inquiry. He had probed the matter to the quick. He had procured a complete acquittal of the regiment from fault. He had, as soon as possible after the court had rendered a decision, transmitted to the United States the supplemental report above spoken of. This, it must be recollected, was done before General Taylor's report came back to the army from Washington and before its contents were known to General Lane or any other officer of the Indiana brigade. The army were on the eve of starting for home when the report was received by them. It produced great excitement among the Indiana volunteers, and it required the greatest efforts of their officers to prevent them from making open manifestation of their feelings.

When General Lane, on his return home, arrived at Monterey, he called on General Taylor at his tent at the Walnut Springs and in the presence of Major Samuel P. Mooney and Dr. Daniel S. Lane, these two officers, Taylor and Lane, had a long conversation on the subject of the retreat of the Second Regiment, the order of Colonel Bowles and the finding of the court of inquiry, with all of which General Taylor appeared to be perfectly familiar. General Lane spoke of the official report of General Taylor and the wrong impression its statements in relation to the Indianians had a tendency to convey. Taylor gave Lane to understand that he would make a satisfactory explanation of the whole affair and make his report conform to the facts established before the court of inquiry. A certified statement of this fact can be produced if it is desired. With this assurance Lane was satisfied and he left Taylor's headquarters. He told many persons of his brigade that everything would be made right by General Taylor.

Why General Taylor has not complied with the promise he made to Lane we can only judge by circumstances. One which to our mind offers a good reason why he did not is developed in his letter to Dunn, where he says: "In regard to the difficulties that occurred in the Second Regiment it might not be amiss in this connection to observe that Colonel Bowles called on me when on his march out of Mexico with his regiment in much distress of mind at the attacks which had been made upon him. He remarked to me that want of efficient drill and discipline in his regiment was due much to his own personal difficulties with General Lane; that his absence from his regiment (made necessary by a personal visit to Indiana to establish his claim to the command of it, a claim which had been denied him by General Lane) was the cause, in a very great measure, of its imperfect drill and discipline and his own imperfect knowledge and requirements of the customs and requirements of the service."

We think we can see in this the whole secret of the matter. After Lane's interview (which Taylor does not even allude to) he told him such a story as induced the General to change his mind and save the Colonel at the expense of the regiment. No doubt it was a plausible story, for we know that Bowles can make a good story out of very poor material. "He appeared in much distress of mind," said the General. He probably touched a soft place in the General's heart. He probably shed tears, for a hypocrite can weep. He, the man who had been willing to consign to eternal infamy a whole regiment of men, not one of whom but had a character dear to him as life itself, appealed to General Taylor, as we must believe from the evidence before us, to save him, the recreant Bowles, the false Bowles, the unprincipled Bowles, from that fate which he so justly deserved, and in his place to sacrifice the brave spirits who composed the Second Indiana Regiment; to fasten eternal reproach upon the reputation of the living and the memory of the dead.

We are the more confirmed in this belief from the fact that Taylor mentions one of Bowles's stories. He told the General that the cause of the inefficient drill of his regiment was on account of his absence to Indiana to prove his right to command the regiment, which had been denied to him by General Lane. Now we have good authority for pronouncing this statement absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Bowles was and had been in command of his regiment. There was no disputing claimant. Such a thing, we are assured, was never heard of in the army. When Colonel Bowles came home he landed at this city. He came here where the soldiers had rendezvoused and where the regiments had formed. If there was any one place in Indiana where this fact of his command being disputed would be known, this is the place. Here it was that he would come to collect evidence, but the thing was never heard of here in New Albany, as we are informed by those who are (or were at that time) Bowles's friends. On the contrary, it was stated to gentlemen in this city, that he had come home on a furlough to arrange his private business, which had been left in a bad and unsettled condition. If any other reason was assigned by him we have been unable to find any person who heard of it. A gentleman to whom Bowles would certainly have made known a fact such as that stated by General Taylor says that he never heard a syllable of it until he saw it in this Dunn letter and that Bowles never mentioned anything of the kind to him in his private conversation.

We do not know, we do not believe, that General Taylor would bargain with any man for his support to the Presidency, but that Colonel Bowles feels that he owes him a debt of gratitude for the extraordinary favor which has been shown him by General Taylor is evident from the fact that he severed the connection which he so long held with the Democratic party and is now supporting him for the Presidency. There is not another man in the State of Indiana who has held the same relation with the Democratic party that Bowles has who has pursued a similar course.

General Taylor says in this letter that Colonel Bowles never made a report of the part he took in the battle of Buena Vista, and that a report even at this late date, March, 1848, would be received and forwarded to Washington as official. Such a report, the General thinks, might have a tendency to "exonerate his regiment and himself from unjust imputations."

We have before us a copy of the Paoli Telegraph of July 22, 1847, which contains a document signed W. A. Bowles, Colonel Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, purporting to be a "Report of the part taken by the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers in the battle of Buena Vista, in Mexico, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847." It is impossible for us to say whether this report was ever submitted to General Taylor or not. A number of the volunteers assure us that they had heard it read in Mexico. With one or two exceptions they say its statements are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

The invitation which General Taylor holds out to Bowles to make a report at this day is insulting to every citizen of Indiana. A man who had endeavored to cover his regiment and his State with disgrace and infamy may be very good authority with Zachary Taylor, but not with the people of Indiana. Call upon Colonel Bowles, indeed, for a report "exonerating his regiment and himself." The very idea is enough to make our blood boil. General Taylor can rest assured that if the report of General Lane, the findings of the court of inquiry, the orders of General Wool, the testimony of Colonel Dix, etc., is not sufficient vindication for their volunteer soldiers against *his* aspersions, the people of Indiana will never, never seek such a vindication from the hands of Colonel W. A. Bowles.

To show General Taylor's inexplicable prejudice against General Lane and in favor of Colonel Bowles, we would merely ask our readers to compare what he says about reports. General Lane's supplemental "letter," as he calls it, could not be regarded as a report. Why it was not a report he does not say. Nothing would be received from Lane unless it had gone through all the forms known to military etiquette. He gruffly says that if Lane had wanted to correct his report he ought to have done so and so. But how is it with Bowles? He invites him as plainly as he can do so to make out a report nearly a year after he had ceased to be an officer in the army. This statement of Bowles (for if he had made it it could not be regarded as a report) he says he will receive, not through Lane and Wool, but through Bowles himself, not an officer and having no connection with the army, and forward it to Washington as an official document. Was there ever such a monstrous proposition heard of before? A man who had proven himself totally destitute of truth and honor, whilst holding no official station and not even bound to truth by the common application of an oath, is informed by a major-general of the United States Army that any statement he may choose to make will be received by him as official and placed in the archives of the government, whilst the solemn verdict of a court sanctioned by himself, constituted according to all the forms of law, predicated upon the testimony of numerous witnesses who are above suspicion or dishonor, has been, by a mere technicality, refused a place in the General's official budget. If General Taylor is the man which his friends represent him to be, willing and anxious to do justice to all men, why is it that while inviting an "official" report from a man a year out of the service, he does not ask General Wool or General Lane to forward to him the supplemental report of Lane and the proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry and have them forwarded to the War Department and placed upon record? At the time this Dunn letter was written Wool and Lane were both officers of the army. Wool is so still and doubtless has in his possession these documents.

We ask you, reader, who intend to vote for General Taylor and who still regard the honor of your State and the reputation of her citizen soldiery as matters of primary importance, to ask yourself these questions in all seriousness. Why is it that General Taylor places Bowles before Lane? Why is it that the word of Bowles is regarded by General

Taylor rather than the reports of Lane, the testimony of the witnesses, before the court of inquiry, the order of Wool and the cloud of witnesses, brave and honorable and truthful men, who have voluntarily come forward and acknowledged the errors into which their own first impressions led them and to vindicate the cause of truth and justice? Why is it that justice is refused to Indiana? The answer is plain and at hand. Taylor has been controlled by Bowles. His judgment and his feelings have been insidiously worked upon by Bowles. His sympathies are with Bowles. His reports have been made to conform with Bowles's wishes. Bowles has no desire that his report shall be changed.

We think we have shown and that every unprejudiced mind must see that General Taylor lacks the will to correct his report in this case. No one can read his letters and review the course which he has pursued through the whole controversy without coming to this conclusion.

The friends of General Taylor ask what motive he can have for refusing to do justice to Indianians. It is not for one man to judge of the motives which govern another. We only know that justice is refused by General Taylor, both official and unofficial, and we believe he is now almost the only person who had any part in publishing the false statements against the Second Regiment who has not acknowledged his error. We sum up some of those who have corrected their erroneous statements as they occur to our mind:

First—General Wool in a speech at Monterey on the anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista says: "Such was the strength of the position that but for the unfortunate and most unexpected retreat of Colonel Bowles's regiment, the Second Indiana Volunteers, the Americans would have defeated the Mexican army early in the day. The attack in the center had been repulsed with great loss by Washington's battery. The advancing column sent to attack the forces on the left had also been repulsed and dispersed when at this moment Colonel Bowles's regiment fled, under his orders to retreat, the field of battle."

Second—General Lane corrected his first report in a supplemental report, as we have shown.

Third—Major Coffee, upon whose representations were made the first false statements which appeared in the New Orleans papers, made a full and unequivocal retraction.

Fourth—Colonel Dix, in a speech at Boston, where no interested motive could have governed him, who was upon the ground and assisted in rallying the Indiana regiment, said full justice had not been done them in General Taylor's official report.

Fifth—Lieutenant Kingsbury, author of the celebrated letter signed "Buena Vista," published in the New Orleans Tropic, in a letter to Colonel Lane, makes full and ample acknowledgments of his error and refers to the court of inquiry as his proof, although it does not appear that its proceedings were officially transmitted to his headquarters.

That the retreat of the Second Regiment was most unfortunate and caused the untimely death of many a brave man we have the testimony of General Wool as given in the above extract and in the following language, which he used to Colonel Bowles after the finding of the court of inquiry in the presence of General Lane, Colonel Curtis of Ohio and Major Washington: "Colonel Bowles," said General Wool, "your order to retreat has disgraced you, your regiment and your State. Had you but remained one minute more and permitted your regiment to have taken the advanced position with the battery and carried out the intention of General Lane, you would have done one of the most thrilling acts ever done on any battlefield."

General Santa Anna, in his report, translated for General Wool, in speaking of that portion of his army which was opposed to the Second Indiana Regiment, says: "At dawn we commenced our movements, about 3,000 infantry and four pieces, moving to the right, and at 9 a. m. a heavy fire was opened, the artillery charging at the same time. Much havoc was made among the enemy and the position carried by force of arms. We also lost a large number of men and were near being driven, and if the enemy had stood firm a few moments longer, or charged, we would probably have been defeated."

If, then, the order of retreat given by Colonel Bowles was productive of such disastrous consequences, it is of the utmost importance that its responsibility should be placed where it belongs—not upon the heads of the men who composed the Second Regiment, but upon Bowles, their Colonel. To this end, whether Zachary Taylor be a private citizen, a Major-General or President of the United States, we hope that the members of that regiment and their friends and the State authorities and the whole people will not cease to agitate, agitate, agitate, until justice has been done them, either by Taylor or by some higher tribunal.

BARBECUE FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, August 30, 1848.

A barbecue was given on Friday, the 11th inst., at the residence of Joseph Huskins, Esq., on the line of Clay and Vigo counties, to the volunteers who have returned from Mexico. Company H of the Fourth Regiment, Company C of the Second and numbers from other companies of Indiana Volunteers were present and received the greetings of about three thousand of their fellow citizens on the occasion. A most bountiful and excellent dinner was served under the direction of the committee of arrangements and joy beamed from every countenance in the vast assembly. Stephen C. Dodge, Esq., on the part of the citizens welcomed the volnnteers in an appropriate speech.

PIE FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Indiana Sentinel, September 20, 1848.

One of the bachelor members of the general committee for the free barbecue, backed by the democratic ladies of Indianapolis, we understand, will be ready on the 4th of October with 1,500 pies for the occasion. This is a good beginning. When the ladies take a thing in hand, particularly to honor the brave defenders of their country, there is no such word as fail. We know our fair friends in the country will not be behind those of the city with other fixin's. Many of them sent their sons to the battlefield and will now be proud to do them honor.

FREE BARBECUE IN HONOR OF THE INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Indiana Sentinel, October 7, 1848.

Wednesday, the 4th of October, 1848, was a proud day for Indianapolis. Between 8,000 and 10,000 freemen of the State attended to do honor to our returned volunteers, notwithstanding the late rains and unfavorable state of the weather for several days previous.

On the morning of the 4th James Blake, Esq., as grand marshal, and Messrs. Andrew Brouse, William Sullivan, Jacob Vandergrift, David Reynolds, Joseph T. Stretcher, Nathaniel Wert, D. L. McFarland, Thomas Johnson, Powell Howland, George Ashton, Jacob Springer, J. H. Hopkins and others as assistant marshals, formed a large procession and proceeded to the Palmer House, where a large body of returned volunteers, consisting of several hundreds, were formed into line, under the command of Captain McDougall and Captain Lander as assistant marshals. These brave men then headed the procession and the whole body proceeded to the grove. The ladies and volunteers were then seated and the immense throng present, covering several acres in a solid mass, was addressed by the Hon. Edward Hannagan. * * *

At the conclusion of Mr. Hannagan's address Lieutenant-Colonel May, in an animated address, responded on the part of the volunteers. We regret that we are unable to give his remarks at length. It is but justice to say that he more than realized the high expectations which his increasing fame as a public speaker have created in the public mind, though having had but a few moments' preparation.

The mass meeting was then addressed by the Hon. Thomas J. Henley, in one of his most favorable efforts. Before he had concluded his remarks the dinner was announced. A procession was then formed in four columns and proceeded to the dinner tables, the ladies and volunteers occupying separate tables under charge of Colonel Drake. The most perfect order was observed during the dinner under the admirable arrangement of the marshals.

After dinner Mr. Henley concluded his speech amid the cheers of the multitude. Colonel James H. Lane of the gallant Third Indiana, having been unavoidably detained upon the road, much to his regret, now appeared upon the ground and made a most effective and thrilling speech in defense of the sons of Indiana on the fields of Mexico.

New Albany Democrat, October 12, 1848.

Want of space forbids the publication of a letter of our Indianapolis correspondent "S." We make one extract, however:

"Among the officers present at the great barbecue there was the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Haddon, who commanded the Second Indiana Regiment after Colonel Bowles joined the Mississippians at Buena Vista. Captain L. Ford, who participated in the Black Hawk War, and was more recently captain in the Third Dragoons, who rendered important service under General Lane at Puebla and Atlixco, was among the invited guests. In the latter battle Captain Ford and his company, composed chiefly of Indianians, were in the severest part of the conflict and acquitted themselves in a manner that does credit to their gallantry as well as honor to their State."

ANOTHER KIND WORD FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

New Albany Democrat, October 12, 1848.

KNIGHTSTOWN, INDIANA, September 30, 1848.

To the Editor:

I was glad to see the article in your paper of the 14th inst., speaking favorably of General David Reynolds for Secretary of State. The people of the Blue River valley know all about him, for he came here about sixteen years ago when a boy, and lived here until 1840. During the last four years of his residence here he clerked in heavy mercantile houses. He is one of the most untiring men I ever saw and true as steel. His thorough integrity, pure moral character, modern business qualifications and consequent great popularity with all classes of our citizens procured him fifty per cent. higher wages than any other young man received for performing the same duties. He can do more hard work than almost any man I ever knew. Yes, Dave, as we always called him, has struggled pretty hard with poverty, but I believe he will yet triumph over it. As soon as he had saved enough money to do so he went to college, where he maintained the high character for talent and gentlemanly behavior which he bore while here.

This community feels a strong interest in the General's welfare and success, for we claim him as a Henry County boy and are willing to risk him in any station, for he has always proved himself equal to whatever he undertook. I venture to say that he will not want many extra clerks, for he can do as much as any two common men, as he has those go-ahead and untiring business habits that he *will* do it. I believe it to be for the interest of the State to put men in high offices who will do the work with their own hands and heads and not have to hire competent clerks for a fourth of the salary and fob the balance, for I think that the man who does the work ought to receive the pay. I am therefore solicitous to see General Reynolds elected Secretary of State, knowing him to be worthy and qualified. I may have more to say on this subject at a future time.

Yours, etc.,

F. L. G

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF INDIANA MILITIA TO GOVERNOR, NOVEMBER 30, 1848.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 4, 1849.

Ordered that three hundred copies of the annual report of the Adjutant-General for 1848 be printed for the use of the House.

Attest: J. W. DODD, Clerk.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 30, 1848.

SIR—In the military affairs of Indiana during the year past little of interest has transpired. One hundred and thirty-five commissions for regimental and company officers have been issued during the year.

At the last two sessions of the Legislature last past, laws for the reorganization of the militia of the State passed the House of Representatives, but in each case failed in the Senate, and no organization has been effected.

The efforts of a large number of public-spirited officers to organize their commands are understood and appreciated.

The balance due from Captain J. M. Wallace for moneys advanced to him by the State in 1847 to transport his company to Jeffersonville, as stated in my last report, has been by him satisfactorily adjusted and the moneys by me accounted for to you, so that now only seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents of all the moneys by you advanced on behalf of the State to transport the Fourth and Fifth regiments to their respective rendezvous remains uncollected.

The undersigned, desirous of getting back to the State Treasury the moneys expended in the organization of the five regiments in 1846-47, though no part of his official duty, made out a full account of all said expenditures, including allowances made by the Legislature to individuals for taking care of the sick volunteers, and for supplies furnished, and interest on said sums up to the 31st day of August last, to which was added an account in favor of the Adjutant-General for services and expenses in the organization of the Fourth and Fifth regiments in 1847, and forwarded said account to the Secretary of War for adjustment, certified by your Excellency to be correct, presuming that under the law of Congress said accounts were sufficiently authenticated; but in reply I was informed that no accounts would be allowed unless accompanied with proper vouchers. The claim of the Adjutant-General, therefore, cannot be refunded by the General Government until first paid by the State, and his receipt therefor taken. Nor can the State be reimbursed for the moneys above paid out until she furnishes said vouchers; and hence the undersigned has been to New Albany and Jeffersonville, on his own expense, and procured vouchers for money paid to persons there for taking care of the sick volunteers and for supplies furnished, but to procure vouchers for the balance of the above moneys would require labor and expense too heavy for me under present circumstances.

The duties of the undersigned in connection with the volunteers for the war with Mexico having closed with the happy return of peace, he reviews with justifiable State pride the patriotic and honorable part performed by this young State, springing into existence since the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815.

The War Department called on Indiana for five regiments of volunteers during the war, and more than eight promptly responded.

Many of the most gallant companies in the regular service were Indianians. Her flags have waved over the hardest fought fields in that war, and having been gloriously sustained throughout, have all been borne home again by their brave defenders.

It is a matter of sincere gratulation that each of her five regiments of volunteers and each of her companies of regulars performed its whole duty.

Those of her sons who have fallen, either in battle or by disease, have alike fallen at their posts; and while we unfeignedly mourn that in a far-off land they were called to die, and that the voices of affection that welcomed the return of their surviving comrades, is unheeded by the "dull, cold ear of death," our sorrow is somewhat alleviated by the reflection that they fell as brave soldiers ever fall, at the post of duty, and that they fell sustaining the honor and glory of the stars and stripes.

Your obedient servant,

D. REYNOLDS,

Adjutant-General Indiana Militia.

His Excellency, James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana.

EXTRA PAY.

Indiana Sentinel, December 9, 1848.

We learn that Major Gaines of the U. S. Army is now at the Palmer House, where he will attend to the payment of volunteers who are entitled to extra pay.

ACT OF CONGRESS.

Indiana Sentinel, December 12, 1848.

Three Months' Extra Pay. Sec. 5.—And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico and who have served out the term of their engagement or have been or may be honorably discharged, and first to the widows, second to the children, third to the parents and fourth to the brothers and sisters of such who have been killed in battle or who, having been honorably discharged, have since died without receiving the three months' pay herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive three months' pay, provided that this provision of this fifth section shall only apply to those who have been in actual service during the war.

Approved July 19, 1848.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

State Sentinel, January 15, 1849.

The ceremony of presenting a splendid sword to Colonel James H. Lane took place in the hall of the House of Representatives on the evening of the 8th inst. in the presence of the Democratic State convention and a large assemblage of citizens. Captain R. M. Evans of the late Covington Guards, presented the sword in a neat and pertinent address, which was replied to in a suitable manner by Colonel Lane.

The sword presented is a very splendid one, the gift of the officers and men lately under the command of Colonel Lane in the Mexican War, and is alike an honor to those who gave and him who received it. We took notes of the addresses of Captain Evans and Colonel Lane on the occasion, but have not time to write them out at present.

AN ACT authorizing compensation to be made to the Adjutant-General for organizing the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers.

(Approved January 15, 1849.)

Sec.		Sec.	
1.	Allowance to Adjutant-General for organizing the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers.	2.	To be paid from State Treasury with proviso that he give bond to refund on certain contingencies.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Adjutant-General of said State be allowed for his services and expenses in organizing the Fourth and Fifth regiments of volunteers for the war with Mexico in 1847 one hundred and eighty-three dollars per month for four months and twenty-three days, and ten cents per mile for 664 miles transportation in connection with said organization, being the commutation allowance of staff officers with the rank of colonel in the army of the United States, and that he be allowed six per cent. on said amounts for one year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said accounts shall be paid out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the Treasurer of State shall pay the same and take triplicate receipts therefor, two of which are to be forwarded to the Secretary of War, that the money may be refunded to the State Treasury under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved June 2, 1848. Provided, That before said Adjutant-General shall receive any of the appropriation, except three hundred dollars, he shall give a bond in the penalty of one thousand dollars, with good security, payable to the State, that he will refund all of this appropriation, except the three hundred dollars, to the State Treasury, unless the General Government shall within two years from the passage of this act refund the same.

*AN ACT in relation to the officers and soldiers of Indiana who served in the war of 1811, 1812 and 1813, and in the war with Mexico, and all other wars since the settlement of the State of Indiana.

(Approved February 20, 1852.)

Sec.	Sec.
1. Governor to procure complete rolls of officers and soldiers in war service and record the same.	2. Appropriation for that purpose.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to procure from the Department of War of the United States complete rolls of all the officers and soldiers, regulars and volunteers, of Indiana who were engaged in the service of the United States in the war of 1811, 1812 and 1813, and the war with Mexico, and in all other wars since the settlement of the State of Indiana, which roll shall contain the name, age, rank, where born, when enlisted or received as a volunteer (by whom enlisted or received as a volunteer) and for what term, remarks, etc., which rolls, when received, the Governor shall cause to be copied into a record book to be by him procured for that purpose, and when all of said rolls that can be obtained shall have been copied into said book it shall be deposited in the State Library.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a necessary sum not to exceed five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

SKETCHES OF MEN PROMINENT IN THE WAR.

GOVERNOR JAMES WHITCOMB.

James Whitcomb, who was Governor of the State during the war with Mexico, was born near Windsor, Vt., December 1, 1795. While yet a child the family came West and located in the country near Cincinnati.

The Whitcombs were English and the head of the American branch located at Scituate, Mass., in 1620. His descendants were among the best New England families, people of sterling worth, Puritans of the highest character, who gave to their daughters the names of Patience, Prudence and Charity, and to their sons names equally indicative of the virtues that adorn life. From such sturdy stock Hon. James Whitcomb, scholar, statesman and Christian, was descended. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution.

He remained on the farm during boyhood, attended country school in winter and later on "pursued a course in Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., reading all the time with avidity the best books of history, travel, biography and political economy."

He taught during the vacations to pay his college expenses and read law books at odd times, continuing his study of that profession after leaving college.

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*Notwithstanding the passage of this act, the records fail to show action on the part of the Governor.

He was admitted to the bar at Lexington and two years later moved to Bloomington, Indiana. In 1826 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and to discharge his duties traveled over many counties on horseback. The ability with which he performed the duties of his office created a favorable impression in the bench and bar.

In 1830 he was elected State Senator and re-elected in 1833. He was chairman of the judiciary committee during both terms and easily a leader in the Senate by virtue of his ability.

In 1836 he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office by President Jackson, serving until the close of Van Buren's administration. During this time he mastered the Spanish and French languages.

He left Washington in 1841, located in Terre Haute and resumed the practice of law. In January, 1843, he was nominated as candidate for Governor by the Democratic party and defeated Governor Bigger. Three years later he was re-elected, defeating Joseph G. Marshall, the Whig candidate.

"His administration of the Governor's office was able and conservative. Perhaps no more scholarly man or one of more extensive reading has filled the office at any time. The State was burdened with debt, which he was able to adjust by skillful financiering, alike creditable to the State and satisfactory to its creditors.

"He was married March 24, 1846, to Mrs. Martha Ann Hurst, daughter of William Renich of Pickaway County, Ohio, who died at the Governor's mansion at Indianapolis July, 1847, after giving birth to a daughter. This daughter, who was carefully reared and educated, became the wife of Claude Matthews, Governor of Indiana, 1893-1897."

"Governor Whitcomb occupied the executive chair during an eventful period of the State's history. When he entered the office the State was loaded down with debt, upon which no interest had been paid for years; he left it with the debt adjusted and the State's credit restored."

It was while he was Governor that the Mexican War broke out and Indiana was called on to assist in "conquering a peace." Five regiments of infantry were organized and mustered into the service under his direction and the ease and rapidity with which it was done proved him as able in organization as in finance.

In his message, December, 1848, referring to the acquisition of territory under the Mexican War, he said: "This territory has come to us free (of slavery) and in my opinion should remain free, and that every constitutional and legal means should be adopted to keep it free."

"On the 14th of December, 1848, he was elected United States Senator, but owing to continuous ill health he did not take that prominent position in the Senate for which his talent, experience in affairs, legislative and executive training qualified him. He was a constant sufferer, engaged in an unequal contest with a fatal malady, rather than an intellectual contest with the great statesmen then in public life, for which he was so admirably fitted. He died in the city of New York, October 4, 1852, in his hotel, with no friends present but one brother and his physician. Even the attending nurse, who left hastily in the night to summon the physician when it became evident that the end was near, never returned, and it was afterward discovered that a watch, locket and seal ring bearing the Whitcomb coat of arms had also disappeared. He was buried in Greenlawn cemetery, Indianapolis." A statue in his honor stands in the southwest segment of the Circle, near the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

"Governor Whitcomb was compactly and strongly built; he was somewhat above the average size of men; he had a dark complexion and black hair, which usually fell in ringlets to his shoulders. His features were good and expressive and his manners most elegant. His appearance was that of a courtier and in any circle of society he would have been considered a pattern of propriety."

"Some of the characteristics of Governor Whitcomb may be considered with profit. His economy in personal expenditures was no more marked than in the management of a public trust. It was a pronounced habit. He was as economical of time as of money, always reading when not engaged in business. He was a capable musical composer and a brilliant performer on the violin. There was a lightness of touch, a sweetness of melody, a certain charm of execution, that gave to his instrumental performance a rare fascination; just as the grave and serious manner, the full, resonant voice and polished diction lent a fascination to his oratory and impressed the carefully chosen words of his speech."

"His speech was characterized by purity of tone, simplicity of expression and intellectual force. It was entirely free from the arts of the demagogue. He had the ability to grasp the most intricate questions of statecraft. The honesty of his purpose was never assailed; the sincerity of his conviction never doubted."

"His private life was marked by rectitude of conduct and consecration to duty. His public career was dominated by a lofty integrity and unselfish devotion to the public welfare. He was a member of the Methodist church, an active and earnest Christian. In his domestic life were exhibited the fruits of a gentle spirit; a strong, unwavering affection. His busy life, public and private, was crowned with usefulness and honor."

GENERAL DAVID REYNOLDS.

(Adjutant-General, 1845-1849.)

The Minneapolis Journal, February 5, 1896.

General David Reynolds, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Minneapolis, died this morning at 2 o'clock at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jennie R. Hilt, 1516 Second avenue, S. He was one of the old citizens of Minneapolis, and twenty years ago was known by almost all of its residents. Having reached the extreme age of eighty-one years, he quietly passed away with but little pain or suffering. For about six years he had been confined to the house with indisposition, but until yesterday conversed freely with all who came into his presence. The following brief sketch is a worthy tribute to his memory:

"General David Reynolds was born on Christmas day, 1814, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. On his father's side his ancestry was English and Welsh; on his mother's Huguenot. When he was eight years of age the family removed to Monroe County, Ohio, and nine years later to Henry County, Indiana. With but a limited education in the schools he soon after entered a general store as clerk, where he remained for three years. He then entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., and such men, afterwards distinguished as Senator McDonald, Senator Voorhees, Senator Harlan, Bishop Simpson and Governor Porter were there his companions. He then entered the law office of Fletcher, Butler & Yandes, at Indianapolis, and was afterwards admitted to practice in all the courts of that State. The Mexican War soon after breaking out, he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb Adjutant-General of the State of Indiana, and in that capacity he organized, equipped and sent forward all the troops from that State. Laborious as was this work, he did it personally without the aid of either servant or clerk, and as compensation received the sum of only $100 per year. Subsequently he was commissioned to go to Washington to make a settlement for money advanced by the State. So highly then were his services appreciated that he was paid a reasonable compensation for all his valuable services.

"His next engagement was to go to the Eastern cities and then to England and France to introduce some new and valuable improvements in flour milling, which had been patented by his brother, Major L. S. Reynolds. These were the beginnings of the modern manufacture of flour. In 1865 the two brothers, with another, Dr. J. L. Reynolds, removed to Minneapolis. From that day to this General Reynolds has been one of the most conspicuous citizens of Minneapolis, and he foresaw at a glance the future growth of this city and made investments on Ninth and Tenth streets and First and Second avenues S, which he still owned at the time of his death, and which have come to be of great value. Although never actively engaged in business pursuits, he has in many ways contributed largely to the general advancement and prosperity.

"General Reynolds was married at Indianapolis, Ind., on April 2, 1863, to Miss Jennie McOuat, who was of Scotch lineage. She died one year and one month later at Rochester, N. Y., leaving a daughter named Jennie, who is at present a resident of Minneapolis and the widow of George L. Hilt, deceased.

"In politics General Reynolds was always an ardent Democrat. His last public appearance was as president of the large ratification meeting held in this city on the occasion of President Cleveland's first election. In religion he was a Methodist. In 1874 he organized the 'Little Giant' bible class, with but a single member, and which afterwards grew to number 352. On its roster can be found the names of many of our now prominent professional and business men. During its existence it gained a fame over the whole country, and at one time the leader represented it at a large convention at Chautauqua.

"At his extreme age of eighty-one General Reynolds was still hearty and vigorous in mind and body. He looked out serenely upon the sunset of life as its shadows came closer and closer. He had indeed all those things which should accompany old age, 'as honor, love, obedience and troops of friends.'"

COLONEL JAMES P. DRAKE.

Colonel James Perry Drake, son of Albrittain Drake and Ruth Collins, was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, September 15, 1797. His parents, planters of considerable means, removed to Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, when he was eleven years of age. His father served in the Revolutionary War in the North Carolina Light Horse as a lieutenant, entering the service at the age of fifteen and serving for seven years. James, the son, remained in his father's country home until he was seventeen, where he received such education as was possible in so new and sparsely settled a district.

He was then sent by his father to Greenville, the county seat of Muhlenburg County, to be employed as a clerk in a dry goods and supply store. Here he remained two years, when his employer sent him with a stock of goods to Cynthiana, Posey County, Indiana, where the county seat had just been located. This was an arduous undertaking, as the goods had to be wagoned through a dense wilderness without roads or bridges. On arriving at Cynthiana the scattered population gathered from all directions, with rifles on shoulders and many in buckskin suits, to see the store. Whisky was free and they would generally spend the day amusing themselves in hopping, jumping and running foot-races, etc. Yet, withal, they were fearless, frank, confiding and honest; locks, keys and burglars were not known. Here the boy, now nineteen, found himself immediately burdened with arduous duties. Excepting the county clerk and recorder, who was in bad health, there were few men who could write more than their names legibly. His business faculties were now all called into active service; he performed most of the duties of clerk and recorder, county agent and postmaster, the postoffice being in his store; his writing was done chiefly at night. Here he was elected colonel of a militia regiment.

In 1818 he was appointed agent of the county and postmaster at Springfield by President Monroe. In the fall of the same year he was elected clerk and auditor of Posey County, which then embraced Vanderburg, and was also elected brigadier-general of militia. About this time he studied law, with a view to making it his profession, but owing to constant official duties, he deferred applying for admittance to the bar, which in his after life he always regretted. During these years he was brought into intimate business and social relations with the New Harmony community, under the management and control of the Rapps, father and son, which was then in a flourishing condition. After the transfer of the lands, tenements and appurtenances of this community to the Scotch philanthropist, Robert Owen, he necessarily held the same intimate relations with the Owen association. These communities, so alike and yet so unlike, each striving in its different way to benefit humanity, undoubtedly had much to do with broadening his views and making his after life tolerant and charitable. He himself said that it was here he first got his idea of woman's perfect equality with man. In 1829 he was appointed by General Jackson receiver of public moneys at Indianapolis. After resigning the offices of brigadier-general and clerk and recorder, he moved to that place, but in after life he often remarked that "the people of the 'Pocket' had a little the warmest place in his heart."

January 23, 1831, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, he was married to Priscilla Holmes Buell, youngest daughter of Judge Salmon Buell and Johanna Sturdevant, both of Cayuga County, New York. Miss Buell's father was a man of much intellectual vigor and held several important offices in his State, serving in the Senate with Dewitt Clinton and Martin Van Buren. Her two eldest brothers were engaged in the war of 1812. Seven children were the fruit of this marriage with Miss Buell, two sons and five daughters. The eldest son died of consumption while a West Point cadet, the youngest in infancy. The daughters are still living. Mrs. Drake, who was fifteen years his junior, was his partner for forty-five years, and yet survives. She partook of his liberal views in politics, religion and social questions. They worked together with Robert Dale Owen during the Constitutional Convention to remove the legal disabilities that surrounded the women of this State. Their united efforts secured an expression of the latent restive feeling of many noble mothers of Indiana by the presentation of an artistically designed silver pitcher to Mr. Owen in gratitude for his gallant defense of their cause. The donations were limited to one dollar each in order that a few might not monopolize the privilege.

This happy couple lived to see the fruit of their generous labor in reformed laws and more liberal customs in regard to women. There are but two grandchildren grown—Ruth Drake and Olive Torbitt—whose musical genius, with rare culture, are the result of their grandparents' noble teachings of freedom in the selection of professions without regard to sex. Miss Ollie excels upon the violin, a fact that is rarely true of either sex. Miss Ruth performs also upon the violin, and both are charming young ladies, devoted to the musical profession.

In 1832 Mr. Drake was appointed brigade inspector. At the breaking out of the Black Hawk War he raised a company of mounted riflemen, composed of the best citizens of Indianapolis, was elected captain and served during the campaign. In 1834 he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Vincennes by General Jackson, an office he held four years, after which he removed with his family to southwestern Missouri and located in Rives County, now Henry. Here he was very soon honored by his friends and neighbors by being elected Judge of the Probate Court. In 1841 he was called to Indianapolis by the effects of the financial crisis and found it necessary to remain. Soon after this he was elected director of the State Bank and commissioner of the sinking fund by the Legislature of the State; was also elected trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which office he held until the breaking out of the Mexican War. He then raised a company of volunteers, was elected captain and at the general rendezvous of the three Indiana regiments at New Albany was elected colonel of the First.

While in Mexico he was made civil and military Governor of Matamoros and commander of all forces of the Lower Rio Grande. On his return to Indianapolis he was made receiver of public moneys by President Polk, but was removed by President Taylor soon after his inauguration. He was afterward sent to the Legislature from Marion County, and then elected Treasurer of State. In 1855, with his wife and daughter, he traveled in Europe, and was appointed by Governor Wright commissioner from Indiana to the Paris Exposition; and on leaving the city of Rome was made by Mr. Cass bearer of dispatches to the embassies of Turin and London.

From the above list of public services, beginning before he was twenty-one years of age and continuing until he left his adopted State, it is unnecessary to say that he was a man of such sterling qualities, both of head and heart, as to command the respect and love of all those with whom he was thrown; for his fellow-citizens showed their appreciation by placing him in positions of trust in the court, the hall and the field. Though a Democrat and of strong political attachments, he had many warm friends in the opposite party. Of strong physical health, he had great energy and industry. His philosophy of life was to "make duty a pleasure." He loved his country first and last and considered it every man's duty to come at her call. In the war with the South he declined taking up arms on either side, as he said he could not divide his love, nor fight against those with whom he had fought for his country. A good and respected citizen, he was, more than all, the best and most beloved husband and father.

At the death of his father he came into possession of some slaves, and, not wishing to sell old family servants, he still owned them when, in 1861, on account of sickness in the family and financial trouble, he concluded to move South. After remaining a while in Tennessee he finally located near Huntsville, Alabama, where he remained until his death, August 12, 1876, when he passed away, solaced by the affectionate care of wife, children and grandchildren, at the ripe age of seventy-nine years. The following stanzas from a poem addressed to him by Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton after his death faithfully describe the beauty and nobleness of his nature:

Thy pathway lay not always in the light;
  But come what would, thy great, undaunted soul
Was true to its convictions of the right,
  As the magnetic needle to the pole.
Thou didst not learn the truth from seer or sage.
From cabalistic lore or sacred page;
It was thy guiding star from youth to age.

And charity was of thy life a part;
  It touched and turned the fibres of thy brain,
Folded its snow-white pinions in thy heart.
  And sung to thee always love's sweet refrain.
The homeless turned to thee in their distress,
The helpless widow and the fatherless;
The stricken aged named thee but to bless.

COLONEL WM. A. BOWLES.

Indianapolis Journal, April 2, 1873.

Colonel Wm. A. Bowles died at his residence in French Lick, Orange County, on Friday last, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Colonel Bowles, though not a brilliant man, possessed some remarkable traits of character, and at one time exercised a powerful influence in southern Indiana, where he has resided for twenty-five or thirty years past.

Prior to the Mexican War he was somewhat of a politician and had been elected to fill various positions in public life. Upon the opening of that war he raised a company for one year's service and it became a part of the Second Indiana Regiment. On the appointment of Colonel Joe Lane, who was elected the first colonel of the Second Regiment, to a brigadiership by President Polk, Captain Bowles became a prominent candidate for the vacant colonelcy. The vacancy was not filled, however, until the arrival of the regiment at Brazos Island, where the election took place, and Captain Bowles succeeded in defeating Captain W. L. Sanderson, who was the opposing candidate. As commandant of the regiment Colonel Bowles proved a failure, as he was wanting in those peculiar traits of character that are required for success. He was in command of the regiment at the battle of Buena Vista and by his miserable bungling, if not cowardice, the regiment and State were disgraced. A well-known gentleman now residing in this city, who was a captain in Colonel Bowles's regiment, severely denounced his conduct in that engagement to his superiors, and branded Bowles as a coward. His friends charitably attributed his course to military ignorance or error, but those who had the best means of knowing maintain to this day that he showed the white feather most unmistakably. At any rate, from that time to the end of the service Colonel Bowles was without influence, and the regiment which he commanded saw no further service, by which it could wipe out the stigma which attached to it.

On his return from Mexico Colonel Bowles retired to his home and until the beginning of the late War of the Rebellion busied himself with his private affairs. Having a large interest in property in the South, which had been secured by his last marriage, he took sides with the Southern people in the war and became a prominent member of the Knights of the Golden Circle. His connection with that remarkable passage in the State's history will be well remembered. There was abundant evidence to prove that he was associated with other members of the Democratic party to liberate the rebel prisoners at this city, seize the arsenal and military stores here and revolutionize the State.

In September, 1864, Bowles was arrested, along with Harrison H. Dodd, L. P. Milligan, Andrew Humphrey, John C. Walker and others, tried by a military commission in this city on the charge of treason and sentenced to death. His sentence was commuted by President Lincoln to imprisonment for life, and Bowles was placed in a military prison in Ohio. Afterward the case was carried to the Supreme Court and, after a protracted argument, the finding of the military commission was set aside and Colonel Bowles discharged from custody. He returned to his home in Orange County, where he has since lived a quiet and obscure life. The deceased was a man of amiable private character and was highly esteemed by those of whom he chose to make friends.

COLONEL JAMES H. LANE.

Colonel James H. Lane was born in Lawrenceburg in 1814. He was a merchant at Lawrenceburg and afterward studied law. He was colonel of the Third Indiana Regiment in the Mexican War, and afterward of the Fifth Regiment. His gallantry at Buena Vista reflected great credit on his native State. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana from 1849 to 1853. He represented his district in Congress from 1853-1855. He was elected as a Democrat, and in Congress voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He subsequently went to Kansas, and there became noted as a leader of the Free State party. When he went to Kansas he had no expectation of leaving the Democratic party; he desired by a conservative course to make Kansas a free State and a Democratic State, but when he got there he found that no man could occupy a middle ground, much less a conservative position. He was compelled to choose between the pro-slavery cause and the Republican party; he became a Republican more from necessity than choice, and when once inside of that party he remained.

General James H. Lane was as brave a man as ever faced an enemy, as those associated with him will cheerfully testify, and as Stringfellow and Atchinson found to their cost. He was elected to the United States Senate from Kansas, and was serving his second term in that body when he ended his life by suicide. While in Mexico he contracted from (drinking poisoned) water a diarrhœa which became chronic and afflicted him to the grave, and no doubt produced that aberration of mind which was apparent on a number of occasions for several years before his death, and which prevented him from gaining high rank in the Civil War. "He was a man of restless ambition, unconquerable energy and imperious will. For his services in repelling 'the border ruffians' of Kansas and preserving that beautiful country from the curse of slavery he deserved well of his country, and will occupy a prominent and honorable position in the history of the great struggle between freedom and bondage." He shot himself in the mouth and died Sunday afternoon, July 1, 1866, near Lawrence, Kas. James H. Lane was married in 1841 to Miss Mary Baldridge, a granddaughter of General Arthur St. Clair. Of their children three are living at this time: Lieutenant James H. Lane, late of the regular army; Thomas Davies Lane and Mrs. Annie E. Johnson.

WILLIS ARNOLD GORMAN.

Willis Arnold Gorman was a remarkable man, playing many parts in life, always with vigor and strong individuality. He was a distinguished lawyer, soldier and army officer, member of Congress and Governor of a young Territory. In every field of his effort he left the deep impress of his personality.

Gorman was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., January 12, 1816. He was the only son of David L. Gorman, who was of Irish descent. In 1835 his parents removed to Bloomington, Ind., and the next year young Gorman was graduated from the law school of the University of Indiana.

He commenced the practice of law in Monroe County, and his first case was the defense of a man named Polly, who was accused of murder. Although the commission of the crime had been witnessed by several citizens, Mr. Gorman succeeded in obtaining his acquittal, and thus rose to notice at the bar. In later days he formed a law partnership with Hon. C. K. Davis, the distinguished United States Senator of Minnesota, who thus testified of his ability in the profession:

"He had no superior as an advocate. His devotion to a client knew no bounds, and he brought to the trial of any case in which he was engaged resources and tact which made him a most dangerous antagonist."

Soon after his admission to the bar, when only twenty years of age, Gorman married Miss Martha Stone of Bloomington, Ind. She died while on a visit to her childhood's home in 1864 and the following year he was married to Miss Emily Newington, who survived him.

When twenty-three years of age Gorman was sent to the State Legislature and was a representative in the House until the breaking out of the Mexican War. Ever ardent and patriotic, young Gorman was among the first to offer his services to his country and volunteered as a private in the Third Indiana Regiment. He was elected major and served with bravery and distinction. In command of 500 riflemen, he made the first assault upon the enemy's flank, which opened the battle of Buena Vista.

Their term of enlistment having expired, the regiment returned home and Gorman immediately began the organization of the Fourth Indiana, of which he was unanimously elected colonel. This regiment participated in many battles, among them being Atlixco, Puebla, Tlascala and El Pinal. The Fourth Indiana was the first to plant the American flag over the captured city of Huamantla.

At the close of the war Gorman returned to Indiana and was chosen, in 1849, to represent his district in Congress and, by re-election, filled this position four years. He took an active part in the debates of the House, especially on the slavery question.

In 1853 President Pierce appointed Colonel Gorman as Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, and in May of that year Gorman arrived in St. Paul.

His administration as Governor of Minnesota, 1853 to 1857, was characterized by the same decision, vigor and unquestioned honesty that were conspicuous traits all through his life.

He was *ex officio* Indian Agent for the Territory and made several important treaties, and had charge of the difficult task of removing over 6,000 Indians of the Sioux bands from their old homes to the Redwood and Yellow Medicine reservations. This was successfully and economically accomplished by the Governor almost unaided.

After leaving the gubernatorial chair Gorman was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, in 1857, and a member of the State Legislature in 1858.

On the breaking out of the Civil War he at once volunteered and became colonel of the First Minnesota Regiment. As such he was presented by the wife of Governor Ramsey, on behalf of the ladies of St. Paul, with a handsome regimental flag. After the battle of Bull Run he thus wrote:

"BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UPPER POTOMAC, July 31, 1861.

"To His Excellency, Alex. Ramsey:

"SIR—The flag of our regiment, riddled with cannon ball, buckshot and bullets, shot by the enemy at the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st inst.; is this day returned to the State, to be placed in the capitol or deposited with the Historical Society, as may be thought advisable by your Excellency.

"It affords me the highest satisfaction to testify that it was borne through that greatest of all battles ever fought on this continent, and greater than that of Solferino, with its folds unfurled in the face of traitors. I beg of you, in behalf of the gallant officers and men, to preserve it as a relic in the history of our State and her soldiers.

"Truly yours,

"W. A. GORMAN, Colonel," etc.

In October, 1861, Gorman was made a brigadier-general of volunteers on account of his gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run. Later he was transferred to the West, and put in command of a military division in Arkansas. "When it became apparent that the administration was about to arm the colored people, he anticipated its action by organizing and drilling a regiment of freedmen, so that when the orders came to put arms into the hands of these people they were ready to receive them and go into service. This regiment was the First Arkansas."

In the latter part of 1864 General Gorman returned to St. Paul and resumed the practice of law. In 1869 he became the city attorney and held this position until his death, May 20, 1872. A beautiful discourse was delivered at his funeral by Archbishop Ireland, as General Gorman was a devout Catholic. The flags on the state house and other public buildings were placed at half-mast, and a great concourse of his fellow-citizens and friends followed his remains to their resting place in Oakland cemetery in the city of St. Paul.

JOSEPH LANE.

Joseph Lane was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, December 14, 1801. In 1814 his father's family emigrated to Kentucky, and two years afterward the future general, then a boy of fifteen, crossed the river and came to Darlington, then the county seat of Warrick County, Indiana. He worked alternately in the office of the county clerk and in a dry goods store until 1821, when he married and settled on a farm in Vanderburgh County, just across the Warrick line. The next year, before he was twenty-one years old, he was elected to the State Legislature from the counties of Vanderburgh and Warrick, and had to wait until he reached the legal age before he could take his seat. From that time until 1846 he was almost continuously a member of one branch or the other of the State Legislature.

The breaking out of the Mexican War found him a member of the Senate, but he laid aside his official robes and joined Captain Walker's company of infantry as a private soldier. When the volunteers were organized at New Albany he was elected colonel of the Second Regiment and on the 1st day of July, 1846, he was appointed a brigadier-general and given command of the Indiana troops. He started at once for Mexico and when he reached the seat of war his brigade was assigned to the First Division, under command of Major-General Butler.

At the battle of Buena Vista General Lane commanded the left wing of the division, and during the day was badly wounded in the arm. He behaved with distinguished bravery, and was warmly commended by General Taylor for his action in that sanguinary conflict. The next June he brought his brigade to New Orleans, where it was disbanded. But although the men he had led at Buena Vista returned to their homes when their term of enlistment expired, he went back to Mexico, was given command of 3,000 men at Vera Cruz and at once started for the Mexican capital. He defeated Santa Anna at Huamantla, attacked and routed a large body of guerrillas at Atlixco, scattered other bands of these partisan soldiers at Tlascala, then took Matamoros and captured a large quantity of military stores, and soon after reached the headquarters of General Scott, the commander in chief of the army. Early in 1848 he was sent out by the commanding general to break up and destroy the many bands of guerrillas roaming over the country. He came so near Santa Anna at Tehuacan that he captured his carriage containing his private papers and wooden leg.. He moved with such rapidity and was so successful in beating the enemy that he was called "the Marion of the Mexican War," a name that clung to him while he lived. He did the last fighting in Mexico, and his services brought him a brevet major-general's commission, an honor he fairly won.

When the war had ended General Lane came back to Indiana, but his residence here was of short duration. In August, 1848, he was appointed by President Polk Governor of the Territory of Oregon, and in March he reached its capital. He organized the territorial government and remained at its head until August, 1850, when he was removed by President Taylor, a Whig, he being a Democrat. The next year he was elected a delegate to Congress, and continued as such until Oregon became a state, when he was chosen to represent her in the United States Senate. In 1860, while he was in the Senate, he was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with John C. Breckenridge, and received seventy-two electoral votes. General Lane left the Senate on the 4th of March, 1861, and returned to Oregon. He remained in private life until April 20, 1881, when he died at Rosenberg, which for many years had been his home.

General Lane had great influence with the Indians of Oregon. He learned to speak their language and often hunted with them. One day while in the woods with a party of Indians he was assaulted by one of them, a powerful man, who struck at the General, but the latter dodged the blow. Seizing a club, he struck his assailant and knocked him down. For a time he lay limp and almost lifeless, and when he recovered sufficiently to arise upon his feet he expressed himself satisfied, and he desired no further contest with the General. It took a brave man to maintain himself, single and alone, with a drunken Indian, flanked by a number of his redskin friends.

During Mr. Pierce's administration General Lane, being in Washington attending to his official duties, was requested by the President to return to Oregon and take command of the troops then employed in suppressing an insurrection of the Indians. He did so, and entered the field at the head of the army, determined to bring the war to a speedy close. He found the Indians, several hundred strong, intrenched and well protected by fallen trees and brushwood, awaiting his coming. Stopping his command near their lines, he advanced alone, waving a handkerchief, and when near enough to be heard he asked for a parley. He was fired upon as he approached and shot through the shoulder, but this did not cause him to turn back nor abandon his effort to have a conference with the Indian chieftains. When they saw who it was several of the leaders came out from their cover and approached him. He asked that the men in their camp who had murdered the settlers and burned their houses be delivered up that they might be punished. He told them they had better surrender these men, for if they did not he would take them, and if they did, and would agree to prevent such murders in the future, he would retire with the army and not further molest them. The Indians delivered up the criminals, who were hung, and peace between the red men and the settlers was restored.

While General Lane lived in Oregon he was a great hunter, and once, on his return from a trip in the woods, a pistol in his coat pocket went off as he was alighting from his horse. The ball entered his back and came out in front, near the hip joint, without striking a vital part. In speaking of this wound he was wont to say that he would never die by powder and ball, and that he felt entirely confident that he would die a natural death. His faith was well founded, for, although he was wounded by a Mexican bullet at Buena Vista, by an Indian bullet in the wilds of Oregon and by the accidental discharge of his own pistol, he survived all these wounds and died in a natural way. When he died the life of a brave man went out. A pioneer of Indiana, a gallant soldier of the Union, and he who fashioned Oregon into a State, was no more. But his memory lives. No history of Indiana, none of the Union, and none of Oregon can be truthfully written without honorable mention of his name. His memory will live while there is a man to read of the deeds of those gallant soldiers who added to the country its richest jewels.

In an eloquent sketch from the San Francisco Chronicle, by Joaquin Miller, that nervous writer says:

"On the day he was sixty-five he and his son, since a member of Congress, went out shooting and I saw the old Senator bring in a seven-pronged buck on his shoulders.

"Ten years later, on my return from Europe, I sought him out. 'He lives three miles east and four miles perpendicular now,' said one of his sons, pointing up the mountains. Poverty had driven him from his ranch in the valley.

"I found this old man, now approaching eighty years, felling a tree in front of his little log cabin. He came forward, ax in hand, to meet me, his aged wife shading her eyes with a lifted hand as she looked from the cabin door, wondering what stranger could possibly have climbed this mountain to their humble hermitage.

"And what a talk we had; how he wanted to know all about Europe, a world he had never seen, but which he knew so well. How interested he was in my work, patting me on the head and calling me his own boy, believing in me entirely, bidding me to go with God's blessing; to be good, to be great if I could, but be good always.

"And here on the mountain top, with the companion of his bosom for more than fifty years, the sun of this old Roman senator's life went down. Nothing was said of him at his death, for no one knew him in his life. I lay this handful of leaves on my dear dead. It is all I have to give; I, a robin, bring leaves for one who was lost in the woods, one who lay down alone and unknown and died in the wilderness of this life. He lived frugally and died poor, while others lived extravagantly and grew rich. Not a dollar of this nation's money ever found its way into this simple and sincere man's pocket. He died, not in want, for his children were well-to-do, but poor; very poor and very pure, as he had lived.

"I may almost say literally this man taught me to read. He certainly taught me to read a dozen well-thumbed old masters, which he knew so well that if I misread a single word as we lay under the oaks—I reading, he lying on his back looking up at the birds—he would correct me. I know there is a vague impression that General Lane was an ignorant man. Well, I am not learned enough to be good authority, but I have mixed with many educated men since, and I am bound to say, so far as I can judge, he was the best read man I have ever yet met with. His letters were the most perfect in all respects I have ever received. He wrote in the old-fashioned, full, round style, every letter like print, not even a comma missing in letters of the greatest length. Using the simplest Saxon, he always said much in little—a duty of every writer of everything."

General Lane was about five feet nine inches high; his complexion was ruddy, his eyes hazel, and his hair dark and inclined to curl. In person he was strong and muscular; in disposition brave and chivalrous. He was a pioneer of Indiana, the founder of Oregon, and the people of these States will remember him with affection and gratitude.

ROSTER

OF

First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments

FOLLOWED BY

Roster of Mounted Riflemen

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.							
James P. Drake	Col	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 16	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Henry S. Lane	Lt.-Col	" 20	"	"	"	"	"
William Donaldson	Maj	" 20	"	"	"	"	"
William Pearsons	Adjt	" 20	"	"	"	"	"
C. V. Jones	Surg	" 20	"	"	"	"	"
William Fosdick	Asst. Surg	" 19	"	"	"	"	"
Delana R. Eckles	Capt. Com. Sub.	" 26	"	"	"	"	"
James Wilson	Pvt. A. Q. M.	" 20	"	"	"	"	"
William L. Brown	1st Lt., A. Q. M.	" 19	"	"	"	"	"
John H. Johnston	Sgt.-Maj	" 20	"	"	"	"	"
William Albin	Q. M.-Sgt	" 20	"	"	"	"	"
William K. Miller	Pvt. Mus	" 26	"	"	"	"	"
Gilmore Jordon	"	" 20	"	"	"	"	"
Discharged.							
C. C. Nave	Lt.-Col	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged Jan. 31, 1847.		
James F. Harney	Q. M.-Sgt	"	"	"	" Aug. 18, 1846.		
COMPANY A.							
Danl. A. Farley	Capt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 16	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
William L. Farrow	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
R. W. Jones	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
A. L. Morrison	2d Lt						
John C. Walls	1st Sgt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benjam ne E. Brooks	Sgt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas S. Hancock	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Merritt Redding	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

John Nead	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wesley I. Banks	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lewis H. Rudisill	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Joel W. McGrew	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Abbott, Howard W	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Atkinson, Lafayette	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Akers, Andrew I	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bridges, Thomas S	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Burk, Sanford P	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Brooks, Samuel McH	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Craig, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cornwall, Lafayette	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Crook, Henry C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Francis, Samuel A	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Farley, William W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ford, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gray, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Grimes, Abijah	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hamrick, Jesse M	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Heath, Martin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Keller, Alfred K	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Keller, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Keller, William R	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Knipe, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lane, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
May, Humphrey G	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mills, Floyd	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McMannoway, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Purcell, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Pickering, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Pickering, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Roberts, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Solomon, Lewis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Summers, James H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Summers, Daniel T	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Siddens, Solomon O	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Shepherd, Jesse A	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Stringer, Abram N	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Vermillion, Mason	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wilson, Robt. C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wood, Patterson M	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Walls, Robert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Young, David	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY A—Continued.							
Deaths		1846.					
Hiatt, Henry	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Aug. 9, 1847, Camp Belknap.		
Newell, Samuel E	"	"	"	"	" June 8, 1847.		
John H. Roberts	Capt	"	"	"	" Feb. 19, 1847.		
George West	Pvt	"	"	"	" Jan. 30, 1847.		
Joseph R. Banks	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 4, 1846.		
James McCall	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 22, 1846.		
Sam'l C. Morris	"	"	"	"	" Oct 29, 1846.		
Clark Powers	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 29, 1846.		
Henry A. West	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 19, 1846.		
Discharged							
Atkinson, Geo. W	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged Sept. 8, 1846.		On Surgeon's Cert.
Combs, Nelson	"	"	"	"	" " 8, 1846.		"
Gase, Perry	"	"	"	"	" " 8, 1846.		"
Hotspillar, Henry	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 15, 1846.		"
Mills, Wesley	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846.		"
Neff, Elias	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846.		"
Nichols, Lyman P	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846.		"
Rhino, James	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846.		"
Sanders, Notley M	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 15 1846.		"
Sanders, Joseph	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 8, 1846.		"
Talbott, Benj. E	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846.		"
Hasty, Elisha	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846.		"
Skean, Harmon	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 6, 1846.		"
Smith, James	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 18, 1846.		"
Frazier, Wm. D	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		"
Transferred.		1846.					
Johnston, John H	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred June 24, 1846, to Sergt.-Major.		
Albin, William M	Sgt	"	"	"	" Aug. 9, 1846, to Q. M.-Sergt.		

COMPANY B.							
		1846.			1847.		
John M. Wilson	Capt	June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	June 16	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
John Volney Curtis	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Philip, Parcels	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Levi Shellenberger	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hampton, Davenport	1st Sgt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel W. Grinnold	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
David R. Todd	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William A. McClane	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James C. Harvey	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Scidmore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Quincy A. Fisk	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Isaac Harter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barrett, Nathan	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, Pollard J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bruce, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carpenter, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Caster, Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Doughty, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fadley, Timothy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gibson, Nathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoover, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Keicher, Irenieus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kersner, William G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lynch, Lantz B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Naughton, Dennis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Passons, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Penny, Henry W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parr, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Presler, Valentine	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richardson, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reid, James H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shafer, Samuel S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shaddinger, Howard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scarce, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Transferred.							
		1846.					
Jordon, G	Mus	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred to non-commissioned staff.		

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY B—Continued.							
Discharged.							
A. M. Suttonfield	Corpl	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Mar. 6, 1847,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Joseph Bishop	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Aug. 21, 1846,	"
Sam'l L. Clark	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 17, 1846,	"
William L. Clark	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 17, 1846,	"
William Kelly	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 17, 1846,	"
Cyrenno Marquis	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 17, 1846,	"
Sylvanius Rodgers	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 17, 1846,	"
Martin M. Way	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 17, 1846,	"
James Shahaw	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 17, 1846,	"
Alexander Holiday	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 30, 1846,	"
Mellan, John D	"	"	"	"	"	....	
Crooks, John S	1st Sgt	"	"	"	"	Oct. 4, 1846,	"
Segraves, Stephen	4th Sgt	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Nichals, James	2d Corpl	"	"	"	"	Oct. 31, 1846,	"
Ashton, A. I	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Annibal, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Bowdle, Jessie	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Bolton, F. F	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Collins, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Dibray, Jay	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 31, 1846,	"
Flagg, William	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Gertis, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 14, 1846,	"
Humphrey, William	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Metser, Conrod	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 14, 1846,	"
McManis, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Price, William L	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 14, 1846,	"
Pence, Adam	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1846,	"
Roudebush, George	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Richardson, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Wright, Arbaham	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"

Deserted.							
		1846.					
Cave, A.	Pvt.	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted June 29, 1846.		
Pitts, Martin	"	"	"	"	" June 24, 1846.		
Kalahar, James	"	"	"	"	" July 3, 1846.		
McDonald, Michael	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 4, 1846.		
Deaths.							
		1846.					
O'Niel, Michael	Pvt.	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Aug. 13, 1846.		
Denton, John S.	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 16, 1846.		
Reeves, William	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 22, 1846.		
Bell, Richard	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 2, 1846.		
Franklin, Joel B.	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 5, 1846.		
Droullaird, C. M.	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 4, 1847.		
Barnet, Judge	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 29, 1847.		
COMPANY C.							
		1846.			1847.		
R. H. Milroy	Capt.	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 16	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Andrew S. Robinson	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wm. E. Pearsons	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jas. W. Calvin	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry M. Graham	1st Sgt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alonzo Gront	Sgt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wm. G. Mullen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wm. R. Chapman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barnabas, Busby	Corpl.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jas. Cline	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Andrew B. Robertson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jacob Weatherholt	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sam'l S. Milroy	Mus.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jas. W. Graham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Armitage, Valerias	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barmgrover, Jno	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Baldwin, Thornburgh	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Caster, Vincent	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Colegrove, Riley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chittick, Chas.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chittick, Arch'd	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carney, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carr, Peter O.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carr, Thos. O.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Emily, Anthony A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY C—Continued.							
		1846.			1847.		
Forgey, Andrew J	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 16	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Gwinn, Norman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gee, Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Guy, Sam'l	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hannam, Jehu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoover, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Judkins, Wm	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jervis, Isaiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mooney, Obadiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mabbate, Jas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maxwell, Jas. W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miller, Jas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morgan, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Norris, Oliver P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Patty, Nathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Snyder, Levi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shorman, Meenvin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Jas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shias, Jas. R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Walter, Alpha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Discharged.							
		1846.					
Lewis Yost	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Mar. 31, 1847,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Sam'l Yeagor	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 31, 1847,	"
James A. Forgey	Sgt	"	"	"	"	Sept. 6, 1846,	"
James H. Israil	Corpl	"	"	"	"	Sept. 4, 1846,	"
James H. Bamgrover	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Sept. 6, 1846,	"
John Campbell	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 6, 1846,	"
James Gregory	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 4, 1846,	"
John Hall	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 6, 1846,	"
Hugh Price	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 6, 1846,	"
Spencer Robertson	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 6, 1846,	"

Thomas R. Taylor	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 6, 1846,	"
Andrew H. Gearhart	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 20, 1846,	"
Samuel A. Gearhart	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 20, 1846,	"
Andrew J. Sheets	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Daniel Davis	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	Oct. 20, 1846,	"
Armstrong, James	Sergt.	"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, 1846,	"
Ervin, Geo. M	Corpl	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1846,	"
Bowen, Hezekiah	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, 1846,	"
Chittick, Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, 1846,	"
Davis, David	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, 1846,	"
Eidson, Barny	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 12, 1846.	"
Fizir, John W	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, 1846,	"
Harrison, Wm. C	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, 1804,	"
House, Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, 1864,	"
Haner, Wm. C	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 12, 1846,	"
Landrum, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1846,	"
Landrum, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 12, 1846,	"
McCrary, James W	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 12, 1846,	"
Manary, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 12, 1846,	"
Palmer, Robt. D	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 10, 1846,	"
Shultz, Washington A	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 9, 1846,	"
Erwin, Edwin E	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 9, 1846,	"
Chittick, James	Sgt.	"	"	"	"	Dec. 17, 1846,	"
Moore, Wm	Mus.	"	"	"	"	Dec. 17, 1846,	"
Israel, Pleasant R	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	Dec. 17, 1846,	"
Jenkins, John	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 2, 1846,	"
Jacob Hull	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 5, 1846,	"
Barrett, William	Corpl.	"	"	"	"	Feb. 10, 1847,	"
Esters, Joseph B	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	Feb. 22, 1847,	"
Deaths.		1846.					
Thomas Kennedy	Pvt.	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Feb. 4, 1847.		
Sebastian, Orb	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 17, 1847.		
Michael Bell	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 12, 1846.		
Wm. F. Craiger	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 26, 1846.		
Alfred W. Cox	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 26, 1846.		
James W. Foster	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 20, 1846.		
Custis Richardson	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 14, 1846.		
John E. Gearhart	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 12, 1846.		
Daniel Iseley	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 21, 1846.		
John Poff	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 25, 1846.		
Deserted		1846.					
Rufus Chapin	Pvt.	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted July 3, 1846		

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY D		1846.			1847.		
R. M. Evans	Capt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 14	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
Fuiley L. Maddox	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
James McManomy	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Charles S. Hansiesier	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Isaac C. Hale	1st Sgt	“	“	“	“	“	“
G. H. Warren	Sgt	“	“	“	“	“	“
James M. Rhodefer	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John W. Lopp	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Abner M. Hetfield	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
John H. Shacon	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Edmond R. Mallory	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
James Stanton	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
William R. Keep	1st Mus	“	“	“	“	“	“
William I. Davidson	2d Mus	“	“	“	“	“	“
Auter, John	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Babb, William A.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Badine, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Brewer, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Boughman, Jacob	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Crane, Moses M	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Davis, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gallagher, Charles	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gustin, Amos	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Galbreath, John S	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hoops, Caleb	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jones, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Knowles, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lyons, Napoleon B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McBroom, James W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Miller, Eliphaler	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Marlatt, Obediah	“	“	“	“	“	“	

McCallister, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“		“
Phillips, James	“	“	“	“	“		“
Patter, Clark	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Phebons, Martin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Prebble, Rufus	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Pegg, Reuben	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ryan, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Rafferty, Christopher	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ragin, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sharon, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sanger, John H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Snyder, Michael S	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thoroughman, Aron L	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thoroughman, Elija	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Vandorn, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wilson, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wilson, William T	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Williams, Pleasant	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Discharged.							
		1846.					
Jones, Robinson C	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	July 28, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Reynolds, George P. O	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 29, 1846,	“
Snyder, Arbam G	“	“	“	“	“	July 29, 1846,	“
Holston, Nicholas	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 5, 1846,	“
Hall, John	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 5, 1846,	“
Henderson, Nathaniel	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 5, 1846,	“
Masterson, William	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 5, 1846,	“
Hall, John	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 5, 1846,	“
Longmire, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 22, 1846,	“
Penny, David	“	“	“	“	“	Mar. 6, 1848,	“
Thompson, Thomas S	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 7, 1846,	“
Evans, Joseph H	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 18, 1846,	“
McDowell, John	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 18, 1846,	“
McKinnie, Josiah F	“	“	“	“	“	Jan. 7, 1847,	“
Deaths.							
		1846.					
Dudley Lemon	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died	Nov. 8, 1846.	
Thomas McGrath	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 17, 1846.	
John Gillasple	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 10, 1846.	
William W. Cranmore	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 12, 1846.	
James S. Cox	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 19, 1846.	
Washington, Lyon	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 26, 1846.	
Samuel Downing	“	“	“	“	“	Apr. 6, 1847.	
Henry Elliott	“	“	“	“	“	July 16, 1846.	
Isaac Harbert	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 19, 1846.	
Henry M. Updyke	Mus	“	“	“	“	July 27, 1846.	

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY D—Continued.							
Transferred.							
C. V. Jones	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Promoted to Surgeon of Regiment.		
Resigned.							
Robert W. Lyon	1st Lt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Resigned	July 9, 1846.	
Left Sick.							
Murray, Jacob	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Left sick	Sept. 6, 1846.	
Sopes, Adam	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 6, 1846.	
COMPANY E.							
John W. McLane	Capt	1846. June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 16	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Thomas K. Lewis	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles F. Colerick	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
George Humphrey	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John B. Sautell	1st Segt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Watson D. Morrow	Segt	"	"	"	"	"	"
James A. Drake	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Justus W. Moore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ellias Hollinger	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Frederick Wefel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph Crow	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oliver Rennoe	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Compton, Ira	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conner, Lorenzo D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coleman, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coleman, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cowles, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hart, Oliver I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hart, Calvin I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hull, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hays, Dennis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Long, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Myres, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Myres, Ferdinand	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Myres, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Myres, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McMahon, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McMahon, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McLaughlin, Luke	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Post, Jno. S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pence, William H. H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Patee, Alvira	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Snyder, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Turney, Dennis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thorn, Moore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weir, Francis W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, James C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wirt, Coffman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wallace, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Discharged.							
Castleman, David	Pvt	June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Mar. 6, 1847,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Shoemaker, Jonas	"	"	"	"	"	May 21, 1847.	"
Butts, John	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 4, 1847,	"
Lytle, William	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 8, 1846,	"
Simonton, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 8, 1846,	"
Masters, Arnold	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 8, 1846,	"
Gunckle, Albert G	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 18, 1846,	"
Williams, George	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 4, 1846,	"
McLane, T. C	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 7, 1846,	"
McBride, John	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 7, 1846,	"
Rhin, William	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Beckier, Dominie	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Vaness, James	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Slessman, John	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Sergeant, James	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Heroett, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Jones, Jonas W. C	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
McCartney, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Thatcher, Alvin	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY E—Continued.							
Discharged—Continued.							
Siveir, Anthony	Pvt	1846. June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Sept. 9, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Stewart, Marshall	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Rose, George E	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 30, 1846,	"
Clinger, John D	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 30, 1846,	"
Stork, Valentine	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1846,	"
Buckley, William	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 8, 1846,	"
Rhider, Mathias	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 8, 1846,	"
Schmore, Julius	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1846,	"
Bolar, John H	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1846,	"
Deaths.							
Browning, Oliver	Pvt	1846. June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Aug. 23, 1846.		
Tuckey, James M	Corpl	"	"	"	" Aug. 16, 1846.		
Reynolds, Joseph	Pvt	"	"	"	" Sept. 1, 1846.		
Eldred, Daniel	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 23, 1846.		
Rolle, Francis	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 25, 1846.		
Deserted.							
Cole, John	Pvt	1846. June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted	July 3, 1846.	
Eades, David	"	"	"	"	"	July 1, 1846.	
Hartman, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	June 29, 1846	
Mangold, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	July 13, 1846.	
Miller, George A	"	"	"	"	"	July 3, 1846.	
Smith, James C	"	"	"	"	"	July 3, 1846.	
Westfall, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	June 27, 1846.	

COMPANY F.

		1846.			1847.		
D. W. Lewis	Capt.	June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 16	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Brad B. Stevens	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sam'l H. Chapman	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Hunter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
David W. Magee	1st Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Keiser	Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peter McGowan	"	Sept. 7	Mouth Rio Grande.	"	"	"	"
Daniel Edgerly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Trader	Corpl.	June 23	New Albany, Ind.	"	"	"	"
David Eads	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Abijah A. Cox	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moses W. Ross	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Boyles, Peter	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bower, Jno. A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bytt, Simpkin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benge, Neely	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bixler, Michal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Corne'ious, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Clinesmith, Chas.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Doddard, James L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Evans, Joseph A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foley, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fox, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Huntington, Chas.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hamilton, Simon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hollinger, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hurley, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kealor, John R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leach, James B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lefavour, Clinton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McMahon, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin, Cornelious	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, Watson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Norman, Isaac R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
O'Brion, Kennedy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rozell, Chas.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rozell, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ross, Levi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Spratt, Perry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas, Laughlin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Quinley, George B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thompson, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wireman, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Williams, George W.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Watkins, Gipson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wiley, Enos P.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Deaths.		1846.					
Keaton, Dennis	Pvt.	June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died July 6, 1846.		
Kulby, Alx	"	"	"	"	" July 2, 1846.		
Rozell, Isaac	Corpl	"	"	"	" Aug. 23, 1846.		
Royce, Albert F.	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Oct. 12, 1846.		
Grier, John G.	"	"	"	"	" May 21, 1847.		
Lawrence, Anson	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 8, 1846.		
Menelly, Francis	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 11, 1846.		
Rozell, Ebenezer	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 24, 1846.		
Killed.		1864.					
Fry, George W.	Pvt.	June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Killed May 14, 1847.		
Deserted.		1846.					
Brower, Daniel	Pvt.	June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted July 15, 1846.		
Easterman, Andrew	"	"	"	"	" July 5, 1846.		
Fordeny, Jacob	"	"	"	"	" July 15, 1846.		
Johnson, William	"	"	"	"	" July 6, 1846.		
Robinson, William	"	"	"	"	" July 15, 1846.		
Discharged.		1846.					
Denkes, Joseph	Pvt.	June 23	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged Aug. 25, 1846,		on Surgeon's Cert.
Gillaspie, Simon H.	"	"	"	"	" July 5, 1846,		"
Gifford, John S.	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 19, 1846,		"
Hartman, Charles	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 23, 1846,		"
Ribble, Joseph	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 23, 1846,		"
Russell, John	2 Lt.	"	"	"	" Sept. 22, 1846,		"
Benge, Thomas	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Sept. 9, 1846,		"
Irvin, John	"	"		"	" Sept. 20, 1846,		"

James, Lemuel	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 22, 1846,	"
Sear, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 8, 1846,	"
Moore, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1846,	"
Ninde, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Sutton, Wallace M.	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1846,	"
Violett, Marshall	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 8, 1846,	"
Weller, John	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 14, 1846,	"
Witt, Jonathan D.	4th Sergt	"	"	"	"	Dec. 11, 1846,	"
Warren, David G.	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	Dec. 22, 1846,	"
Eastman, Ebenezer R.	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 8, 1846,	"
COMPANY G.		1846.			1847.		
Stanislaus, Lasselle	Capt	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 15	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
William L. Brown	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
David M. Dunn	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
George W. Blackemore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James H. Tucker	1st Sergt	"		"	"	"	"
Jacquis M. Lasselle	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas A. Weireik	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilford H. Vigers	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benjamin P. Turner	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas H. Bringhurst	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel L. McFadden	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James M. Morse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
					"		
Leonard H. Keep	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
James M. Vigers	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Armitage, John S.	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brisco, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bryer, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Berry, Sylvester	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Butler, Levi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bockover, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bowman, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carter, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Doyle, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dawson, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Daniels, Archibald	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dunn, Thomas S.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Emerson, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Farquhar, Edwin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foreman, Ira	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Farrington, David B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grover, John B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Graham, Allen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY G—Continued.							
Hines, Nathan F	Pvt	1847. June 19	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	1847. June 15	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
Hunter, Augustus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kelly, Robert L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Loser, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miller, Ferdinand O	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McBrau, Thomas P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McMillem, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Montgomery, Theodore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peters, Benjamin W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parsell, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Patterson, Isaac D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pfoutz, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rees, Maxwell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rector, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richardson, Samuel B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rhorer, Simon D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stuart, Robert L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas, Sanford	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Teppeth, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wolf, William L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ward, Luke G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Whitinghill, Pleasant L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Yopst, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Discharged.							
David W. Johnson	Pvt	1864. June 19	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	Discharged	Sept. 7, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
James Kernodle	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Ferdinand Wendrich	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Oliver Bailey	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 24, 1846,	"
James Monroe	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 24, 1864,	"
Samuel Bailey	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 24, 1846,	"

Daniel I. Barbour	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 24, 1846,	“
John Stevenson	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 3, 1846,	“
Washington Obenchain	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 3, 1846,	“
William Crumley	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 4, 1846,	“
William T. Shepherd	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 12, 1846,	“
Joshua S. LaRose	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 12, 1846,	“
John Bosser	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 14, 1846,	“
Samuel M. Curtner	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 14, 1846,	“
William Miller	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 14, 1846,	“
Robert Denbo	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 14, 1846,	“
Charles Hilhouse	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 17, 1846,	“
Alexander B. Foster	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 22, 1846,	“
William Thompson	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 22, 1846,	“
Elijah McGrew	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 6, 1846,	“
Joshua Duell	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 8, 1846,	“
George T. Case	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 16, 1846,	“
Joseph C. Moore	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 16, 1846,	“
Dan'l C. Buchanan	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 16, 1846,	“
Thomas W. Douglass	Corpl	“	“	“	“	Aug. 8, 1846,	“
William B. Kelley	Pvt	“	“	“	“	Aug. 9, 1846,	“
George Coleman	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 18, 1846,	“
Charles Smith	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 24, 1846,	“
Benjamin Crawford	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 24, 1846.	“
William B. Buckingham	“	“	“		“	Sept. 3, 1846,	“
Deaths.							
		1846.					
William B. Buchanan	Pvt	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Sept. 20, 1846.		
Caleb B. Hopkinson	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 4, 1846.		
Dyer Barrett	“	“	“	“	“ Dec. 9, 1846.		
Resigned.							
		1846.					
S. S. Tipton	Capt	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Resigned June 18, 1846.		
Transferred.							
		1846.					
William Fosdick	Pvt	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred Asst. Surgeon, June 26, 1846.		
COMPANY H							
		1846.			1847.		
John McDougall	Capt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 14	New Orleans, La.	Col. S Churchill.
Charles C. Smith	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lewis, Wallace	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
William Howard	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY H—Continued.							
Thomas M. Smith	1st Sergt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	1847. June 14	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill
John D. Eacret	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Patterson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William C. Kise	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Frederick Wishmien	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
William W. Darman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hiram M. Porter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
David W. Loucks	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hugh I. Kelley	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
William W. Colescott	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Anderson, John H	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Butch, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Butch, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Baker, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beatty, John H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Caywood, Walter W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coleburn, William H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coffman, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Collins, Timothy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crimmons, Timothy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Day, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edwards, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Evans, Stephen V	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gregg, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harrison, Alexander Y	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hare, Silas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hanna, David V	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Humphrey, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kise, Abram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lewis, John L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morris, Joel R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morris, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Morris, Shadrack	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marts, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCalla, Nathaniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nave, Thomas E	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Powell, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Perkins, Joshua	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rodgers, James C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Schooley, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sharpe, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stipp, Oliver P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Turpin, Henry W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Williams, James W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weaver John H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Young, John H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wood, Leonard H	"	Oct. 31	Mouth Rio Grande.	Lt.-Col. Nore...	"	"	"
Bixley, Augustus R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Falsom, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, Richard	"	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	"	"	"
Deaths.		1846.					
Reck, Luther M	Pvt.	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Aug. 18, 1846.		
Cartwright, Henry	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 22, 1846		
Johnson, John	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 6, 1846.		
Lutz, Jerome	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 7, 1846.		
Green, William	"	"	"	"	" May 16, 1847.		
Malone, Edward	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 12, 1846.		
Peyton, John	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 28, 1846.		
Discharged.		1846.					
Comingore, John W	Pvt.	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Aug. 24, 1846.	
Foster, Sullivan	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 24, 1846.	
Campbell, Noahet	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	Aug. 11, 1846.	
Wood, Leonard H	1st Sergt.	"	"	"	"	Sept. 7, 1846.	
Oliver, William S	2d Sergt.	"	"	"	"	Sept. 8, 18 6.	
Beck, Isham T	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	Oct. 25, 1846.	
Dale, Douglass	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 8, 1846.	
Eacret, William H	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 8, 1846.	
Franklin, John T	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 7, 1846.	
Haughenberry James	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846.	
Hanna, Josephus	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 8, 1846.	
Lackey, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846.	
Lewis, Abram B. B	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 7, 1846.	
McCalla, Joseph W	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 8, 1846.	
McCall, Silas	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1846.	
Morrow John T	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 7, 1846.	
O'Neal, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 26, 1846.	

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY H—Continued.							
Discharged—Continued.							
Oliver, John L	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Sept. 8, 1846.	
Picken, John	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846.	
Psam, Godfrey	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 16, 1846.	
Potter, John N	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846.	
Reese, Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1846.	
Smither, Preston	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 16, 1846.	
Starr, George W	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846.	
Triggs James M	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1846.	
Vanblaricum, John H	"	"	"	"	"	Sept 9 1846.	
Wynkoop, John	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846.	
Dunlap, John M	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 8, 1846.	
Padgett John	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 7, 1846.	
Kelly, Thurman B	"	"	"	"	"	Sept 10, 1846.	
Winchall, Peter	Mus	"	"	"	"	Dec. 7, 1846.	
Cuddington, Alexander D	2d Sergt	"	"	"	"	Dec. 16, 1846.	
Deserted.							
Falsom, David	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted	June 30, 1846.	
Golman, Frederick	"	"	"	"	"	July 18, 1846.	
Transferred							
Drake, James P	Capt	1846. June 20	New Albany Ind	Col. S Churchill.	Transferred, June 25, 1846, elected Colonel.		
COMPANY I.							
Stephen C. Crawford	Capt	1846. June 19	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 16	New Orleans, La	Col. S Churchill.
Myatt, A. George	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel Melogue	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richard M. Poe	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"

William Pearson	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jacob Wall	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John Wilcoxon	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
James Jackson	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
James Jordon	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hiram Helton	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Nelson Faught	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
William A. Finny	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mumford Forkner	Mus	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jesse Harris	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bland, Milton	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Burk, James M	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Caplinger, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Culbertson George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Crawford Christy	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Chapman, Hugh N	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dunlap, Houston	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Foster, Hamilton	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Guinn, Moses	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gibson, John D	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hawkins, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Helton, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Keith Greenville	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McFeteridge, John J	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Milman, Andrew I	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McVey, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McAvoy, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Osborn, Columbus	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Osborn, Elijah C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Potts, Gideon	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Schleigh, Samuel W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Vaughn, William Y	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ward, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ward, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Discharged							
William Kesler	3d Sergt	1846. June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Oct. 13, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Coleman Cash	Corpl	“	“	“	“	Oct. 1, 1846,	“
Jeremiah Davis	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 1, 1846,	“
Bales, Alexander	Pvt	“	“	“	“	Oct. 17, 1846,	“
Bird, Larkin	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 18, 1846,	“
Bird, Richard	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 13, 1846,	“
Culbertson, David	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 18, 1846,	“
Chrisby, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 1, 1846,	“
Clark William	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 17, 1846,	“

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY I—Continued.							
Discharged—Continued.		1846.					
Christy, Elisha F	Pvt	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Oct. 1, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Cummin, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1846,	"
Collins, James A	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1846,	"
Fitsimmons, Mesheal	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1846,	"
Green, James W	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 15, 1846,	"
Hardin, Jarvis F	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1864,	"
Hudson, Hiram C	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1846,	"
Johnson, Alvin S	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1846,	"
Manning, James A	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1846,	"
Painter, William	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1846,	"
Pearson, Jennings	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1846,	"
Runnyon, W. I	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 13, 1846,	"
Smith, Wm. S	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1846,	"
Trotter, James	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1846,	"
Wright, William	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1846,	"
Walker, Jesse C	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1846,	"
Plaster John	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 9, 1846,	"
Parr, Morgan	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 9, 1846,	"
Wells, Newton	2d Sergt	"	"	"	"	Dec. 18, 1846,	"
West, Joseph M	2d Corpl	"	"	"	"	Dec. 18, 1846,	"
Bales, William	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Feb. 27 1847,	"
Hart, Aaron	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 12, 1846,	"
Shipler, J. W	"				"	Aug. 12, 1846,	"
Deaths.							
Henry Hart	Pvt	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died	July 10, 1846.	
James Todd	"	"	"	"	"	July 16, 1846.	
Wm. McAlister	"	"	"	"	"	July 20, 1846.	
Lewis L Pounds	"	"	"	"	"	July 30, 1846.	
Preston Ford	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 14, 1846.	
Walter Wick	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 21, 1846.	

John Lewis	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 9, 1846.		
John Shelby	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 19, 1846.		
George Dickerson	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 31, 1846.		
Lewis D. Carter	1st Sergt	"	"	"	" Oct. 26, 1846.		
Transferred.							
C. C. Nave	Capt	1846. June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred June 25, 1846, to Lt.-Colonel.		
COMPANY K							
Allen May	Capt	1846. June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 14	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
James Owen	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gustavus A. Wood	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Romulus L. Hanks	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Montgomery, Harvy H	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rice, Washington	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mason, Mohlon I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Woodruff, Ephram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sennitt, Henry	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Millen, Loren	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Montgomery, Archibald	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bryant, Robert C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Farrell, William	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Adam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alexander, Isaac H	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, Dillon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bunnel, Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cooper, Alexander	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Creager, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cox, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, George N	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ellis, Ralley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Frankeberger, Joel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harper, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hester, Thomas S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hester, Aaron	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hart, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
House, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James, Benjamin A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kiphart, Philip	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lines, Dennis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY K—Continued.		1846.			1847.		
McCollum, Samuel	Pvt	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 14	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
McCall, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pfierman, George M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Plunket, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rush, Jesse B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rees, George C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Swank, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sanders, Thomas D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shotts, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stewart, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Seymour, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Skelton, Mark	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Skelton, Powel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Peter K	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tapp, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Welch, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
West, Ebenezer	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deaths		1846.					
Buckles, Thomas C	Pvt	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Oct. 13, 1846.		
Bratten, John	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 12, 1846.		
Hawk, David	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 31, 1846.		
Hopper, William N	"	"	"	"	" Sept 15 1846.		
Nicholson, James	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 14, 1846.		
Goss, Fenelon	"	"	"	"	" Sept 14, 1846.		
Woodruff, William	"	"	"	"	" May 14, 1847.		
Phillips, James	"	"	"	"	" Nov 18, 1846.		
Hawkins, Washington	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 19, 1847.		
Owens, Thomas	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 6, 1847		

Discharged.					
Andrews, Robert D		1846. June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill	Discharged Oct. 12, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.
King, John	“	“	“	“	“ Mar. 5, 1847, “
Bratten, George	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 10, 1846, “
Chambers, William G	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 10 1846, “
Dickey, Robert S	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 19, 1846, “
Goddard, Resin F	“	“	“	“	“ Sept 10, 1846 “
Gatt, Jonathan	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 15, 1846. “
Mandy, Philip	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 10 1846. “
Morgan, James R	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 10, 1846. “
McCollum, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 18, 1846.
Plunkett, William	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 5, 1846, “
Rice, Jonathan N. B	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 18, 1846, “
Wilcox Samuel	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 22, 1846, “
Mason, Wilson C	Sergt	“	“	“	“ Nov. 15, 1846, “
Bohon, Daniel	Pvt	“	“	“	“ Dec. 8, 1846, “
Bratten, Adam	“	“	“	“	“ Dec. 7, 1864, “
Buck, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“ Nov. 7, 1846, “
McFeeley, John	Corpl	“	“	“	“ June 22, 1846, “
McConnel Edward B	Pvt	“	“	“	“ Nov. 9, 1846, “
Shotts, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“ Nov. 29, 1846, “
Ferguson, John D	Mus	“	“	“	“ Jan. 7, 1846, “
Transferred.					
Brown, Richard	Pvt	1846. June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred Jan. 1, 1847, to Company H.
Lane, Henry S	Capt	“	“	“	“ “ “ to staff Lt.-Colonel.

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.		1846.			1847.		
William A. Bowles	Col	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 21	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Wm. R. Haddon	Lt.-Col	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jas. A. Cravens	Maj	"	"	"	"	"	"
David C. Shanks	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas Gwin	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas Grimes	Q. M. Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nathaniel Green	Prin. Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Levi Williams	Prin. Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
C. C. Gresham	A. C. S.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Daniel S. Lane	Surgn	"	"	"	"	"	"
John T. Walker	Asst. Sgn [redacted]	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph Lane	Col	"	"	"	"	"	"
L. Q. Hoggatt	1st. Lt. and Ajt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Coleman	Sgt.-Maj	"	"	"	"	"	"
Franklin McRae	Sgt.-Maj	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lewis L. Garner	Prin. Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Robt. W. Hall	Prin. Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Transferred.		1846.					
McRae, Franklin	Sgt.-Maj	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred Feb. 18, 1847.		
COMPANY A.		1846.			1847.		
Wm. L. Sanderson	Capt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Stuart W. Cayce	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thos. S. Kunkle	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry Pennington	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Augustus M. Jackson	1st Sgt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richard F. Freeman	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Geo. W. Lapping	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ben F. Scribner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Geo. M. Smith	1st Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Enos Taylor	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thos. V. Shaw	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wm. J. Austin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Howard	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Daniel Howard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aiken, Wm	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Abbott, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adams, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bell, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bushy, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burns, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bailey, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Canada, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Catlin, Hiram W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fox, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Findley, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gwin, Berry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Goodwin, Albert L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Howard, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Howard, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hopkins, Wm. C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hollis, Luther N	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hulfman, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hitch, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hughes, Andrew E	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jackson, Alex. M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jackson, Granville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lee, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lunt, Edwin R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lilly, Wm. H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McMurtry, W. I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McLaughlin, Jno	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miller, Conrad	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, Emanuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morris, Richard I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McDowell, Nathan A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mulky, Jas. B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Matthews, Henry M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pierce, Wesley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Paddox, Harvey	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reamer, Hiram J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rice, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Raper, Thos	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stevens, Martin L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Senix, Thos. W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Taylor, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY A—Continued.							
		1846.			1847.		
Taylor, James	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Tuley, Wm. W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thompson, Calvin R	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Waner, Miles D	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wininger, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Winger, Jacob B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wright, Charles	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Zubrod, Jno. P.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mitchell, Isaac N	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Discharged.							
		1846.					
Henry C. Hardy	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Mar, 15, 1847,	order Col. Churchill.
Thomas J. Tyler	“	“	“	“	“	Feb. 12, 1847,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Henry W. Welker	“	“	“	“	“	Feb. 12, 1847,	“
Lewis Coulter	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 19, 1847,	“
James Waltz	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 19, 1847,	“
John McRae	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 7, 1846,	“
Wm. C. Pitt	Mus	“	“	“	“	Oct. 23, 1846,	“
John M. Hutchings	Pvt	“	“	“	“	Aug. 1, 1846,	“
Goodheart Abbott	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 8, 1846,	“
John T. Lewis	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 18, 1846,	“
Jos. Morgan	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 18, 1846,	“
James Smith	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 18, 1846,	“
Wm. Cook	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 18, 1846,	“
Luke Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	July 11, 1846,	“
Thos. H. Frazier	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 18, 1846,	“
Martin Howard	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 18, 1846,	“
James M. Gwin	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 18, 1846,	“

Deaths.

Larkin Cunningham	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Mar. 6, 1847.
Francis Bailey	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.
Chas. H. Goff	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.
Warren Robinson	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.
Appolas J. Stevens	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.

Transferred.

Thomas Gwinn	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred Feb. 20, 1847, to Sergt.-Major.
Nathan Green	Mus	"	"	"	" Sept. 13, to Principal Musician.

Deserted.

Samuel Buchannan	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted Oct. 14, 1846.

COMPANY B.

William T. Spicely	Capt	1846. June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
John Murray	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Gullett	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
D. S. Lewis	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Hungate	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Augustus G. Brook	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
James H. Vandaveer	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Abner Dougherty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Eli McDonald	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Albert Mayfield	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Christian P. Leatherman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Christopher C. Shore	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barzella Payne	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wesley Elkin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apple, David A	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen, John R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Banks, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Blackburn, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bolton, Robert W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burgess, T. Horton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cook, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cosgrove, Patrick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY B—Continued.							
Cutsinger, Martin	Pvt	1846. June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Cobble, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conklin, Alexander	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dougherty, Cabriel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dover, Abraham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dufriend, Epaulette	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dooley, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Drake, Erwin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edwards, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edwards, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gobble, Martin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hullemstutler, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hullemstutler, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harris, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hostetler, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hostetler, Benjamin N	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hankins, Harrison B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henson, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hallowell, Edward W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Johnson, Nelson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kesterson, Squire	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lewis, Joshua Y	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McGee, John R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McDonald, Elihu	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moyer, Elias F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moyer, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morgan, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nobbett, Francis M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pennick, James M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pennick, Elijah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pounds, Josephus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Palmer, Jonathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Prewett, Elisha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Quinnlaw, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Russell, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Shelton, William G.	“	“	“	“	“		
Scarlett, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Smith, John A.	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Stallcup, Eli	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Throop, Oliver M.	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Tillery, Angel	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Tyler, George H.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Vancamp, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Walker, Benjamin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Discharged.		1846.			1847.		
Robert Dougherty	Pvt.	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	June 23, 1846, subject to fits.	
Henry Harrison	“	“	“	“	“	June 24, 1846, order Col. Churchil'	
William Warren	“	“	“	“	“	July 18, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Joab Burt	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 24, 1846, “	
Enos Evans	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10, 1846, “	
Alexander Keeth	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10, 1846, “	
Harry Norris	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10. 1846, “	
Clemant McDonald	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 23, 1846, “	
John P. McDonald	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 23, 1846, “	
Transferred.		1846.					
William A. Bowles	Capt.	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred	July 31, 1846, to Colonel.	
Levi Williams	Mus.	“	“	“	“	Sept. 13, 1846, to Drum Major.	
Deaths.		1846.					
Frustin B. Kinder	Capt.	June 19	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Feb. 23, 1847.		
John T. Hardin	Pvt.	“	“	“	“ Feb. 23, 1847.		
Joseph Laffaty	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 23, 1847.		
Arthur Massey	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 23, 1847.		
David McDonald	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 23, 1847.		
John Schultz	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 23, 1847.		
Joseph H. Harrison	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 23, 1847.		
David W. Johnson	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 27, 1847.		
Wesly Edwards	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 15, 1847.		
John Robertson	“	“	“	“	“ Mar. 13, 1847.		
Benjamin Taylor	“	“	“	“	“ Mar. 21, 1847.		
William Goldsmith	“	“	“	“	“ Mar. 21, 1847.		
COMPANY C.		1846.			1847.		
John Osborn	Capt.	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 23	New Orleans, La.	Co. S. Churchill.
Allen I. Rose	1st Lt.	“	“	“	“	“	“
John T. Alexander	2d Lt.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Joshua Moore	2d Lt.	“	“	“	“	“	“

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY C—Continued.							
		1846.			1847.		
Charles W. Moss	1st Sergt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 23	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
Henry Moss	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Augustine S. Nation	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John M. Melton	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John F. Branham	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Absolom Hall	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Daniel D. Walker	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thomas Jenkins	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Randall Chance	Mus	“	“	“	“	“	“
James Marshall	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Blumk, Erwin	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Brown, Hukey	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Blunk, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Brush, Miles	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Blackman, Wm. I. R	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cromwell, Thomas I	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Crouse, Winston	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Crouse, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cameron, Henry C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Case, Squire L	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Deal, Benjamin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Eckerd, Frederick	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Evans, John B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ferguson, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Golson, Sidney H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gilbert, Ebeneezer	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gilbert, Charles D	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hensley, Thomas F	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hudson, Jacob	“	“	“		“	“	“
Horn, Elisha	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hawk, Adam Jr	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Harvey, Moses	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

Huffman, Peter	"		"	"	"	"	
Jones, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kendall, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kendall, Abraham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kendall, Elisha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Long, John W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leonard, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lapeer, Paschal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moss, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Myers, Nathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oliver, James M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
O'Brien, Stephen P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phipps, Reason	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Randall, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rose, Elisha E	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sparks, William H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sumpter, Littleton L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shields, Wm. L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vontruce, Zacharia J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wakefield, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wakefield, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Waddle, Franklin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Walker, Wm. W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Walker, Warren W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Transferred.							
Thomas Grimes	Sergt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	June 24, 1846, to Q. M. Sergt.		
Deaths.							
Timothy Chambers	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	Died Oct. 24, 1846.		
Brown, Wilbur	"	"	"	"	" July 28, 1846.		
Hudson, John	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 3, 1846.		
Kendall, William	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 31, 1846.		
Richardson, William	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 2, 1846.		
Carithers, Alexander	"		"	"	" Feb. 25, 1847.		
Discharged.							
Joshua Deal	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	Discharged Dec. 20, 1846.		
Adam Huffman	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 20, 1846.		
Jones, John B	"	"	"	"	" July 29, 1846.		
Dalgarn, John	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 10, 1846.		
Gillespie, John F	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 10, 1846.		
Patton, William I	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 10, 1846.		
Thomas, William L	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 10, 1846.		
Walker, Richard	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 10, 1846.		
Walker, Jesse	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 10, 1846.		
Burchfield, Nathan	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 24, 1846.		

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY D.		1846.			1847.		
Aberham Dennis	Capt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill	June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
David C. Shanks	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Josiah Burwell	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Christian Painter	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
McKinny, Robert R	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ratts, Andrew	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Johnson, Moses	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nicholson, Benjamin F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McKinney, James A	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas, Dewitt C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parr, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Boyle, Robert I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Woods, Alexandrew N	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wicks, Lemual	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Atkinson, Horace N	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Busco, Filding	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bunch, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coursin, Benjamin F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Clark, Isam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cogswell, Luke B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Colglazier, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cratts, Elijah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Colglazier, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cooper, George B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dalton, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Erhey, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
England, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fenning, William R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fleener, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fletcher, Vardeman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Golding, Archable	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Grimes, James R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hampson, Lewis W.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hardman, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hughes, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hedrick, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hagan, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Gustaves A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kerns, James M.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lane, George W.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Luck, George W.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lovelace, Asa	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Little, Phineas A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCoy, James A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McClain, George M.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCoy, Malachi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nogle, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nogle, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pew, Wiley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reams, Wiley R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rush, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Spalding, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stotts, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Story, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Spurgin, Wiley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Trublood, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, W. H.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Oley S.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Osborn L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Nathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Walkteel, Aberham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Westfall, Franklin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Webb, James L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wattkins, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Winglar, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Discharged.							
John M. Richardson	Pvt.	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	July 28, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Samuel I. Boling	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Joseph W. Boling	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Jacob Hammersly	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
George Launis	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
James R. Lockhart	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
William E. Newcomb	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Jonathan Ross	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
David Uppinghouse	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY D—Continued.							
Deaths.							
Francis M. Perdew	Prt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Oct. 13, 1846.		
John Leach	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 1, 1846.		
Thomas C. Parr	2d Lt	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
Michiels Lee	Prt	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
William Richardson	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
James H. Slayden	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
COMPANY E.							
Lovell H. Rousseau	Capt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Adam Strobes	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
David Irwin	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Roach	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph W. Young	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles H. Gardner	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Solomon Bucham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Buzan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas J. Anderson	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nehemiah Molton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
George W. Scott	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry Goad	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel Y. Anderson	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
James H. Hall	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ashford, Jeremiah	Prt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bee, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bland, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Boo, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burcham, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Cox, Noah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cox, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ducast, Thomas I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Danforth, Zachariah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Franks, And. I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Halbert, Seth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hatfield, Fielding L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Handy, Orus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Howey, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James, Mason	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kelly, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kelshaw, Geo. W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lewis, Willaeby	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lemon, Abraham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mathis, Wm. I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miller, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mowry, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McIntire, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McIntire, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mickle, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, Lewis B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, Jno. S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Owen, Jonie E	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rowe, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rader, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Riddle, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rubattom, Wm. F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scott, Joshua	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sholts, Elisha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stalcup, Albert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shelton, Mark A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scobee, Wm	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sexton, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas, Wm	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Walker, Hardin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Woodworth, Nelson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Died.							
James Aiken	Pvt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill	Died	Mar. 20, 1847.	
Giles Williams	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 1, 1846.	
Jacob Fulk	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 18, 1846.	
Albert G. Osburn	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 19, 1846.	
Allumbi, Osburn	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 26, 1846.	
Washington Elliott	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 8, 1846.	
John Eveans	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1846.	
Shelton D. Greenville	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 23, 1846.	
Storms, Ambrose	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 8, 1846.	
John Russell	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 3, 1847.	
McHenry, Dozier	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 23, 1847.	
William Aiken	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 23, 1847.	
John G. B. Dillon	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 23, 1847.	

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY E—Continued.							
Resigned.							
Zachriah Sims	2d Lt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Resigned Jan. 31, 1847.		
Deserted.							
James Parker	Pvt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted Oct. 31, 1846.		
Discharged.							
Littleton Goad	Pvt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged Dec. 15, 1846.		
Holtsclaw, Jordan	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 7, 1846.		
Jackson, Ephraim	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 7, 1846.		
Johnson, Andrew	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 15, 1846.		
Rader, Thomas	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 7, 1846.		
Left Sick.							
Roach, Henry	Sergt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Sick.		
Stoopes, I. L.	"	"	"	"	Sick.		
Vanscoit, John	Corpl	"	"	"	Sick.		
Bray, Richard C.	"	"	"	"	No record after first three months.		
Roach, Henry	Pvt	"	"	"	Sick.		
Cooper, Mont. A.	"	"	"	"	Sick.		
Dixon, Solomon	"	"	"	"	No record after first three months.		
Elswick, Jonathan	"	"	"	"	Sick.		
Holtsclaw, Wm.	"	"	"	"	Sick.		
Holtsclaw, Benj.	"	"	"	"	Sick.		
Graves, Peter C.	"	"	"	"	No record after first three months.		

COMPANY F.

		1846.			1847.		
Henry Davis	Capt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 21	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Lucian Q. Hoggatt	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Josiah C. Foster	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Edmond W. Rice	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Isaac Carothers	1st Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Calvin R. Fox	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
William T. Dobbs	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Virgil Vestal	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John Bishop	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
A. B. Carlton	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Eli H. Alexander	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
N. B. Stevens	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
James J. Brown	Mus	“	“	“	“	“	“
James Duncan	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bailey, Levi	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bell, Dillard	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Caldwell, Alexander	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cameron, John R	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Clampitt, Mathias	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Clampitt, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Crawford, John C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Crawford, Lewis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cox, Jabez	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Clifton, Housan	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Day, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Deckert, James L	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dougherty, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Fell, Lucian G	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Foot, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Frankum, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Fry, Caleb	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Fisher, Callahan	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Goens, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gough, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hawkins, Alexander	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hawkins, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hart, Davis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Helton, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Houston, David P	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Humphries, Stephen	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hupp, Philip	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jackson, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Kilgore, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McFarland, Benj	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY F—Continued.		1846.			1847.		
Mauier, George	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 21	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Moberly, Elhanan W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Owen, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peck, Daniel A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Purcell, Chalfant	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pender, William H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pool, John W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reynolds, Finley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ross, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Abraham K	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Speer, Austin G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Todd, Isaac P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Williams, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Woods, Johnston	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Discharged.		1846.					
Isaac N. Templeton	Sergt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Aug. 25, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Oscar Foot	Mus	"	"	"	"	July 28, 1846,	"
William Purcell	Pvt	"	"	"	"	June 25, 1846,	"
John McCary	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 25, 1846,	"
George Tyler	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Robert Brown	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
William McPike	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1846,	"
Elijah C. Litton	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 13, 1846,	"
James H. Boyd	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 29, 1846,	"
Davis, Harrison	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 17, 1846,	"
Josephus Talbott	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 17, 1846,	"
Joseph Dayton	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 5, 1846,	"
Charles Myers	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 5, 1846,	"
John Woody	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 17, 1846,	"
Henry N. Brown	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 21, 1847,	"

Deaths.		1846.					
Philip Wininger	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died July 23, 1846.		
Jesse Wininger	“	“	“	“	“ July 29, 1846.		
Harvey Mathis	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 23, 1847.		
Harrison Wilson	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 23, 1847.		
Ulysess W. Irwin	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 23, 1847.		
Deserted.		1846.					
James Thomas	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted July 5, 1846.		
Jno. Trisler	“	“	“	“	“ July 6, 1846.		
Reuben Pitcher	“	“	“	“	“ July 8, 1846		
COMPANY G.		1846.			1847.		
Nathan Kimball	Capt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Wm. Schoonover	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wm. E. Pambaker	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thos. T. Hogan	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Daniel Hains	1st Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Philander D. Kelso	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Arthur Horner	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Elhanan Blalock	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John Jackson	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Simeon Lynn	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
James Cadle	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thomas Rawlings	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thomas B. Wilmuth	Mus	“	“	“	“	“	“
John M. Redfield	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Boston, Younger	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Blalock, Deckalt	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Burton, Engledore	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Boukhart, Sebastian	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cromer, Martin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cooper, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dougherty, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dollins, Beverly G	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dix, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Elliott, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gasaway, Christopher	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Grimes, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Henson, Jesse	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hutcheson, David L	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY G—Continued.		1846.			1847.		
Herryman, E. T.	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Honey, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Loyd, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Loyd, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lagle, David A.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Moore, Benjamin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mullrany, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McBroom, Wm. P.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McMillen, James, Jr.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Nelson, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Oliver, Abraham J.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Purkhisen, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Pearson, Jonathan I.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Pearson, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Poe, Jonathan	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Poe, Ira	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Queen, Mathew	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Quick, Silas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Roe, Wm. A.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Radcliff, Joseph H.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Reneav, Wm. R.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, Isaac C.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, Simon E.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sullivan, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Spencer, Jas R.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sutherland, Benj. W.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Veach, Isaac G.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Whittaker, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Winders, W. W.							
Discharged.		1846.					
Hurd, Andrew J.	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged July 3, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.	
McKenzie, Alexander	“	“	“	“	“ July 3, 1846,	“	
Standeford, Wm. W.	“	“	“	“	“ July 3, 1846,	“	

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Arnold, John	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
McCray, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
Hurd, Wm. I	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
Kidd, Aaron	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
Rever, John	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
Nelson, Wm. H	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
Henson, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
Purkhiser, Cornelius	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
Hagee, Louis	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
Mabry, Stephen I	“	“	“	“	“	July 3, 1846,	“
Dervees, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 6, 1846,	“
Gelwick, Martin	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 6, 1846,	“
Ramsey, William	“	“	“	“	“	Feb. 19, 1847,	“
Transferred.							
Cravens, James A	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred June 26, 1846.		
Deserted.							
William Andrew	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted June 26, 1846		
Resigned.							
James J. Higins	2d Lt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Resigned Sept. 30, 1846.		
Deaths.							
Edward Biles	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Nov. 21, 1846		
COMPANY H.							
Joseph W. Briggs	Capt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill
Justus Davis	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Israel Benefiel	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Solomon Loudermilk	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Henry Dooley	1st Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Reid McGreer	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
James H. Weir	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
James Hancock	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Harry Wilson	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
John B. Hughes	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hosea C. Birckly	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thomas E. Ashley	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY H—Continued.							
Robert Hall	Mus.	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 23	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Rice J. Davis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adams, Henry	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adams, Wylie	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brower, Urious	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brower, Philip	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Borders, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benefiel, Willis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Borders, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Booker, James B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bolton, Nelson F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Calvert, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Curley, Patrick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Childs, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coulter, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davidson, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, Alfred	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edds, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Engle, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Essex, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gatt, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gilham, Henry M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Garrett, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gattson, Nathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hamilton, King	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hart, Jonathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hamilton, Andrew A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Holstein, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hill, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hooten, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hart, E. L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ireland, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Loudermilk, James S	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mosieure, Preston	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Malone, Redmon	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Moots, Gabriel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Nash, Levin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Pleugh, Benjamin	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Ravenscroft, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Reisinger, Charles	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Readay, Richard G	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ring, Michael	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Robinson, John S	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Strang, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Swain, Volney E	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Shepherd, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, Alfred	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Vorhies, Elijah	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wilson, Mark	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Winters, Andrew	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Weir, William Davis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wheeler, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Deaths.		1846.					
Shepherd, John	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died	May 31, 1847.	
Marlow, John	“	“	“	“	“	Mar. 12, 1847.	
Copeland, F. J.	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 10, 1846.	
Reeves, Enock T	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 5, 1846.	
Vanosdall, John	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 7, 1846.	
Beauchamp, James W	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 29, 1846.	
Draper, Meshae	“	“	“	“	“	Feb. 23, 1847.	
Jenkins, Richard	“	“	“	“	“	Feb. 23, 1847.	
Price, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	Feb. 23, 1847.	
Discharged.		1846.					
Edward Jones	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	July 10, 1846	on Surgeon's Cert.
Wm. R. Patton	“	“	“	“	“	June 22, 1846,	“
Samuel A. Thompson	“	“	“	“	“	July 1, 1846,	“
John Engle	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10, 1846,	“
Johnson, Benjamin	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10, 1846,	“
Mosieure, John	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10, 1846,	“
McCammon, Hugh	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10, 1846,	“
Ransford, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10, 1846,	“
Ready, William	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10, 1846,	“
Wells, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 10, 1846,	“
Dunkin, Lewis F	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 13, 1846,	“
Burgett, H. J. A	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 16, 1846,	“
Evans, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 16, 1846,	“
Walls, Buonaparte D	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 18, 1846,	“
Watson, John O	Sergt	“	“	“	“	Nov. 16, 1846,	“

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Transferred.							
Robert Hall	Mus	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred June 26, 1846.		
Deserted.							
Samuel I. Alsman	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted	July 10, 1846.	
Henry McCauley	"	"	"	"	"	July 10, 1846.	
COMPANY I.							
F. McRae	Capt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 28	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
Edward L. Pennington	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Philip Zenos	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gresham, Benj. Q. A	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Starr, Daniel K	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
McIntyre, Thos. I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gwin, James Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gwin, George H	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Norton, Nehemia	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Decker David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pennington, Robt. B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carter, Wm. L	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Decker, Wm	"	"	"	"	"		"
Beason, Silas H	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bowman, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barn, Harvey	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brent, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cooper, Lawson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coats, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carpenter, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Crone, Oliver	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dyer, Abraham	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Davis, James H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ellis, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Elliott, Nathaniel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Everhart, Daniel G	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Fox, George W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hemp, Jacob	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hull, Daniel F	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hull, Addison	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Harriett, Elisha	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Heninger, George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Key, George L	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Luke, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lahue, James H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lahue, Norris	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Long, Daniel P	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McRunalds, Thomas W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McRunalds, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Norton, Thomas T	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Peyton, Nimrod	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Rumley, Noah	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Senn, Jacob	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sand, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Shuck, Frederick	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Shuck, Jeremiah	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Simes, Westley	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sears, Harrison H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Tranum, George L	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Trice, Jacob	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wise, Peter	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Walk, Jno. I	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Discharged.							
Riley, Sylvester	Sergt.	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	no date.	
Bruce, James R	Pvt.	“	“	“	“	Aug. 19, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Eaque, George L	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 19, 1846, “	
Lynn, Erwin	“	“	“	“	“	no date.	
Lynn, Prison	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 19, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Asken, John	“	“	“	“	“	no date.	
Swank, Barnabas	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 19, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Halcomb, James	“	“	“	“	“	no date.	
Pennington, Alexander	“	“	“	“	“	June 22, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Gresham, Cyrus	Capt.	“	“	“	“	Jan. 31, 1847, order Gen. Taylor.	
Fishburn, Alexander F	Pvt.	“	“	“	“	no date, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Vanfossen, Thomas E	Capt.	“	“	“	“	no date.	
Jeffers, John	“	“	“	“	“	no date, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Foreman, George	1st Lt.	“	“	“	“	no date, by Court-Martial.	
Walk, Andrew J	Pvt.	“	“	“	“	Mar. 17, 1847, on Surgeon's Cert.	

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY I—Continued.							
Transferred.							
McRae, Franklin	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred Sept. 21, 1846, to Captain.		
Deaths.							
William Allen	Pvt	June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Dec. 11, 1846.		
Steven Allen	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 14, 1846.		
Henson Blunk	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 6, 1846.		
Joseph Engleman	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 2, 1846.		
Thomas D. Jeffers	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 27, 1846.		
Jonathan J. Long	"	"	"	"	" July 25, 1846.		
John Yeager	Corpl	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
Campbell, William W	Pvt	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
Harritt, Rubin	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
Engleman, Elisha	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 3, 1847.		
May, Peter	"	"	"	"	" no date.		
Deserted.							
Byrely, Jefferson H	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted June 19, 1846.		
Missing after Battle.							
Hubbard, Burel J	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Missing Feb. 23, 1847		
COMPANY K.							
George W. Peck	Capt	1846 June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 28	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
Trevanion T. Teel	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jerome A. Epperson	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John W. Stephens	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"

William R. Bell	1st Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
William Gavit	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
William Grigsby	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
George W. Gorman	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John N. Hawkins	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Robert McCutchen	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
William H. Easton	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John W. Gahan	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Anthony, Benjamin	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Allen, David	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Anderson, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Adkins, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Blanchard, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Barr, David W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Crooks, Oliver J	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Curts, James H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cottley, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Davis, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Farris Alanson C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Finch, Francis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Forster, Weden	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Goodgame, James A	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Halsey, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hamilton George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hang, Adam	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Harrison, Stephen	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hewey, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jenkins, Leroy	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Knight, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Knight, George W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Littlejohn, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lee, Richard H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lixwiler, Alexander D	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lawrence, Levi	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Murphy, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Madden, Little Bronson	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Plummer, Benjamin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Privit, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Russell, Achillas J	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Robinson, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Rightmier, Lewis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Stinson, Benoni	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sutton, Enoch J	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Stoner, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sublet, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sublet, William F	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Stillman John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Skeens, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
William, Floyd	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wilhoit, Gordon	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY K—Continued.							
Discharged.							
Joseph Bilderback	1st Sergt	1846. June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged Sept. 8, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.		
George W. Bee	Pvt	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846, "		
James Fisher	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846, "		
Ellias Holler	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846, "		
Dewitton Price	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846, "		
Christian Ressler	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 8, 1846, "		
Harrison Cox	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 26, 1846, by Court-Martial.		
Andrew J. Ross	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 10, 1847.		
Richard Smith	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 11, 1846.		
Deserted.							
John Bowerman	Pvt	1846. June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted Aug. 26, 1846.		
James Chambers	Corpl	"	"	"	" Oct. 30, 1846.		
Deaths.							
James J. H. Edwards	Pvt	1846. June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Dec. 5, 1846.		
James H. Smith	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 7, 1846.		
William Walker	Capt	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1846.		
Alfred William	Pvt	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1846.		
Obediah Lansberry	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1846.		
Joseph C. Higginbotham	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 28, 1846.		
Giles, Chapman	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1846.		
Klipimus Teaseley	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1846.		
Wyatt, Edmund	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1846.		
Smith, Thomas	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1846		
Harris, William	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 10, 1846.		
Taylor, Jacob	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 8, 1846.		
Resigned.							
Stinson, Martin L.	Lt	1846. June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Resigned Oct. 20, 1846.		

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.							
James H. Lane	Col	1846. June 25	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 24	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
William M. McCarty	Lt.-Col	"	"	"	"	"	"
Willis A. Gorman	Maj	"	"	"	"	"	"
N. Hayden	Capt. Com. Sub.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Heman H. Barbour	1st Lt., Adj	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harrison Daily	1st Lt., Adj	" 22	"	"	"	"	"
James S. Athon	Surg	" 25	"	"	"	"	"
John G. Dunn	Asst. Surg	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jonathan W. Gordon	Sergt.-Maj	"	"	"	"	"	"
John M. Myres	"	" 22	"	"	"	"	"
John Slater	Q. M.-Sergt	" 25	"	"	"	"	"
G. Delmazzo	"	" 18	"	"	"	"	"
Washington A. Peaslee	Prin. Mus	" 25	"	"	"	"	"
Henry Humbert	"	" 18	"	"	"	"	"
Robert Pharis	"	" 25	"	"	"	"	"
Discharged.							
Jonathan W. Gordon	Sergt.-Maj	1846. June 25	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged Sept. 14, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.		
Resigned.							
Heman H. Barbour	Adjt	1846. June 25	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Resigned Sept. 16, 1846.		
Washington A. Peaslee	Prin. Mus	"	"	"	" Sept. 13, 1846.		
COMPANY A.							
John M. Sluss	Capt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 25	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Henry R. Seall	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen Crocker	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY A—Continued.		1846.			1847.		
Isaac S. Buskirk	1st Sergt	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 25	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
William C. Foster	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Frits	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edward J. Pullen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Robt. K. Nelson	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dan'l Iseminger	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dudley Rogers	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richard Radcliff	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William B. Crocker	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
E. F. Harney	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adkins, Owen	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adkins, Oliver	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Armstrong, John M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Applegate, W. G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bruner, Benj	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Boyd, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Campbell, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dale, James A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, James I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fleener, Christopher C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fleener, Garlin F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fleener, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Givens, John B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Graham, Rob't W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harvey, Wm. H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hunter, Adam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hardesty, Wm. L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jamison, Sam'l G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Johnson, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Knight, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Langewell, Jno. B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Langewell, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Leabo, Isaac S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Little, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lamkins, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lake, William J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morgan, Elijah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McNaught, Thos	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mize, Trayless	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Matlock, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Nuckles, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Osborn, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pullen, Joseph W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phillips, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rowe, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Addison C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stongar, Sylvester	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stongar, Strother	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Strong, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Skirvin, Leonadis P.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Skirvin, Simpson S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Strain, John H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thompson, L. R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Truit, Austin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Taylor, Samuel S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Whitson, Solon O	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Whitson, Numa M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Walker, Richard G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Baker, Morris L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Buskirk, George A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Discharged.

		1846.					
Joseph Thomas	Pvt	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Sept. 24, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Solomon Langwell	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 24, 1846,	"
Solomon May	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 24, 1846,	"
John A. Dale	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 24, 1846,	"
William McPhetridge	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 24, 1846,	"
Philiph H. Smith	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 19, 1846,	"
William Cox	"	"	"	"	"	July 8, 1846,	"
Sam'l Sexton	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 14, 1846,	"

Deaths.

		1846.				
John Service	Pvt	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died	Sept. 12, 1846.
Isreal Winkler	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 16, 1846.
Robt. Black	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1846.
Joseph Turner	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 4, 1846.
John Eller	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	Oct. 4, 1846.

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY A—Continued.							
Died—Continued.							
John Moore	Pvt.	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Oct. 10, 1846.		
Robt. A. Givens	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 7, 1846.		
Joseph Simes	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 23, 1846.		
Adkins, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 21, 1846.		
Hollond, William B.	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
Buskirk, James M	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
Stout, David I.	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
Thos. Rodgers	2d Lt.	"	"	"	" May 8, 1846.		
Sloan, Randolph	Pvt.	"	"	"	" May 12, 1846.		
Absent Without Leave.							
James Eller	Pvt.	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Absent from Oct. 2, 1846, dropped.		
Resigned.							
Aguila Rogers	2d Lt.	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Resigned Jan. 30, 1847.		
COMPANY B.							
Ford William	Capt.	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 24	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Samuel D. Cowden	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
J. D. P. A. M. Chauncey	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
John M. Lord	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles M. Kopp	1st Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Michael Kerchner	Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
William F. Stewart	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Lockard	"	"	"		"	"	"

John Garber	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Calvin Sisco	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Gingrich	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Preston Wise	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Solomon Hind	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, Samuel	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Badgely, Benj. E	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bowen, Thos. H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burkenmier, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beach, Spencer	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benefiel, Wm. B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crawford, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crawford, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cale, Cornelius	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conroy, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ennis, Leonard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Eddy, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Emmerson, L. M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Franklin, Elkana	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foster, Israel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Faulkner, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Graham, Arthur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gavitt, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hall, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hosea, Wm. B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoyt, Henry C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hite, Francis A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Huffman, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Huids, Hugh L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Humes, James F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Johnson, Malachi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kimberlin, Hamilton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
List, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ludlow, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lansbury, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mopps, Edwin S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McClain, Andrew J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCauley, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCarale, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Powell, William, Jr	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Powell William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Payne, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parker, Benj. V	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rose, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reynolds, Thos. F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ransom, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Remmell, Geo. H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rea, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY B—Continued.							
Sarver, Albert G	Pvt	1846. June 22.	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	1847. June 24	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
Sarver, Meredith	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Stineback, Wm. C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, Harvey	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, Sam'l S	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Stimpert, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Todd, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Voshell, James P	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Vocha, Jno B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Walden, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Webb, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wallace, John M	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Deaths.							
J. M. Smith	Pvt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	Died Aug. 24, 1846.		
Wm. H. Williams	“	“	“	“	“ Nov. 14, 1846		
Transferred.							
Gordon, Jonathan W	Pvt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred Jan. 26, 1847, to Sergt.-Major.		
Discharged.							
Roswell, Beach	Corpl	1946. June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged July 16, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.		
Dickey, George	Pvt	“	“	“	“ July 16, 1846, “		
Andrews, Jones W	“	“	“	“	“ Aug. 21, 1846, “		
Raper, John L	“	“	“	“	“ Aug. 21, 1846, “		
Adams, John	“	“	“	“	“ Aug. 21 1846, “		
Beachboard, Barney H	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 18, 1846, “		
Faulkner, Philip	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 12, 1846, “		
Kennedy, Thos. J	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 12, 1846, “		

Mayberry, Oliver	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1846,	"
Venable, Joseph G	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1846,	"
Watson, J. M	"	"	"	"	"	by order of Court Martial.	
Stewart, John B	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 6, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Spencer, Anderson	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 6, 1846,	"
Payne, Allen	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 3, 1847,	"
Losey, Martin	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 19, 1846,	"
Farrel, Wilson C	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 3, 1847,	"
COMPANY C.		1846.			1847.		
John Slater	Capt	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 24	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
David Province	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel McGuffin	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harvey McCaslin	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alexander Cooper	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John D. Tilson	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alphino Lay	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Josiah Tilson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Tracy	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fountain Fain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ambros Armstrong	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sylvester Nation	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Cole	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Levi Harter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen, William H	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aubke, Frederick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alexander, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cooper, Frederick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crosby, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coffelt, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cole, Pleasant	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Donovan, Ephraim	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Duckworth, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dawson, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Furguson, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Green, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Green, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Griffin, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Glasburn, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hemphill, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hopper, Adam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Israel, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY C—Continued.							
		1846.			1847.		
Kephard, John	Pvt	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 24	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
Lane, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Low, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Low, Lawrence	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McClain, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miller, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morgan, Lemont	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Merriman, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miller, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miller, Greenville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ogle, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Orchard, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peggs, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parkhurst, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richardson, Aaron	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Roberts, Alexander	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rivers, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shively, Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tetrick, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Worl, Woodward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Yarbrough, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Discharged.							
		1846.					
Glasburn, Stephen	Pvt	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Sept. 19, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Jemmerson, James	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Williams, Johnathan	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Mathes, Lafayette	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 3, 1846,	for disability.
Kuhn, Jacob	Corpl	"	"	"	"	Dec. 16, 1846,	"
Coons, John	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Dec. 16, 1846,	"
Fetheringill, John S	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 16, 1846,	"
Fisher, William	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 16, 1846,	"
Ropp, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 16, 1846,	"

Steele, William	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 16, 1846,	"
Waldon, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 16, 1846,	"
Hubble, Simon	Corpl	"	"	"	"	Oct. 10, 1846,	"
Parr, Benjamin	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Nov. 6, 1846,	"
Tracy, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 16, 1847,	"
Vogt, Christian	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 20, 1847,	"
Webb, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 20, 1846,	"

Deaths.

Mathews, Elza	2d Lt	1846. June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Sept. 23, 1846.
Wilson, Washington	Pvt	"	"	"	" Oct. 6, 1846.
Scrogham, William H	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 17, 1846.
Parr, James	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 25, 1846.
Nance, William	2d Lt	"	"	"	" Nov. 28, 1846.
Whitney, Joseph	Pvt	"	"	"	" Nov. 10, 1846.
Allen, David	Capt	"	"	"	" Jan. 9, 1847.
Dawson, George W	Pvt	"	"	"	" Jan. 1, 1847.
Keneaster, Cyrus	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 8, 1847.
Armstrong, John	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.

COMPANY D.

Scott Carter	Capt	1846. June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 25	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
William Price	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith Dermont	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Silas Caulkins	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Davidson	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rheuben Terry	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Tigner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Isaac Sheridan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miles Mendenhall	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thos. McDowel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alex. McCreg	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ebinger Bright	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen, David	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brumer, Wm. B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bosan, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, Johnson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cole, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Danglad, Theopler	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dilks, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dufour, Franklin	"	Sept. 2	Camp Belknap	Capt. Churchill.	"	"	"
Duplan, John L	"	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	"	"	"
Elsrod, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY D—Continued.		1846.			1847.		
Fallis, Richard	Pvt	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 25	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
Goddard, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gustin, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Guard, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Humbut, Chas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harwood, Nathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hooper, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hunt, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hart, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Heath, Arden	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henderson, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kertley, Lemuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kelly, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marsh, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marsh, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCullough, Columbus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McKinzey, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Merril, Allen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Monerod, Eugene	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mounts, Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oran, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phillips, Levi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Presser, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Patterson, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pleasants, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richmond, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ramsy, Frederick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rochat, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stout, Abel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sheridan, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stepleton, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shelby, Baily	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scott, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scott, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Sheifelbaine, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sadler, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Turner, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Torrence, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Torrence, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wiles, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilkinson, Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
White, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilcox, Rial							
Discharged.		1846.					
Manfred, Hugh	Pvt.	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged Aug. 14, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.		
Peak, Nathan	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 14, 1846, "		
Roberts, Lorenzo	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 14, 1846, "		
Viles, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 14, 1846, "		
McCrary, Wilson	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 14, 1846, "		
Stevens, Rufus	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 20, 1846, "		
Bright, Richard	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 27, 1846, "		
Elston, John	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 23, 1846, "		
Jessup, Eli	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 17, 1847, "		
Hinkle, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 15, 1847, "		
Marston, Lewis	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 31, 1847, "		
Deaths.		1846.					
Cook, Alfred	Pvt.	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Sept. 29, 1846.		
Waltz, Jackson	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 10, 1846.		
Terry, William	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 31, 1846.		
Houston, Wilson	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1847.		
Detraz, Edward	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 21, 1847.		
Deserted.		1846.					
Burton, Jesse	Pvt.	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Deserted July 8, 1846.		
Walker, William	"	"	"	"	" June 25, 1846.		
Transferred.		1846.					
Dulmayzo, Gabriel	Pvt.	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Transferred Dec. 1, 1846.		
Humbert, Henry	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 13, 1846.		
COMPANY E.		1846.					
Thomas M. Adams	Capt.	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 24	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Patterson C. Parker	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Williamson Wise	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles Bolt	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY E—Continued.							
Aaron D. Hodge	1st Sergt	1846. June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 24	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
James Arwine	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joshua Jenkins	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mason Watts	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
George Admire	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Elias Weddel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Calvin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benjamin R. Kelly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas S. Calvin	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Arter, Joseph G	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bummet, Jr., Joshua	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Calvin, John H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
David, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fox, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Followell, Cornelius	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fread, Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fleener, Frederick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Goforth, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Graham, Elijah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Graham, Harrison	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hatchet, William G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoover, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hubbard, Simeon G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hatten, Levi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hamblin, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jackson, Joshua	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kenedy, Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Logston Doherty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mason, Brackenridge	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marshall, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

McGuire, Alfred	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mathis, Mathew	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McKinney, George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Percifield, Martin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Pike, Phillip	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Pally, Zachariah	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Runnels, Hiram	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Robertson, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Robertson, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Robertson, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sturgeon, Alexander	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sumana, John L	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Scrogham, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Shelton, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Steward, Squire	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Tull, Lewis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wise, Mathew	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Whitney, Theodore	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Deaths.							
James Taggart	Capt	1846. June 18	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Feb. 23, 1847.		
William Davis	Pvt	“	“	“	“ Sept. 17, 1846.		
Joshua Brummet	Corpl	“	“	“	“ July 20, 1846.		
Lazerus, Robertson	Sergt	“	“	“	“ Mar. 2, 1847.		
Reese, Brummet	Pvt	“	“	“	“ July 25, 1846.		
Caleph C. Bedwell	“	“	“	“	“ July 13, 1846.		
John Followell	“	“	“	“	“ July 27, 1846.		
William H. Raper	“	“	“	“	“ Aug. 12, 1846.		
Abraham Lawless	“	“	“	“	“ Aug. 30, 1846.		
Elisha Henley	“	“	“	“	“ Nov. 28, 1846.		
Lewis Waggoner	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 5, 1847.		
Discharged.							
Adams, Charles	Pvt	1846. June 18	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Sept. 19, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
Bolt, John	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 19, 1846,	“
Breedlove, Thomas I	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Comingore, George	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 19, 1846,	“
Callahan, Benjamin F	“	“	“	“	“	Oct. 14, 1846,	“
Followell, Lewis B	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 19, 1846,	“
Gipson, John	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 12, 1846,	“
King, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Kennedy, John H	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20 1846.	“
Peircifield, Misinor G	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Wilkins, John L	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Weddel, William E	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 12, 1846,	“
Hughes, William	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 14, 1846,	“

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY E—Continued.							
Discharged—Continued.		1846.			1847.		
Isaac Lamsel	1st Sergt	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Mar. 6, 1847,	order Gen. Wool.
William S. Roberts	Sergt	“	“	“	“	June 22, 1846,	order Col. Churchill.
Henry Sipes	Pvt	“	“	“	“	July 8, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert..
Hanson Chase	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 14, 1846,	“
Harmonious A. Cooley	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 14, 1846,	“
Richard Lucas	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 14, 1846,	“
James Burns	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 14, 1846,	“
Ephraim Hurley	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 4, 1846,	“
Silas Marety	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 4, 1846,	“
William Hamblin	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 14, 1846,	“
James Jackson	“	“	“	“	“	Feb. 5, 1847,	“
James W. Taggart	“	“	“	“	“	Feb. 17, 1847,	“
Stephen Debord	“	“	“	“	“	Mar. 29, 1847,	“
COMPANY F.		1846.			1847.		
Isaac S. Boardman	Capt	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 25	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Herman H. Barbour	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
George U. Harrington	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Nicholas Gilman	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jacob Clark	1st Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Richard M. Kelly	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Edward Stoughton	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thomas Kimball	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Josiah Wilson	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bond Burnett	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Joshiah S. Wilson	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Henry Edwards	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

Anthony, Zephaniah	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Brice, William R	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Barnhart, Amos	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Burton, John C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cook, Jacob	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Conghenower, David	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Conrad, Jno. M	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dyer, Orville	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Emig, Michael	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Eads, Alexander	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Fulton, Lorenzo	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Fisher, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gross, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gabbert, George W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Green, Henry H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Gilmore, John B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hunter, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hill, Henry H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hall, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hedrick, Peter	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hudson, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Harper, Robert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Inskeep, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Johnson, James J	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jones, Enoch	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lucus, Francis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Laford, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Leeson, Oliver	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lane, Reuben	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Miller, Jacob	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Miller, George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mahoney, Richard B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mattock, David	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mumman, Franklin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McKinny, Leander B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Menherter, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Phipps, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Patterson, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ports, Philip H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Patterson, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ryker, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Raddebaugh, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Repp, Elias	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Rariden, Theodore F	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sowers, Jonathan	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sandefer, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, Henry N	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wafford, Hamilton	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wiles, Samuel G	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Webb, David E	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Woods, John B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
West, Charles	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY F—Continued.							
Deaths.							
		1846.					
Good, William C	Pvt	June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	Died	Feb. 23, 1847.	
Owens, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 23, 1847.	
Love, Phillip	Sergt	"	"	"	"	Oct. 9, 1846.	
Beaty, Thomas	Pvt	"	"	"	"	July 31, 1846.	
Pruitt, Archibald	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 17, 1846.	
Hanner, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846.	
Pence, George	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 19, 1847.	
Discharged.							
		1846.					
Beaty, David	Pvt	June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	Discharged	July 8, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
St. Clair, William	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 14, 1846,	"
Major, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1846,	"
Piatt, Admiral	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 14, 1846,	"
Amsden, George W	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Arnold, William	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Berry, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Cox, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Landfair, William	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Moore, Willis	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Miller, John	Mus	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Tolen, William	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Sept. 20, 1846,	"
Huddleston, Solomon	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 15, 1846,	"
Transferred.							
		1846.					
John M. Myers	Q. M.-Sergt	June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	Transferred	Sept. 16, 1846, to Sergt.-Major.	
Deserted.							
		1846.					
Way, John M	Pvt	June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	Deserted	July 17, 1846.	
Wilkerson, John C	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 14, 1846.	

Resigned.							
William Brown	Add. Lt.	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Resigned Sept., 1846.		
COMPANY G.							
Thomas L. Sullivan	Capt.	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 25	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Horace Hull	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Harrington	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Americus Hough	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
William P. Reinhardt	1st Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alfred J. Campbell	Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
James T. Hook	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ebenezer D. Marquis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Kenyon	Corpl.	"	"	"	"	"	"
William D. Allen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James W. Cravens	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James A. Harris	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Amox, Cornelius M	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alfey, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burner David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bethel, Warren	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cameron, Donald	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cain, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Connor, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cain, Andrew J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Church, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Denton, John H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dickey, Edward T	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davidson, Benjamin K	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davidson, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Goulder, Robert H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hooker, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hardin, Marcus R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ingram, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jacobs, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Johnson, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jenkins, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jolly, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Knocht, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lathrop, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mace, Eli N	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Myer, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Matthews, Vinton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Meek, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mock, Robert A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY G—Continued.							
		1846.			1847.		
Northcut, Joseph G	Pvt	June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	June 25	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill.
Nicholas, Anthony	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Orrill, Joseph G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parr, Martin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pool, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Patterson, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peaslee, William A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peters, Herman J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reynolds, Francis A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rector, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Randall, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rearden, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Swartz, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Schram, Nicholas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Saberton, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stephens, Abner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Siddall, James P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Soay, Aaron	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sheets, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Todhunter, Cortes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wagoner, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deaths.							
		1846.					
Graham, John A	Pvt	June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Feb. 23, 1846.		
Brown, Samuel	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 20, 1846.		
Custer, William B	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 24, 1846.		
McMindis, Almon	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 16, 1847.		
Myer, Michael	"	"	"	"	" July 9, 1846.		
Neal, Humphrey	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 5, 1846.		
Discharged.							
		1846.					
Boicourt, James	1st Sergt	June 22	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged Sept. 20, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.		
Hays, William R	Sergt	"	"	"	" Aug. 21, 1846, "		

Jones, Lewis	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 21, 1846,	“
Newland, Herod	Corpl	“	“	“	“	Aug. 24, 1846,	“
Burton, Thomas	Pvt	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Barrs, Hiram	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 15, 1846,	“
Denton, Lanta T	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Dickey, Salem	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Duke, Patrick	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 15, 1846,	“
Fresh, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Gale, Americus M	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 2, 1846,	“
Hillis, David B	“	“	“	“	“	Mar. 16, 1847,	“
Johnson, George S	“	“	“	“	“	Aug. 24, 1846,	“
Lozey, James H	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 15, 1846,	“
Lewis, Timothy	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 15, 1846,	“
Merrill, Albert G	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 15, 1846,	“
Matthews, D. C	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Robinson, Paschal	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846,	“
Schaffer, James R	“	“	“	“	“	Nov. 2, 1846,	“
Schull, Ruel	“	“	“	“	“	Dec. 15, 1846,	“
Weyer, George W	“	“	“	“	“	Mar. 11, 1847,	“

COMPANY H.

Voorhees, Conorer	Capt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 26	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Samuel McKinley	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Johnathan Keith	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Charles A. Shanks	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thomas Major	1st Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Theodore Campbell	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
William A. Davidson	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ensley, Henry M	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Fleming, Reed	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Leonidas Thrasher	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Levi A. Ender	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John I. Keith	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Robert Collins	Mus	“	“	“	“	“	“
Anspaw, Thomas	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Applegate, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Applegate, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bennet, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bennet, David H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Belton Robert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Burton, George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Booth, Kennedy	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Berry, George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bentley, George M	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY H—Continued.		1846.			1847.		
Benson, Robert	Pvt.	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 25	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Bassett, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crosby, Jacob A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Clark, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cady, William H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Catton, John A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dabbe, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Douglass, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dyas, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dailey, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Elliot, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
French, William V	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Favor, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Goodrich, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hines, Henry S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hodges, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jourden, Abraham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James, David C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kinney, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Keith, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Keith, Albert G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Karr, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kennerley, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kelley, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leming, Andrew J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leming, John P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Landingham, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCarty, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Midkiff, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McClain, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Minor, James L. G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nelius, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parish, William G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pearson, Ephraim	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Perry, Sanford	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Richardson, Joseph W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ridlen, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ridlen, Ebenezer W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Rhods, Martin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Rodifer, William W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Snider, David	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Swimford, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Sexton, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Steel, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Tinder, Asa B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Tennel, Jobe	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Tennel, Irwin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Updegraff, Harmon	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Welch, Merit C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

Deaths.

Alldredg, William	2d Lt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Sept. 9, 1846.
Strain, Oliver	Pvt	“	“	“	“ Oct. 27, 1846.
Arnett, Shedrack	“	“	“	“	“ July 25, 1846.
McMahon, David	“	“	“	“	“ July 18, 1846.
Kesler, Philip M	“	“	“	“	“ July 29, 1846.
Moore, Lewis	“	“	“	“	“ July 17, 1846.
Gatewood, John	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 16, 1847.

Discharged.

Gordon, James M	Pvt	1846. June 20	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Sept. 20, 1846.
Jones, James	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846.
Maholm, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846.
Ridlen Joseph W	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1646.
Robertson, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846.
Sexton, Green	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846.
Speagle, George S	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846.
Trisler, Benjamin M. C	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846.
Trisler, John W	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 20, 1846.
Thompson, Thomas	Corpl	“	“	“	“	Dec. 11, 1847.
Crosby, Elisha H	“	“	“	“	“	Jan. 3, 1848.
Carson, Appollas	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 12, 1846.

COMPANY I.

Thomas W. Gibson	Capt.	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	1847. June 27	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Harrison Daily	1st Lt.	“	“	“	“	“	“
Daniel L. Fonts	2d Lt.	“	“	“	“	“	“

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY I—Continued.		1846.			1847.		
Philip I. Roe	1st Sergt	June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	June 27	New Orleans, La.	Col. S. Churchill.
Milton McCombs	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
David W. Daily	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jefferson Davis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Henderson	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
David Woolverton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edmund King	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James A. Baker	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John K. Lane	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas Gibson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Abbott, William E	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Blades, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barringer, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burns, James A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Campbell, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crawford, Josias	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cooley, Jonathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Clark, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conaway, Martin A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cleveland, Anaziah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cleveland, Noah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dawson, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Field, Wilford	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tipp, Jonathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hartley, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Charles W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Keeley, Abraham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Long, Elisha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lowe, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mercer, George L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mitchell, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Neel, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Noe, Sydney	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pettit, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ross, James M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Summers, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sylvester, James M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sellers, John Y	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Swinches, John W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stewart, Uriah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Varble, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vest, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wiseman, Matthew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wade, Josiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wood, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wells, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Resigned							
Andrew I. Carr	2d Lt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Resigned Mar. 1, 1847.		
Deaths.							
William Coombs	Sergt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Feb. 23, 1847.		
Frederick Brameak	Pvt	"	"	"	" Sept. 14, 1846.		
Forsythe, Thomas C	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 29, 1846.		
Cross, Truman	"	"	"	"	" July 12, 1846.		
Roberts, John	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 1, 1846.		
Discharged.							
Clinton Bowers	Pvt	1846. June 22	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged Aug. 21, 1846, on Surgeon's Cert.		
Levi Stover	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 21, 1846, "		
Hugh A. Calver	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 19, 1846, "		
Brooks Clark	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 19, 1846, "		
Mordicai Mabley	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 5, 1846, "		
William Campbell	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 21, 1846, "		
James Drummond	Sergt	"	"	"	" Dec. 14, 1846, "		
Alexander A. Shindle	Corpl	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
Francis Cross	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
Richard Alstott	Pvt	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
Calvin I. Abbott	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
Thomas Esray	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
Eleazor Jackson	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
John Johnson	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
Frederick B. Leech	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
James McDonald	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
Lorenzo D. Neel	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1846, "		
Ramsey, Thomas	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 5, 1846, "		

THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY K.		1846.			1847.		
George Dunn	Capt	June 18	New Albany, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	June 27	New Orleans, La	Col. S. Churchill
Wm. L. Guard	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benj. Spooner	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aaron C. Gibbs	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph W. Cheesman	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wm. H. Reed	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Solomon P. Tuney	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Robert McGarvey	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Goddard	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph Christy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles D. Seeds	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thos. W. McCright	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
David V. Johnson	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bell, Thomas	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Byron, Strawder J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bodine, Benj	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bloster, Anthony	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Browne, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bradley, Simeon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conger, John S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Croak, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Darling, Franklin B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foster, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gilmore, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gilliland, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gamble, Alexander	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gras, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gray, Francis M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Heeley, Jabez	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hines, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Holden, Judson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hammel, Nelson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hudson, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Irvey, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Kissley, Louis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kussins, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kelly, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lafollet, Solomon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCright, Austin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maxwell, Gerathnell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Medd, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Medd, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Motherell, Thos. B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
North, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Olmsted, Nathaniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Perks, William M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pike, Joseph C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ross, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ross, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scoggins, Elisha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Soppizer, Josh	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Senit, Joshua	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Todd, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Truitt, Wm. C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, John J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wyers, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Werle, Barnhart	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Discharged.		1846.					
Bennet, Moses	Pvt	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Discharged	Oct. 14, 1846,	on Surgeon's Cert.
McGarvey, Victor	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1846,	"
Lauber, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 18, 1846,	"
Wallace C. Law	Sergt	"	"	"	"	Sept. 30, 1846,	"
Andrew Moss	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Feb. 4, 1847,	"
George Kempp	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 4, 1847,	"
John Naylor	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 20, 1847,	"
Geo. W. Knapp	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 17, 1847,	"
Wm. O. Walker	Sergt	"	"	"	"	Aug. —, 1846,	"
Geo. W. Hamblin	Mus	"	"	"	"	Sept. 2, 1846,	"
Sam'l Crist	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Oct. 3, 1846,	"
George W. Dawson	"	"	"	"	"	June 15, 1846,	"
John Godfrey	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 3, 1846,	"
George Norris	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 10, 1846,	"
Moses Pryer	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. —, 1846,	"
James Russell	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 11, 1846,	"
Jesse White	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 2, 1846,	"
Deaths.		1846.					
David G. Conger	Mus	June 18	New Albany, Ind.	Col. S. Churchill.	Died Sept. 24, 1846.		
Richard H. Inman	Pvt	"	"	"	" Sept. 3, 1846.		
Jonathan Walton	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 17, 1846.		

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.		1847.			1848.		
W. A. Gorman	Col	June 22	Fort Clark	Capt. Gatlin	July 16	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Ebenezer Dumont	Lt -Col	"	"	"	"	"	"
William W. McCoy	Maj	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edward Cole	Adjt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jos. Combs	Sergt.-Maj	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas M. Smith	Q. M.-Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chas. Shook	Prin Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edward Guenin	Prin. Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
W. A. Buchanan	Sergt.-Maj	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mc. Crookshank	Q. M.-Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
COMPANY A.		1847.			1848.		
John W. Dodd	Capt	May 31	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	July 20	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
O. H. P. Carey	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel Macom	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Halstead	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
William D. Stone	3d Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Milton Reynolds	4th Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph Hurt	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Price	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen O. Neff	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Dawson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reuben Stephenson	Drummer	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Morehead	Fifer	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beard, Jesse	Pvt	July 24	Camargo, Mex	Capt. Wallace	"	"	"
Brewer, Levi	"	May 31	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	"	"	"
Booser, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carpenter, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Callis, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Dasey, Charles	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Getts, John	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Gibson, Abel	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Green, Milton	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Greenlin, Alexander	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Hendricks, Enoch	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Hicks, John	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Humphrey, James	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Hutton, Basil	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Ingles, Samuel	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Jumper, John B	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Jumper, George	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Knowlton, Levi	"	July 24	Camargo, Mex	Capt.	Wallace	"	"	"
Lakin, Joseph	"	May 31	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt.	Gatlin	"	"	"
Marshall, David L	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
May, William	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
McClannahan, Elijah	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Miller, Paul	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Maler, Ransom P	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Moore, Benjamin	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Moore, James	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Moore, Samuel	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Parkeson, George	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Patterson, George	"	July 24	Camargo, Mex	Capt.	Wallace	"	"	"
Pomroy, Lewis C	"	May 31	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt.	Gatlin	"	"	"
Peaseley, Richard	"	July 6	New Orleans, La.		"	"	"	"
Reeves, William S	"	May 31	Jeffersonville, Ind.		"	"	"	"
Rhenhart, Isaac	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Rood, Christopher C	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Rowser, Peter	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Sievert, Joseph	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Streib, George	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Vanasdall, David	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Williamson, Alexander	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Wood, William	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Solomon, Harpold	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Discharged.								
Butler, James M	Corpl	May 31	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt.	Gatlin	Discharged	June 25, 1847,	for disability.
Godwin, Richard	Pvt	"	"		"	"	Aug. 21, 1847,	"
Sample, Harrison	"	"	"		"	"	Oct. 6, 1847.	
Cross, Mordicai	"	"	"		"	"	Oct. 6, 1847.	
Hayden, Daniel	"	"	"		"	"	Oct. 6, 1847.	
Crandall, Joseph	"	"	"		"	"	Oct. 6, 1847.	
Connor, Moses	"	"	"		"	"	Nov. 6, 1847.	
Dilts, John	"	"	"		"	"	Nov. 6, 1847.	
Cain, Augustus	"	"	"		"	"	Nov. 6, 1847.	
Harpold, Solomon	"	"	"		"	"	date not given.	

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY A—Continued.							
Discharged—Continued.		1847.					
Oldham, John W.	Pvt.	June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Discharged Jan. 18, 1848.		
Sutton, William	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 2, 1848.		
Ball, Perry	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 10, 1848.		
Firnish, Milton	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 20, 1848.		
Brown, Robt. B.	“	“	“	“	“ June 16, 1848.		
Spreeher, Jacob	“	“	“	“	“ June 15, 1848.		
Wallace, John M.	“	“	“	“	“ Mar. 8, 1848.		
Deaths.		1847.					
J. S. S. D. Carey	1st Lt.	May 31	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Died Mar. 21, 1848.		
Thomas Dillon	Pvt.	“	“	“	“ Mar. 28, 1848.		
John Perril	“	“	“	“	“ Apr. 9, 1848.		
David Rodgers	“	“	“	“	“ May 10, 1848.		
John Dedman	“	“	“	“	“ Dec. 11, 1847.		
Nelson Mitchell	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 6, 1848.		
George W. Foland	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 18, 1848.		
James W. Anderson	“	“	“	“	“ Dec. 3, 1847.		
John Poor	“	“	“	“	“ Nov. 26, 1847.		
Jeremiah M. Sutton	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 5, 1848.		
John Snider	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 12, 1848.		
Levi A. Bradley	“	“	“	“	“ Aug. 29, 1847.		
Elijah Hevlin	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 23, 1847.		
Gideon Shoemaker	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 30, 1847.		
Henry Walpers	“	“	“	“	“ Dec. 22, 1847.		
Wm. McFarlan	“	“	“	“	“ date not given.		
Benj. F. Prichard	“	“	“	“	“ Sept. 9, 1847.		
Firmin V. Carmichael	“	“	“	“	“ July 12, 1847.		
James Harlan	“	“	“	“	“ Aug. 22, 1847.		

Deserted.							
		1847.					
Martin P. Dilts	Pvt	May 31	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Deserted	June 19, 1847.	
Thomas Lasure	"	"	"	"	"	June 19, 1847.	
George Shaul	"	"	"	"	"	June 19, 1847.	
Isaac Harris	"	"	"	"	"	June 19, 1847.	
Samuel Hutchins	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1847.	
John Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 2, 1847.	
William E. Wallace	Drummer	"	"	"	"		
Warren Oldham	Sergt	"	"	"	"		
COMPANY B.							
		1847.			1848.		
Jesse G. Alexander	Capt	June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	July 16	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Gustavus H. Way	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel Yakeley	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benj. F. Hays	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sidney S. Bryant	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Anthony W. Moore	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Andrew T. Welman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sanford Cummings	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Campbell, Sr.	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Canon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Cotter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Owen Hancock	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
David McHolland	Drummer	"	"	"	"	"	"
Andrew Wilson	Fifer	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen, James	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barras, Olliver	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bivan, William H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bland, David W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bradly, Washington W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brinegar, Benjamin F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Buffington, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Buskirk, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Buskirk, Isaac V	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Butler, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carmack, Allen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carmack, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conder, Adam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cooper, James F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Craiger, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dittimore, Adam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dorne, Nichodemus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY B—Continued.		1847.			1848.		
Daugherty, Joseph	Pvt	June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. Gatlin	July 16	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Ellrod, William I.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foote, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Frazier, Orlindo	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foxworthy, Enoch	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Glover, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Goodwin, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grady, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grady, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hirsh, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Humpson, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jackson, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lookingbill, Barnibas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lookingbill, David A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
March, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin, Isaac P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McMurray, Thomas L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McNeely, James C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Meares, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Meares, William H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mendenhall, Eli T	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Prather, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Raudeman, George M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reuter, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rile, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sackett, John R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Secrests, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sink, Eli	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tansey, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Taylor, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tolliver, Tobias	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wallace, Campbell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Whitson, William A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Winans, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Worman, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Woods, Dobson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Woodward, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hancock, Benjamin F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crouch, Stephen D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Taylor, Montgomery	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McDade, Philip	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marsh, Fieldin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deaths.							
Milo Davis	Pvt	1847. June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Died July 11, 1848.		
David F. White	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 19, 1848.		
James Bowen	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 26, 1848.		
Discharged.							
Peter W. Craiger	Pvt	1847. June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Discharged July 1, 1848, for disability.		
Peter Hayes	"	"	"	"	" no date, for disability.		
Charles Tansey	3d Lt	"	"	"	" Oct. 26, 1847.		
Silas Pettit	Corpl	"	"	"	" Jan. 15, 1848.		
Resigned.							
Alfred Glover	2d Lt	1847. June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Resigned.		
Joel Stamper	3d Lt	"	"	"	"		
Deserted.							
James Daugherty	Pvt	1847. June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Deserted, no date.		
Esquin Ray	"	"	"	"	" no date.		
Transferred.							
Isaac F. Little	Pvt	1847. June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Transferred to Company F		
Left Sick.							
John Brazill	Pvt	1847. June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Left sick at Point Isabel.		
James M. Campbell	"	"	"	"	" Point Isabel.		
Geo. W. Hutchinson	"	"	"	"	" Porote.		
John Mugg	"	"	"	"	" Point Isabel; died Oct. 13, 1847.		
Ruben Pitcher	"	"	"	"	" Vera Cruz.		
Frier L. Stephens	"	"	"	"	" Vera Cruz.		
Thomas Wallace	"	"	"	"	" Point Isabel.		
James Watts	"	"	"	"	" Vera Cruz; died Nov. 25, 1847.		

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM
COMPANY C.		1847.			1848.		
Morgan L. Payne	Capt	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	July 20	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Martin M. Van Duesen	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas J. Lucas	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
James H. Thompson	2d Lt	June 14	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph V. Bemnsdoffer	1st Sorgt	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Jasper S. Briggs	2d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
George W. Baldrige	3d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Abner Prather	4th "	June 14	"	"	"	"	"
Henry S. Griffin	1st Corpl	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas M. Griffin	2d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
John B. Pike	3d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Israil Fowler	4th "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas L. Lockhart	Drummer	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel Steel	Fifer	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bailey, Josiah T	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Baldrige, William H	"	June 11	"	"	"	"	"
Barnes, Thomas	"	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Beck, Cornelius	"	" 31	"	"	"	"	"
Binegar, William	"	" 28	"	"	"	"	"
Brownaklo, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Britton, William	"	June 7	"	"	"	"	"
Cavil, William H	"	July 6	New Orleans, La.	Capt. Munson	"	"	"
Church, John	"	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	"	"	"
Craft, Rufus S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cross, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dolph, Andrew J	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fell, John	"	July 6	New Orleans, La.	Capt. Munson	"	"	
Gibson, Calvin A	"	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	"	"	
Goodwin, Eli	"	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Gordon, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Goucher, Samuel P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grapp, John	"	June 8	"	"	"	"	"

Grapp, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gosnell, William P	"	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Hoffman, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoffman, William M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hudson, Valentine M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James, John	"	Aug. 4	Meir, Mex	Order Gen. Happing	"	"	"
Koontz, John	"	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	"	"	"
Leeper, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lowe, William W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Larne, Jacob C	"	1848. Jan. 29	Puebla, Mex	Col. Gorman	"	"	"
McCabe, Francis	"	1847. June 2	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	"	"	"
McCleaster, Isaiah	"	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
McGarvey, William Victor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mitchell, Peter E	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moger, John M	"	June 14	"	"	"	"	"
North, James	"	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Orrell, John F	"	June 2	"	"	"	"	"
Prottzman, Samuel	"	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Richardson, Lucuyus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Robertson, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Seeley, John H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sinick, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, James W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Mahlon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stone, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sidwell, John	"	May 31	"	"	"	"	"
Tousey, Van. V	"	" 28	"	"	"	"	"
Wade, William T	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Welsh, William B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ward, Levin	"	June 15	"	"	"	"	"

Discharged.

James Hudson	Pvt	1847. May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Discharged	Aug. 21, 1847,	for disability.
William M. Bennett	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 31, 1847.	
Hiram J. Davis	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 31, 1847.	
Johnson McClean	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 31, 1847.	
Hiram P. Stage	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 31, 1847.	
Reuben Brown	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 31, 1847.	
Jacob W. Gibson	Drummer	June 7	"	"	"	Mar. 10, 1848,	on Surgeon's Cert
John J. DeKart	Pvt	May 28	"	"	"	Oct. 6, 1847,	"
Isaac P. Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	June 13, 1848,	"
George W. Newby	"	June 9	"	"	"	Mar. 4, 1848,	"
Jacob Wizzard	"	" 15	"	"	"	Oct. 6, 1847,	"
Van V. Tousey	Sergt	"	"	"	"	Oct. 26, 1847,	"

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM
COMPANY C—Continued.							
Transferred.							
David G. Cromlow	Pvt	1847. May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Transferred July 1, 1847, to Company K.		
Deserted.							
Mortico Cross	Pvt	1847. June 2	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Deserted June 16, 1847.		
William Douglass	"	"	"	"	" June 18, 1847.		
Theodore Gliff	"	May 28	"	"	" June 18, 1847.		
William D. Hawkins	"	"	"	"	" June 20, 1847.		
John King	"	"	"	"	" June 20, 1847.		
Absent Without Leave.							
Baldridge, Geo. W	Pvt	1847. May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Absent without leave.		
Deaths.							
Finley, David	Pvt	1847. May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Died Mar. 25, 1848.		
Handen, John	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 2, 1848.		
Schmeidmiller, Christian	"	June 7	"	"	" Feb. 17, 1848.		
White, James W	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 3, 1847.		
Nalliner, Benjamin	"	May 28	"	"	" Oct. 24, 1847.		
Owen, Robert	"	June 15	"	"	" Dec. 7, 1847.		
Law, Joseph F	"	May 28	"	"	" Dec. 15, 1847.		
Bunner, Henry T	"	July 6	New Orleans, La.	Capt. Monroe	" Aug. 21, 1847.		
Resigned.							
Wm. T. Baldridge	Capt	1847. May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Resigned Dec. 11, 1847.		
Milton H. Catlett	2d Lt	"	"	"	" Dec. 11, 1847		

COMPANY D.

		1847.			1848.		
Edward Landers	Capt	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. Gatlin	July 16	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A Goff
Abraham B. B. Lewis	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benjamin Pillbean	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph Combs	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John A. McLaughlin	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
William E. Kinnaird	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wharton R. Clinton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Israel Phillips	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fielding Meek	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oliver H. P. Brady	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edward Orme	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stephen Call	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thaddeus S. Beck	Drummer	Dec. 31	Puetra	Col. Gorman	"	"	"
Benedict Higdon	Fifer	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. Gatlin	"	"	"
Bell, John L	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brewer, David L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bridgewater, Elias G	"	May 31	"	"	"	"	"
Castle, Henry	"	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Catterson, James P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Comes, Elias	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Daily, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dawkins, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dennend, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Finney, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fisher, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Frank, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hall, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hamilton, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hendren, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoak, Andrew	"	June 5	"	"	"	"	"
Hoak, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Howard, William	"	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Keigle, Frederick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Keller, Paul	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lewis, William R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lutz, Dumah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marquis, Maxwell P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McLellan, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Messick, Nathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Millman, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Montgomery, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sackey, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY D—Continued.							
		1847.			1849.		
Pumphrey, McHenry	Pvt.	June 1	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	July 16	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Queen, John	"	May 28	"	"	"	"	"
Rarden, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richardson, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rosier, Aaron	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shulmire, Frederick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Silver, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smock, Abraham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sower, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Steel, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stoneback, Albert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Taylor, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Webb, James E.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Webb, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Toon, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Webb, Thomas	"	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	Major Morrison	"	"	"
West, Thomas O.	"	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	"	"	"
Discharged.							
		1847.					
Edward Harrison	Pvt.	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Discharged	June 27, 1847, for disability.	
Jesse Burton	"	" 15	"	"	"	Sept. 10, 1847.	
Andrew Wells	3d Corpl.	" 28	"	"	"	Nov. 3, 1847.	
Higdon, James	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	Dec. 12, 1847.	
Benjamin Bell	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 3, 1848.	
Preston Lawson	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 3, 1848.	
Enoch Stevens	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 3, 1847.	
John H. Lamphier	"	"	"	"	"	Dec. 25, 1847.	
Albert Moorehouse	Corpl	"	"	"	"	Dec. 3, 1847.	
Deaths.							
		1847.					
Thomas Admire	Pvt.	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Died July 31, 1847.		
George F. Edwards	"	"	"	"	" July 28, 1847.		
Samuel Liggins	"	"	"	"	" July 22, 1847.		

Thomas McCoy	"	"	"	"	" June 5, 1847.		
Reuben Allen	"	May 27	"	"	" Oct. 18, 1847.		
George Calhoun	"	" 15	"	"	" Oct. 21, 1847.		
Charles Coulter	"	June 1	"	"	" Nov. 10, 1847.		
George Crice	"	May 28	"	"	" Jan. 17, 1848.		
George Baker	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 26, 1847.		
Charles Bell	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 31, 1847.		
John C. W. McClure	"	June 5	"	"	" Dec. 30, 1847.		
John Sawder	"	May 28	"	"	" Nov. 25, 1847.		
Obediah S. Winter	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 5, 1847.		
Deserted.							
		1847.					
George Hudson	Pvt	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Deserted June 25, 1847.		
Missing.							
		1847.					
John Lawder	Pvt	May 15	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Missing no date.		
Chancey Cole	"	" 28	"	"	" June 27, 1848.		
Transferred.							
		1847.					
Lewis Oneal	Pvt	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Transferred Dec. 13, 1847, to Co. F.		
Resigned.							
		1847.					
John T. Franklin	2d Lt	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Resigned Oct. 1, 1847.		
COMPANY E.							
		1847.			1848.		
Cristopher C. Graham	Capt	June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	July 20	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Washington F. Allen	1st Lt	"	"		"	"	"
James A. Graham	2d Lt	"	"		"	"	"
John F. Britton	3d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
James H. Bryant	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin B. Mason	2d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cyrus W. Medcalf	3d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rodolphus B. Hall	4th "	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Bayliss	1st Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Hayden	2d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
John B. Huchens	3d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Samuel Postelwaith	4th "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas Reck	Drummer	"	"	"	"	"	"
Owen M. Colkin	Fifer	"	"		"	"	

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY E—Continued.		1847.			1848.		
Bayliss, Bird	Pvt.	June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	July 20	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Beardsley, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bebee, James G.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bruce, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bawlen, Vincent	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barns, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bradley, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bray, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cox, Luther	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cammon, Ephraim	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crawford, Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cochran, Gustus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Demsey, Isaac H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deason, Milton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Enlow, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fisher, Alfred H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ficklin, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Geer, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Heady, Andrew L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Heady, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoover, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harrison, Zachariah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hart, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Dennis C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Gavins	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Eli	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jackson, Cravin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kenam, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lang, Reuben	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marchand, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maine, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mehinger, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCowen, James N	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Miller, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCarty, Eli	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Medcalf, Allen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Naney, James R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Naney, Jacob I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Postelwaith, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pollock, Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Runner, Orlander R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Roberts, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sumner, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sumner, Jonathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shiveley, Lewis B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shafer, Francis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sharrad, Robert W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stillwell, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stillwell, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Todisman, Elias	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vincel, James H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Waide, Harrison	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wood, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Young, Green B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deaths.							
		1847.					
James Green	Pvt	June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Died Aug. 12, 1847.		
Pleasant T. Horton	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 1, 1847.		
Arthur S. Runnells	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 1, 1847.		
James Welsh	"	"	"	"	" Aug. 27, 1847.		
Samuel Summer	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 13, 1847.		
David L. Mathars	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 30, 1847.		
John Catton	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 23, 1847.		
Wm. Mayberry	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 10, 1847.		
J. W. McElwaine	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 29, 1847.		
Joseph Powell	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 9, 1848.		
Samuel F. Maine	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 10, 1847.		
Wm. Cochran	Corpl	"	"	"	" (about) Sept. 30, 1847.		
Left Sick.							
		1847.					
Joseph Orender	Corpl	June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Left sick at Porote, Oct. 6, 1847.		
Alfred Eddins	Pvt	"	"	"	" Porote, Oct. 6, 1847.		
W. S. Fisher	"	"	"	"	" Meir, Aug. 23, 1847.		
D. R. Fisher	"	"	"	"	" Meir, Aug. 23, 1847.		
Esaw McIntire	"	"	"	"	" Meir, Aug. 23, 1847.		
Morris Pilgrim	"	"	"	"	" Mouth Rio Grande, Sept. 12, 1847.		

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY E—Continued.							
Deserted.							
		1847.					
Isaac W. McCormick	Pvt	June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Deserted June 27, 1847		
George W. Tanner	"	"	"	"	" July 6, 1847		
Thomas McClure	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 10, 1847		
Discharged.							
		1847.					
Zack Wood	Pvt	June 8	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Discharged Feb. 9, 1848		
O. H. P. Mason	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 6, 1847		
James Hensley	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 6, 1847		
Chas. S. Finch	Lt	"	"	"	" Feb. 29, 1848		
James C. Finch	Drummer	"	"	"	" Nov. 6, 1847		
John W. Crooks	Capt	"	"	"	" Feb. 29, 1848		
COMPANY F.							
		1847.			1848.		
Michael FitzGibbon	Capt	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	July 16	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Isaac Fenley	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wm. K. Clain	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
George W. Amsden	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph Cramer	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nimrod Lander	2d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Frederick Spilker	3d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mathew Gaffney	4th "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nathan Lewis	1st Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry Quillin	2d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conrod I. Kisky	3d "	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Kay	4th "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morrison M. Smith	Fifer	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harrison E. Wilson	Drummer	"	"	"	"	"	"

Andrews, James	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ames, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aten, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beeby, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Buford, Wm. F.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Day, John	"	July 6	New, Orleans, La.	"	"	"	"
Dixon, Moses	"	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	"	"	"	"
Ferguson, Brice	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gilbreath, Wm.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grinstead, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grinstead, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gullion, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gyn, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harden, Harvey	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harriott, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jeffreys, Ephraim	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jonsen, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Wm.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lewis, Allen W.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Limbarger, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McFall, Sam'l	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McMellen, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Millen, Irwin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morgason, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mullen, Ira	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Newton, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nicholson, Oscar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ott, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Paponeaux, Autono	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parker, Lorenzo D.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Philbut, Wm.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Plummer, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Protasco, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Prondfitt, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reeves, Thos. H.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Robbins, Wm. R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scott, Elisha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Siddle, Jacob W. M.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Speaks, Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stanley, Oliver	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stout, John W.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Suter, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weaver, Lewis H.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
West, Squire	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
White, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Levy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Worrell, Enoch	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Wahsington	"	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind.	"	"	"	"
Young, John L.	"	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	"	"	"	"

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY F—Continued.							
Discharged.							
James M. O'Niel	Pvt	1847. June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Discharged	no date, for inability.	
Herron Creech	3d Sergt	"	"	"	"	Sept. 11, 1847.	
Hewlett Young	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Sept. 11, 1847.	
Aaron Freeman	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 10, 1848.	
Quartus E. Rust	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 15, 1848.	
Josiah Scott	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 8, 1848.	
Deaths.							
Samuel Burk	Pvt	1847. June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Died	Aug. 28, 1847.	
Nelson Newton	"	"	"	"	"	Aug. 5, 1847.	
Cooper McQuality	"	"	"	"	"	Sept. 1, 1847.	
Isaac F. Lyttle	2d Sergt	"	"	"	"	Jan. 18, 1848.	
John M. G. Franklin	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Mar. 10, 1848.	
Edward Arnold	Corpl	"	"	"	"	Oct. 31, 1847.	
Deserted.							
Thomas Davis	Pvt	1847. June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Deserted	June 25, 1847.	
William Parker	"	"	"	"	"	June 28, 1847.	
Henry Tunry	"	"	"	"	"	from 16th Regt. of Inf.	
Resigned.							
David R. Wayland	2d Lt	1847. June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Resigned	Sept. 2, 1847.	
Robt. McGill	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	June 16, 1847.	
Left Sick.							
Calvin, Thos. H	Pvt	1847. June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. Gatlin	Left sick at	Mier, Aug. 23, 1847.	
Burk, Moses	"	"	"	"	"	Vera Cruz, Sept. 19, 1847.	

Cravatt, Robt	“	“	“	“	“	Perote, Oct. 5, 1847.	
Hawkihs, John	“	“	“	“	“	Nail Bridge, Aug. 27, 1847.	
Keiff, Michael	“	“	“	“	“	Point Isabel, Sept. 11, 1847.	
Ward. William	“	“	“	“	“	Point Isabel. Sept. 11, 1847.	

COMPANY G.

Daniel Lunderman	Capt	1847. June 14	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	1848. July 16	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
William McPhetridge	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Barton Acuff	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thos. A. Reynolds	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
David Skillman	1st Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
James Eson	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Charles G. Carr	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Archibald F. Umpstaddt	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Truman Buckles	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Henry Baugh	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John W. Day	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
John Sullivan	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Columbus C. Mershon	Drummer	“	“	“	“	“	“
Robert Laudrum	Fifer	“	“	“	“	“	“
Armstrong, Edward	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Armstrong, George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bailey, Henry A	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bales, Jackson	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bales, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bales, Stephen	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Baugh, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bean, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Butler, George H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Carter, Morgan	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Chaffee, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Crarey, Lewis	“	1848. Mar. 12	Puebla, Mex	Col. Gorman	“	“	“
Daniels, Robt	“	1847. June 14	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. C. R. Gatlin	“	“	“
Dearmin, James R	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dearmin, Oliver P	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Deckard, Joel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Devenport, Jonas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Elsett, Jesse	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Garrett, John A	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Glessner, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Goodnight, Abraham	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Havvons, Elijah	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY G—Continued.							
Hovions, Silas B.	Pvt.	1847. June 14	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. C. R. Catlin	1848. June 16	Madisonville, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Hovions, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Heans, Valentine	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hunt, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jacobs, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jones, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jackson, Wiley	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lindley, Stephen	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Marshall, George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mattock, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McWaught, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mefford, Andrew I.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Miller, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Moberly, Alexander	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Pickle, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Richardson, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Robinson, Young I.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Rocket, Harmon I	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Slough, Hamilton	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Spencer, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Summit, Lawson	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Stone, Caleb H.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Thompson, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Virt, William H.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
York, James M.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wooster, David	“	July 7	New Orleans, La.	Capt. Monroe	“	“	“
McClure, John	“	June 14	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	“	“	“
Bonsall, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Chipman, C. S.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Neal, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bruison, Jonathan	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Welts, Benjamin F.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

Deaths.							
William Dawson	Pvt	1847. June 14	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Died at Meir, Aug. 4, 1847.		
Isaac Peterson	"	"	"	"	" Meir, Aug. 12, 1847.		
William Blair	"	"	"	"	" Perote, Oct. 9, 1847.		
Hiram Carter	"	"	"	"	" Vera Cruz, Oct. 9, 1847.		
Sollomon M. Grunt	"	"	"	"	" Perote, Oct 11, 1847.		
Joel Hancock	"	"	"	"	" Puebla, Feb. 20, 1848.		
Henry B. Wilson	"	"	"	"	" Puebla, Mar. 20, 1848.		
Deserted.							
Adam Grey	Pvt	June 14	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Deserted July 26, 1847.		
Discharged.							
Joseph Johnson	Pvt	1847. June 14	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Discharged, date not given.		
Benjamin Murphy	"	"	"	"	" date not given.		
John Dixon	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 10, 1848.		
David C. McGee	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 10, 1848.		
Left Sick.							
James Mallicot	Pvt	1847. June 14	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Left sick at Point Isabel, Sept. 13, 1847.		
Alfred Moreland	"	"	"	"	" Point Isabel, Sept. 13, 1847.		
COMPANY H.							
Landon Cochran	Capt.	1847. June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	1848. July 16	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Edward Cole	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
John W. Mullen	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Caleb D. Davis	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
George Donham	1st Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
George Taylor	Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas I. Mewhinney	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph Donham	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
David C. Stunkard	Corpl.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sears Norris	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William F. Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William B. West	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William M. Lynde	Drummer	"	"		"	"	"
Edward Brammar	Fifer	"	"		"	"	"

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY H—Continued.							
Bannon, John	Pvt	1847. June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	1848. July 16	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Bates, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bennett, Josiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bogard, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Boston, John J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Boston, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carter, Joel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chadd, Moses	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Collins, Josephus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conover, James S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cotterman, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Curry, Addison	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Donham, William O	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Finley, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gibson, James P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gibson, William F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gipson, James	"	July 6	New Orleans, La	Capt. Monroe	"	"	"
Goins, Lewis	"	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	"	"	"
Gray, Amos H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hartley, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hays, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hixon, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoskins, John A	"	July 6	New Orleans, La	Capt. Monroe	"	"	"
Hoskins, James M	"	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	"	"	"
Hicks, James	"	July 6	New Orleans, La	Capt. Monroe	"	"	"
Jones, Edward	"	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	"	"	"
Lackey, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lee, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Long, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Manning, James A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Manning, Daniel P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mason, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCoskey, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Newhinney, Andrew I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Newhinney, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Moberly, Winchester P.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, Alanson T.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Myers, Enos	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McAffee, Hiram	"	July 6	New Orleans, La.	Capt. Monroe	"	"	"
Norris, Wesley	"	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	"	"	"
Parrish, Richard	"	July 6	New Orleans, La.	Capt. Monroe	"	"	"
Pierson, Henry T.	"	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	"	"	"
Phillips, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Randolph, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Raker, David	"	July 6	New Orleans, La.	Capt. Monroe	"	"	"
Reed, Alfred	"	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	"	"	"
Stanley, Josiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shire, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Asa	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Taylor, James H.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wall, Alexander A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Watson, Edmund	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
West, Marcus L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
West, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wyeth, Willis B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Worrell, Esau	"	July 6	New Orleans, La.	Capt. Monroe	"	"	"
Discharged.		1847.					
Thos. Duckworth	Pvt.	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Discharged Sept. 12, 1847.		
Jas. Cochran	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 2, 1847.		
Milton L. Wyeth	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 12, 1847.		
Daniel Fisk	Drummer	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1848.		
Wm. H. Rector	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1848.		
John P. Gibson	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 14, 1848.		
Elijah Ferguson	"	"	"	"	" June 13, 1848.		
Foation A. James	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 13, 1848.		
Deaths.		1847.					
John H. Vest	Pvt.	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Died Aug. 7, 1847.		
Wm. Randolph	"	"	"	"	" July 14, 1847.		
John Smith	"	"	"	"	" Sept. 15, 1847.		
George Rinegar	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 14, 1847.		
Sam'l Wheeler	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 22, 1847.		
Ansil Curry	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 2, 1848.		
James West	Corpl.	"	"	"	" Mar. 7, 1848.		
Solomon Steele	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Mar. 18, 1848.		
Samuel Fogg	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 12, 1848.		
Deserted.		1847.					
Darnell, Aaron	Pvt.	June 12	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Deserted June 15, 1847.		
Hyde, Hamilton I.	"	"	"	"	" June 15, 1847.		
Snider, Richard	"	"	"	"	" June 15, 1847.		

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY I.							
Robt. Fravell	Capt.	1847. June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	1848. July 16	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A Goff.
Albert G. Brockett	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Luther S. Allard	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dannel S. Barber	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles W. Lewis	1st Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Earson Harris	Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
John W. Eggbert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Newton Loward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Barrett	Corpl.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles W. Evans	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles Warrick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Elmore Burgon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Spinks	Mus.	"	"	"	"	"	"
George W. Fairbrother	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ashman, James S.	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bailey, William N.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Baily, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barlett, Jacob R.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bowen, Elias	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bringon, Lebulon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burge, Ezra D.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Campbell, Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Creson, George W.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crook, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crook, Moses M.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dormor, Martin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Elliott, Evans	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Graves, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hinds, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hontz, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Kelly, Henry P	“	“		“	“	“	
McGraw, Mark	“	“	“	“	“	“	
McDormott, James	“	July 16	Mouth Rio Grande.	Capt. R. Fravell.	“	“	“
Miller, John	“	June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind..	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	“	“	“
Miller, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Monroe, Richard	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Morris, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Patterson, James H	“	July 15	Mouth Rio Grande.	Capt. R. Fravell.	“	“	“
Rudd, Richard	“	June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind..	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	“	“	“
Sheerer, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Shewey, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Stever, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Stewart, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Swartz, Frederick	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Trainor, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Tristler, Michael	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Wynders, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Warner, Willard	“	“	“	“	“	“	
Warwick, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Whitaker, Lemuel C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Williams, Schuyler	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Woodard, Gilbert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Woodard, Samuel A	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Warron, James	“	Sept. 8	Mouth Rio Grande.	Capt. R. Fravell.	“	“	“
Hathaway, Jacob	“	June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind..	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	“	“	“
Discharged.							
		1847.					
Jacob S. Baker	Pvt	June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind..	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Discharged	no date.	
Marcellus M. McCoy	Sergt	“	“	“	“	Nov. 30, 1847.	
Thomas Murphy	Pvt	“	“	“	“	Dec. 3, 1847, Gen'l Court-Martial.	
Hugh M. Scott	“	“	“	“	“	Mar. 18, 1848.	
David E. Castleman	“	“	“	“	“	Apr. 10, 1848.	
John T. Morris	“	“	“	“	“	Mar. 17, 1848.	
Stephen C. Waldruff	“	“	“	“	“	Mar. 17, 1848.	
Deserted.							
		1847.					
Cornelius N. Obrine	Pvt	June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind..	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Deserted	July 6, 1847.	
Lucian I. Woodbury	“	“	“	“	“	June 21, 1847.	
Josiah Wood	“	“	“	“	“	June 26, 1847.	
John Murphy	“	“	“	“	“	June 26, 1847.	
William W. Sleeper	“	“	“	“	“	June 26, 1847.	
Joel E. Bancroft	“	“	“	“	“	Sept. 4, 1847.	
Deaths.							
		1847.					
John Crook	Drummer	June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind.,	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Died	Aug. 7, 1847.	
John Ballinger	Pvt	“	“	“	“	no date.	

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY I—Continued.							
Deaths—Continued.		1847.					
James Carlisle	Pvt.	June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Died Sept. 24, 1847.		
James Munroe	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 5, 1847.		
Asa Nye	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 10, 1847.		
John Parker	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 3, 1848.		
George D. Sluth	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 9, 1847.		
James Williamson	"	"	"	"	" no date.		
Zini Williamson	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 18, 1847.		
Thomas Russel	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 23, 1848.		
Alexander Hinds	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1848.		
Lucan L. Burt	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 22, 1848.		
Jacob Castleman	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 10, 1848.		
Moses Hicks	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 8, 1848.		
H. Drake Leonard	"	"	"	"	" May 12, 1848.		
Edward E. Paige	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 30, 1847.		
Transferred.		1847.					
Perry Dearman	Pvt.	June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Transferred Oct. 1, 1847, to Company G.		
John A. Chapman	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 20, 1847, to 5th Regt.		
Left Sick.		1847.					
Martin Miller	Pvt.	June 15	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Left sick at Vera Cruz, Sept. 19, 1847.		
David Shepley	"	"	"	"	" Mouth Rio Grande, Sept. 12, 1847.		
William Warrick	"	"	"	"	" Point Isabel, Sept. 12, 1847.		
Perry Watkins	"	"	"	"	" Vera Cruz, Sept. 19, 1847.		
James Carlisle					" Mouth Rio Grande, Sept. 12, 1847.		
COMPANY K.		1847.			1848.		
A. L. Mason	Capt.	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	July 20	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
James C. Littell	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"

L. Noble Hamilton	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
James R. Mills	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
John Watts	1st Sergt	July 6	New Orleans, La	....	“	“	“
James P. Heart	Sergt	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	“	“	“
Davis W. Cheek	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Washington L. Oneal	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
James E. Goble	1st Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
David G. Cromlow	Corpl	May 28	“	“	“	“	“
Newton P. Norris	“	June 7	“	“	“	“	“
Henry Kohoy	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Vandke Bariclow	Drummer	June 9	“	“	“	“	“
Joseph Stevens	Fifer	“ 7	“	“	“	“	“
Ashbey, Bale	Pvt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Basset, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Baringer, Adam	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Bigney, Lemuel	“	June 9	“	“	“	“	“
Brown, Ira	“	“ 7	“	“	“	“	“
Buchanan, John A	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Collins, Mark	“	July 6	New Orleans, La	....	“	“	“
Campbell, Charles	“	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	“	“	“
Churchill, John R	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Cochrane, Aquilla	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Conelley, Daniel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Consley, James L	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Doolittle, Alphonso	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Forester, John A	“	July 6	New Orleans, La	....	“	“	“
Erwin, Job	“	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	“	“	“
Gray, Edward	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Grimes, Merit C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hamline, Levi	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hallinbeck, Jeremiah	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hume, Robert F	“	July 6	New Orleans, La	....	“	“	“
Horton, Isaac	“	“	“	....	“	“	“
Jones, Josephus	“	June 9	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	“	“	“
Kitts, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lake, Henry	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Land, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lowe, Lorenzo D	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lucas, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Manley, John	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Miller, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McPike, Edward H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Parks, Litle W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Paugh, Thomas P	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Raney, Robert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

FOURTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY K—Continued.		1847.			1848.		
Reno. Hart	Pvt.	June 9	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	June 20	Madison, Ind..	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Richmond, Eli S.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Roach, Jonathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Roach, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Roberts, Robert W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scott John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shoat, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stateler, Franklin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Steele, William H. C	"	June 7	"	"	"	"	"
Stilwell, Aaron	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Teaney, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Todd, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Walker, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Walters, Noble G	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
White, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Whitaker, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brower, Isaac M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Transferred.		1847.					
Ebenezer Dumont	Capt.	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind..	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Transferred June 16, 1847, to Lt.-Col.		
Discharged.		1847.					
Daniel Cole	Corpl.	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind..	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Discharged	July 23, 1847.	
Bird Curtis	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	June 24, 1847.	
James Harper	Sergt.	"	"	"	"	Dec. 1, 1847.	
Wm. K. French	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	Oct. 6, 1847.	
Amos K. Butterfield	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 6, 1847.	
Thomas Lake	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 6, 1847.	
Charles Dean	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 17, 1848, on Surgeon's Cert.	
John Duncan	"	"	"	"	"	Mar. 25, 1848, "	

Edward Woyciehoskie	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 14, 1848,
Bowers, Henry	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 8, 1848.
Deaths.		1847.			
George B. Jones	Pvt	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Died July 16, 1847.
George N. Lowe	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 26, 1847.
James H. Best	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 13, 1847.
Frederick Seifert	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 14, 1847.
Pleasant Chew	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 24, 1848.
Thomas Watts	Corpl	"	"	"	" May 2, 1848.
William C. Crookshank	Pvt	"	"	"	" June 1, 1848.
Deserted.		1847.			
Jonas Dodson	Pvt	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Deserted June 23, 1847.
John Hum	"	"	"	"	" June 17, 1847.
Harrison Osborne	"	"	"	"	" June 15, 1847.
George B. Griffith	"	"	"	"	" June 15, 1847.
Thomas Shoat	"	"	"	"	" June 23, 1847.
Left Sick.		1847.			
Henry Bowers	Pvt	June 7	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Capt. R. C. Gatlin	Left sick at Point Isabel; no date.

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.		1847.			1848.		
James H. Lane	Col	Oct. 22	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Allen May	Lt.-Col	"	"	"	"	"	"
John H. Myers	Maj	" 13	"	"	"	"	"
James Baker	Reg. Q.-M	" 1	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
James S. Athon	Surg	" 22	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
P. G. Jones	Asst.-Surg	" 22	"	"	"	"	"
John M. Lord	Adjt	" 14	"	"	"	"	"
Francis P. Bradley	Sergt.-Maj	" 14	"	"	"	"	"
Jacob Oldshoe	Q. M.-Sergt	" 8	"	"	"	"	"
Wauler Venay	Prin. Mus	" 1	"	"	"	"	"
J. K. A. Blake	"	" 12	"	"	"	"	"
John H. Young	A.Q.M. and Capt	Oct. 1	Enrolled		Appointed by the President.		
Deaths.		1847.					
William K. Miller	Prin. Mus	Oct. 22	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	Died Dec. 24, 1847.		
Robert P. Sunman	"	" 30	"	"	" Feb. 14, 1848.		
COMPANY A.		1847.			1848.		
Horace Hull	Capt	Oct. 14	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
John M. Lattimore	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John M. Lord	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Zachariah Neely	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Horace Bacon	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edward Arnold	Sergt	June 13	Jeffersonville, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	"	"	"
John S. G. Woodfill	"	Oct. 14	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
James Bachman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Chapen Foster	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Green	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adam Waford	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richard H. Newcomb	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Theodore Cressner	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Orson Havens	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Arnold, Henry L	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bagley, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beckhardt, Benedich	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Branham, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beech, Roswell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brennaman, Benj. F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brewer, Warner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brewer, Benjamin F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bishop, Napoleon B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cole, Cornelius	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Crawford, Samuel	"	" 24	"	"	"	"	"
Crawford, Richard	"	" 21	"	"	"	"	"
Cronon, Timothy	"	" 19	"	"	"	"	"
Dowden, Thompson	"	" 14	"	"	"	"	"
Farrow, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gaither, Grandison	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gaither, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gallinger, Frank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hibberlin, Bruce	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hibberlin, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hosea, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hedrick, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ingold, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kellar, Henry	"	" 30	"	"	"	"	"
Lee, John	"	" 14	"	"	"	"	"
Lowden, Thompson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McGee, Abel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miller, John	"	" 30	"	"	"	"	"
Murphy, Amos	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin, Rancey	"	" 14	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, William F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Northcutt, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Patrick, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pickett, William C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reynolds, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reese, Maxwell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rogers, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sampson, Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Clair, Moses	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sargent, Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, Nelson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Story, Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY A—Continued.							
Sims, William M	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj, Morrison.	1848. July 28	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Sandrock, Adam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas, Andrew	"	" 21	"	"	"	"	"
Waford, John	"	" 14	"	"	"	"	"
Webb, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deserted.							
Burton, Thomas	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison.	Deserted	Oct. 18, 1847.	
Heath, Daniel L.	"	" 19	"	"	"	Oct. —, 1847.	
Maccallister, George M	"	" 14	"	"	"	Oct. 17, 1847.	
Majors, Allen	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 19, 1847.	
Macdonald, William	"	"	"	"	"	Oct. 21, 1847.	
Wickliffer, Howard	"	" 26	"	"	"	Oct. —, 1847.	
Monroe, Alexander	"	" 14	"	"	"	Nov. 5, 1847.	
Underwood, Wm. T.	"	"	"	"	"	Nov. 5, 1847.	
Discharged.							
Dean, John W	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison.	Discharged	Nov. 8, 1847.	
Spriggs, Robert	"	" 26	"	"	"	Feb. 14, 1848, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Johnson, George	"	" 21	"	"	"	Apr. 10, 1848, on Surgeon's Cert.	
Deaths.							
DeWitt C. Rich	1st Lt.	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison.	Died Feb. 9, 1848.		
John Barnes	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Jan. 3, 1848.		
Andrew Jackson	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 23, 1848.		
Sidney Murphy	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 7, 1848.		
Abraham Vail	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 15, 1848.		
Robert Barnes	"	"	"	"	" July 8, 1848		
Henry Woods	"	"	"	"	" July 17, 1848.		

Transferred.							
		1847.					
Lewis, Timothy	Pvt	Oct. 14	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	Transferred Dec. 14, 1847, to Company F.		
Alexander, Edward	"	Oct. 8	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, to Company I.		
Lewis, Jesse	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, "		
Linville, William	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, "		
Nevins, Michael R	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, "		
Oldshue, Jacob	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, "		
Roberts, Jesse	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, "		
Swain, Manly	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, "		
Swain, John	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, "		
White, David	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, "		
Wheat, Benjamin D	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847, "		
Joined by Transfer.							
		1847.					
Arnold, Edward	Pvt	June 13	Jeffersonville, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	Dec. 14, 1847, from 4th Regiment.		
COMPANY B.							
		1847.			1848.		
George Greene	Capt	Oct. 9	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Philip J. Roe	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
James M. Ross	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry Hensley	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Wood	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
George W. Petit	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Osburn Wilson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richard Green	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Petit	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
John G. W. Cantz	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles A. Summers	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joel Wilson	"	" 25	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Levi Stover	Mus	Oct. 9,	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Marshall Stansbury	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bowman, Simon P	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burge, Jonathan I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Baker, David S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cook, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cook, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cooley, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carley, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cross, Aaron	"	" 12	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Carley, Elijah	"	" 18	"	"	"	"	"
Coble, Daniel W	"	" 18	"	"	"	"	"

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY B—Continued.							
		1847.			1848.		
Curtis, James	Pvt.	Oct. 25	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	July 28	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Daily, Meredith	"	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Greene, Nathaniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Griswold, Leiman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Giles, Salem B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harding, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Johnson, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jenkins, Alexander	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jenkins, Joseph	"	" 18	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Kinner, Andrew	"	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Kinney, James N	"	" 30	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Layton, Thomas	"	" 12	"	"	"	"	"
Lemon, Benjamin F	"	" 30	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, William	"	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Moore, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McConnell, Noah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McKinley, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marshall, Wm. H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Manley, James	"	" 12	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Manley, Moses	"	" 13	"	"	"	"	"
Noe, John	"	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Noe, Andrew I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nichols, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Noble, Albert	"	" 12	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Pruett, Robt. W	"	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Rodgers, Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rose, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rozure, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ross, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Roberiette, Andrew	"	" 18	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Stoner, Daniel	"	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Smith, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Streetsman, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Salter, William	"	" 11	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Tilford, Thompson	"	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"

Tibbetts, William	"	" 9	"	"	" "
Wells, John F	"	"	"	"	" "
Wells, Andrew I	"	"	"	"	" "
Williams, George W	"	"	"	"	" "
Williams, Henry	"	"	"	"	" "
Whiteman, John	"	"	"	"	" "
Deaths.		1847.			
Cooper, Bailey	Pvt	Oct. 9	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Died Oct. 17, 1847.
Keller, Frederic	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 24, 1847.
Marshall, William H	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 8, 1847.
Pickett, William B	"	" 30	"	Maj. Morrison	" Dec. 8, 1847.
Monroe, Edwin	Corpl	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	" Jan. 2, 1848.
Burrell, Oliver H. P	Pvt	" 12	"	Maj. Morrison	" Jan. 15, 1848.
Sandy, William	"	" 13	"	"	" Jan. 19, 1848.
Woodward, William H	"	" 30	"	"	" Jan. 7, 1848.
Fisher, Tilford	"	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	" Apr. 16, 1848.
Baxter, James W	"	"	"	"	" July 10, 1848.
Connor, John	"	"	"	"	" May 5, 1848.
Dunn, Edward	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 19, 1848.
Mobley, Abel H	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 30, 1848.
McVey, John	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 20, 1848.
Deserted.		1847.			
Webster, Thomas S	Pvt	Oct. 25	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	Deserted Oct. 31, 1847.
Otway, William	"	Nov. 8	New Orleans, La	"	" Dec. 4, 1847.
Discharged.		1847.			
McKinley, Robert	Pvt	Oct. 9	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Discharged Nov. 31, 1847.
Rankins, William	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 20, 1847.
Repp, Jonathan	"	"	"	"	" no date.
Pearcy, Tabbott	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 21, 1848.
Reed, John	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 21, 1848.
Stansbury, Jonas	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 21, 1848.
Gibson, Joseph	Sergt	"	"	"	" Mar. 1, 1848.
Manley, John	Pvt	" 13	"	Maj. Morrison	" Mar. 6, 1848.
Woods, James	"	" 9	"	Lt. Rodman	" Mar. 1, 1848.
Transferred		1847.			
Scott, John L	Pvt	Oct. 9	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Transferred to Company D, Oct. 9, 1847.
Conway, Ezra	"	"	"	"	" "
Gabble, James	"	"	"	"	" "

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY B—Continued.							
Transferred—Continued.							
Hubble, James C	Pvt	1847. Oct. 9	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Transferred to Company D, Oct. 9, 1847.		
Jordan, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Jacobs, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Pauley, Andrew H	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Galaway, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Gaston, William R	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Marsh, Daniel R	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Blake, James K	"	" 12	"	Maj. Morrison	"	Non-Com. Staff, Feb. 14, 1848.	
COMPANY C.							
R. M. Evans	Capt	1847. Oct. 11	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	1848. July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Sylvester Crane	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
James V. Moore	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
William R. Keep	2d Lt						
James Hay	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Daniel Crider	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Isaac N. McAllister	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James H. Wood	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Francis M. Glascock	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Guston	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Zachariah Lacy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles Palmer	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomas Bailey	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Hall	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aldridge, Jonathan W	Pvt	"	"	"			
Adams, Samuel W	"	"	"	"			

Armstrong, George G	"	Mar. 3	Lafayette, Ind	Lt. Crane	"	"	"
Bartlett, Willis T	"	Feb. 28	Madison, Ind	Lt. Jones	"	"	"
Bender, William	"	1847. Oct. 11	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Bishop, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Boswell, Grandison R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, Mahlon S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, William, 2d	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brewer, William M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bull, William	"	1848. Feb. 14	Rensalear, Ind	Lt. Crane	"	"	"
Campbell, John	"	1847. Oct. 11	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Catick, Joseph W	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Carter, John M	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Cosner, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Clarke, Ira S	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Cummings, Major	"	1848. Feb. 19	Lafayette, Ind	Lt. Crane	"	"	
Dimmig, Peter	"	1847. Oct. 11	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	"	"	
Eastman, Robert	"	1848. Mar. 15	"	"	"	"	
Etuire, Daniel	"	1847. Oct. 11	"	"	"	"	
Gustin, Amos	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hall, Robert C	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hamblin, William	"	1848. Apr. 4	Newport, Ky	Lt. Jones	"	"	
Hamblin, Alfred	"	Mar. 23	Madison, Ind	"	"	"	
Hardesty, Joseph T	"	Feb. 17	Renssalear, Ind	Lt. Crane	"	"	
Hoff, James A	"	Mar. 17	Madison, Ind	Lt. Jones	"	"	
Jenkins, John A	"	1847. Oct. 11	"	Lt. Rodman	"	"	
Johnson, Benjamin F	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Klady, William S	"	1848. Apr. 4	Newport, Ky	Lt. Jones	"	"	
Lawson, Henry C	"	1847. Oct. 11	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	"	"	
Lapieree, Pascal	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Ludlow, Volney P	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Mayhall, Samuel I	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Murray, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Murray, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McIrvin, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McGinniss, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parker, Samuel E	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peck, James H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pugh, John E	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY C—Continued.							
Ray, Dow	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 11	Madison, Ind.	Lt. Rodman	1848. July 28	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Rogan, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reed, John M.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reese, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Redding, Edward W.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Robinson, William M.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scofield, Sylvester D.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Snow, Newman S.	"	1848. Feb. 19	Renssalear, Ind	Lt. Crane	"	"	"
Slattery, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tower, David B.	"	1847. Oct. 11	Madison, Ind.	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Troyer, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ullum, Josiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vickery, Abner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vickery, Erasmus	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vail, Noah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Young, Berryman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deaths.							
Thomas Redden	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 11	Madison, Ind.	Lt. Rodman	Died Oct. 26, 1847.		
Nehemiah Mathews	Corpl.	"	"	"	" Feb. 10, 1848.		
Samuel Henceley	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Feb. 14, 1848.		
David Lyons	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 7, 1848.		
Meinrod Reiglespeiger	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 7, 1848.		
Daniel West	Corpl.	"	"	"	" Jan. 14, 1848.		
James Wood	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Feb. 8, 1848.		
Irvin Webb	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 11, 1848.		
William P. Carothers	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 6, 1848.		
Thomas Neal	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 19, 1848.		
Berryman Hunt	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 24, 1848.		
Jesse P. Hendrick	"	"	"	"	" June 1, 1848.		
James H. McBroom	"	"	"	"	" July 3, 1848.		

Deserted.		1847.					
Franklin Dice	Pvt	Oct. 11	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Deserted Oct. 15, 1847.		
Josiah Wilson	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 18, 1847.		
William R. Hays	“	“	“	“	“ Nov. 5, 1847.		
Samuel Cosner	“	“	“	“	“ Nov. 5, 1847.		
Discharged.		1847.					
Henry W. Parcus	Pvt	Oct. 11	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Discharged Oct. 30, 1847.		
James J. Gilmore	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 20, 1847.		
Moses Fowler	Corpl	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848.		
Isaac N. Dehaven	Pvt	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848.		
Thomas M. Mitchell	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848.		
James G. Myers	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848.		
Joseph Norriss	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848.		
Johnston, James	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848.		
Steadman, James	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848.		
Transferred.		1847.					
William K. Miller	Mus	Oct. 11	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Transferred to Staff Roll, Oct. 23, 1847.		
Left Sick.		1847.					
Cyrus S. Rockwell	Pvt	Oct. 11	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Left sick at Vera Cruz, Nov. 5, 1847.		
Green B. Beard	“	“	“	“	“ Hospital.		
COMPANY D.		1847.			1848.		
James R. Brachen	Capt	Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Andrew M. Pattison	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
James Hamilton	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hugh J. Kelley	2d Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Francis, Micajah	1st Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ramsey, Henry	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Branham, Hawkins	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Templin, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Osborne, Lewis I	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Foster, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Waller, Robert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Smith, Robert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Galloway, Henry	Mus	“	“	“	“	“	“

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY D—Continued.		1848.			1848.		
Anderson, Joseph	Pvt	Oct. 11	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Andis, Alexander	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Andis, Robert P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Arnold . Jared	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Banks, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conoway, Erra	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cohn, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Corbin, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carr, Harry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cook, Moses C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chapman, Cicero	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chapman, John	"	June 15	Ft. Clark, Ind	Col. S. Churchill	"	"	"
Chapman, Samuel	"	Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Caldwell, Robert H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carr, James H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carr, Noah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Childers, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chapman, Wm. H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Daily, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Denny, Alfred	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ellsberry, Miles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Farril, Isaac M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Flowers, Andrew B. J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grey, James H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gaston, William R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gobble, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hendin, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Huntington, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, William C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Johnston, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Hiram	"	"	"	"		"	"
Jacobs, William R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jordan, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jackson, Burts	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kinghan, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Kauble, Solomon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Linebach, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leming, John L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leming, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lindsey, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mitchell, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marton, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pierson, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reed, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rornock, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Roberts, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richardson, Howard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scott, Newton	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Scott, John L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tyner, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Trion, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shoate, Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deserted.		1847.					
Green, John	Pvt	Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Deserted Nov. 6, 1847.		
McLenon, Hugh	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 6, 1847.		
Discharged.		1847.					
Bills, John	Pvt	Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Discharged Oct. 20, 1847.		
Pauley, Andrew	1st Sergt	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1848.		
Chapman, Joseph	Corpl	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1848.		
Marsh, Daniel R	Pvt	"	"	"	" Jan. 2, 1848.		
Tuley, William	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 23, 1848.		
Swain, George W	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 4, 1848.		
Jones, William	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 1, 1848.		
Deaths.		1847.					
Broughan, Joseph	Pvt	Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Died Jan. 14, 1848.		
Cook, Alexander	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 21, 1848.		
Gilmore, John S	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 26, 1847.		
Goodwin, Henry	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 24, 1848.		
Hatfield, Templeton	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 7, 1848.		
Hubble, James	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 16, 1848.		
Jones, John B	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 1, 1848.		
Pauly, Andrew	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 20, 1848.		
Siddall, David	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 1, 1848.		
Baldwin, Jackson	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 13, 1848.		
Childers, Sylvester	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 29, 1848.		

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY D—Continued.							
Deaths—Continued.							
Barnes, Nathan	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 8	Madison, Ind.	Lt. Rodman	Died Mar. 1, 1848.		
Cook, Aaron	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 3, 1848.		
Marsh, Eli	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 28, 1848.		
Montgomery, James	"	"	"	"	" June 15, 1848.		
Goodwin, Daniel	"	"	"	"	" July 4, 1848.		
Parks, James	"	"	"	"	" July 14, 1848.		
Black, William	"	"	"	"	" July 14, 1848.		
Left Sick.							
Branham, Thos. H.	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 8	Madison, Ind.	Lt. Rodman	Left sick.		
COMPANY E.							
Samuel McKenzey	Capt.	1847. Oct. 1	Madison, Ind.	Lt. Rodman	1848. July 28	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Charles A. Shank	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Baker	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joel Barnes	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
William VanBeuthusan	1st Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph L. Richardson	Sergt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph W. Ridlen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John C. Knisley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peter Treon	Corpl.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benjamin Boon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James L. Capp	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
William Hike	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry R. Criteser	Mus.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Joseph B. Gonzales	“	1848. April 30	Moline Del Rey, Mexico	Capt. Alvera	“	“	“
Boldsey, Abcizer	Pvt	1847. Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	“	“	“
Bracken, Mathew	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Canfield, Philander	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Coffman, Peter I	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Coffman, Isaac	“	“	“		“	“	“
Criteser, Eli	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Convin, David	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Deannan, George W	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Davison, Lewis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Day, Joseph	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Derickson, Thomas P	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Favors, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Favors, Robert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Floyd, Frastus L	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Green, Jason	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Green, Joseph	“	“		“	“	“	“
Garrison, Robert T	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hughes, George	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hart, Daniel A	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hay, Festus	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Hartley, Abram	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Holmes, John C	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Harrison, Ambrose R	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Headly, Arthur	“		“	“	“	“	“
Irish, Jackson	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jenkins, Benjamin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Johnson, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Jordan, William H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Knisley, Robert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Locke, Isaiah	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lefler, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lewis, John F	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lawrey, Samuel	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McCombs, John H	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McCombs, David B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
McCoy, Robert	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Monroney, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mitchell, Lewis	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mitchel, James	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mitchel, Hardin	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Martin, David B	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mossman, Christopher	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mossman, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Major, William	“	“	“	“	“	“	“

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY E—Continued.		1847.			1848.		
Noetien, Michael	Pvt	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
O'Dell, James D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pierson, Granville	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parsons, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pollard, Terrell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ridlen, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ross, John T	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Simmons, Francis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sexton, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stausburg, William T	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Steel, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tate, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tevis, Isiah M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tooley, Elisha W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tooley, George M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tumble, Henry H	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Towsend, James F	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Treon, Archibald	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Trimble, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	
VanBenthusan, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	
VanBenthusan, Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Warner, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Williams, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Webb, Elisha B	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Whisman, Warren	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Yelton, Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Discharged.		1847.					
Davison, Thamer	Pvt	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Discharged	Oct. 26, 1847.	
Newman, Robert	Corpl	"	"	"	"	Feb. 21, 1848, on Surgeon's Cert	
Dick, George	Pvt	"	"	"	"	Feb. 21, 1848,	
Favors, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 21, 1848	
Favors, James	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 21, 1848,	

McKenney, Henry J	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 9, 1848,		
Neugent, Jefferson	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848,		
Ross, Augustus S	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848,		
Fields, Pleasant H	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 21, 1848,		
Tevis, William F	“	“	“	“	“ April —, 1848,		
Champ, Thomas	“	“	“	“	“ no date.		
Alexander, William B	“	“	“	“	“ no date.		
Deaths.		1847.					
McFall, Samuel H	Pvt	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Died Oct. 26, 1847.		
Stephens, David	“	“	“	“	“ Dec. 24 1847.		
Blake, Joseph	Corpl	“	“	“	“ Feb. 13, 1848.		
Cookson, Peter	Pvt	“	“	“	“ Jan. 1, 1848.		
Flinn, James P	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 11, 1848.		
Mills, David D	“	“	“	“	“ Dec. 22, 1847.		
Richardson, James	“	“	“	“	“ Feb. 7, 1848.		
Stephens, Jonathan	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 29, 1848.		
Wood, John	“	“	“	“	“ Jan. 26, 1848.		
Bullock, Nathan	“	“	“	“	“ April 12, 1848.		
Critser, Joseph R	“	“	“	“	“ April 12, 1848.		
Figs, Robert	“	“	“	“	“ June 2, 1848.		
Baldrey, Peter	“	“	“	“	“ no date.		
Wilson, Asa B	“	“	“	“	“ July 21, 1848.		
Deserted.		1847.					
Bell, Fleming C	Pvt	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Deserted Oct. 26, 1847.		
Holland, John W	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 26, 1847.		
Lemons, John R	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 16, 1847.		
Spenling, James P	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 8, 1847.		
Phares, Isaac	“	“	“	“	“ Oct. 3, 1847.		
COMPANY F.		1847.			1848.		
John McDougall	Capt	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Thomas McBaker	1st Lt	“	“	“	“	“	“
William C. Kise	2d Lt	“ 30	“	“	“	“	“
Thomas O'Neal	2d Lt	“ 1	“	“	“	“	“
Daniel F. Gilmore	1st Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Oliver P. Fort	Sergt	“	“	“	“	“	“
Franklin S. Ruter	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
Mathew McAleer	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
William B. Folsom	Corpl	“	“	“	“	“	“
Lewis O'Neal	“	May 28	Jeffersonville, Ind	Capt. Gatlin	“	“	

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY F—Continued.							
James Carlton	Corpl	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	1848. July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Isaac Wright	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Edward L. Palmer	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Robert Jamison	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bexly, Augustus R	Pvt	1848. Feb. 29	Moline Del Ray, Mex	Maj. Buchanan	"	"	"
Belt, Joseph	"	1847. Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Brown, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bookhart, Sebastian	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Call, Pleasant	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carson, Parker	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Clark, Grandison	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Corns, Sylvester	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conroy, Patrick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Curtis, Cornelius	"	Nov. 5	Vicksburg	"	"	"	"
Duckworth, Honsen	"	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	"	"	"	"
Duzan, Mark A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foat, Oscar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gullvon, Price N	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Holister, Dudley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hubble, Orange	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harlow, Horatio M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harley, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hoffman, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hall, William B	"	Nov. 7	New Orleans, La	"	"	"	"
Kemper, Nimrod	"	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind	"	"	"	"
Kennedy, Jerome B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lewis, Timothy	"	" 14	"	"	"	"	"
McKeefry, David	"	" 1	"	"	"	"	"
McKeefry, Patrick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mayer, Hiram B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Miller, Amos A	"	"	"	"	"	"	

Marshall, John J.	"	1848. Feb. 29	Moline Del Rey, Tex.	Maj. Buchanan	"	"	"
Nessa, Augustus	"	1847. Nov. 5	Vicksburg	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
O'Neal, Richard	"	Oct. 1	Madison, Ind.	"	"	"	"
Orr, Greenup B.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Palmer, Blackford	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pursell, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pursell, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Page, John	"	Oct. 21	"	"	"	"	"
Rouse, Joseph	"	Oct. 1	"	"	"	"	"
Reeves, William L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Runnion, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, James L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Street, Geo. W.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stipp, Oliver P.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shook, John	"	Oct. 26	"	"	"	"	"
Taylor, Robert	"	Oct. 1	"	"	"	"	"
Taudy, Anthony K.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tindale, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thompson, Ebenezer S.	"	Oct. 30	"	"	"	"	"
Vest, Henry	"	Oct. 1	"	"	"	"	"
Vest, John	"	Oct. 30	"	"	"	"	"
Ward, Larkin	"	Oct. 1	"	"	"	"	"
Wood, Amos	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wood, Risin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Walton, Ahi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Transferred.

Alle, Noah	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 1	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Transferred to Company I., Oct. 8, 1847.
Bush, John	"	"	"	"	" Company I., Oct. 8, 1847.
Farley, John H.	"	"	"	"	" Company I., Oct. 8, 1847.
Fanner, Loammie	"	"	"	"	" Company I., Oct. 8, 1847.
Portrum, Joseph R.	"	"	"	"	" Company I., Oct. 8, 1847.
Condray, Albert	"	"	"	"	" Company I., Oct. 8, 1847.
Whitaker, Esair	"	"	"	"	" Company I., Oct. 8, 1847.
Yates, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	" Company I., Oct. 8, 1847.
Webb, Thomas	Corpl.	"	"	"	" 4th Regiment, Dec. 14, 1847.
Wilson, Washington	Pvt.	"	"	"	" 4th Regiment, Dec. 14, 1847.
Huff, Arthur	"	"	"	"	" Company I., Oct. 8, 1847.
Venoy, Warder	Mus.	"	"	"	" N. C. Staff, Dec. 31, 1847.

Deaths.

Spayde, John	Sergt.	1847. Oct. 1	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Died Oct. 22, 1847.
McCasslin, David M.	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Dec. 22, 1847.
McQuarter, John	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 26, 1848.

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY F—Continued.							
Deaths—Continued.							
Reese, Thomas	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 1	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Died Jan. 31, 1848.		
Taylor, Robt. G	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 26, 1848.		
Shelmyer, John	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 18, 1848.		
Stone, John M	"	Nov. 7	New Orleans, La.	"	" May 8, 1848.		
Humphrey, George W	"	1848. Apr. 30	Moline Del Rey, Mex.	Capt. Alvon	" May 15, 1848.		
Laux, Clemant	"	1847. Oct. 1	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	" July 14, 1848.		
McAleer, John	"	"	"	"	" July 14, 1848.		
Deserted.							
Cole, Dudley	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 1	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Deserted Oct. —, 1847.		
O'Neal, John	"	"	"	"	" Oct. —, 1847.		
Discharged.							
Sturgeon, Hume	Sergt.	1847. Oct. 1	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Discharged Feb. 21, 1848, on Surgeon's Cert.		
Beau, Leroy	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Feb. 21, 1848, "		
Duckworth, William	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 21, 1848, "		
Jones, Fleming	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 3, 1848, "		
Miller, Amos	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 21, 1848,		
Russell, Madison	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 21, 1848, "		
Cuppy, Henry H	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 21, 1848, "		
COMPANY G.							
Aaron C. Gibbs	Capt.	1847. Oct. 13	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	1848. July 28	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Lewis S. Moffatt	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry W. Jones	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gerothwell Maxwell	2d Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Frederick White	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
George W. Claypool	2d Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Harris	3d Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Christian Lenberger	4th Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
William H. Bisbee	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thos. B. F. Hewitt	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry O. Brien	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Ewing	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Andrew Herzogg	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	
Cavanaugh, John	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cheesman, Joseph W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Christopher, George P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Darnby, Ephraim	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Duncan, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ferrill, Abram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Foland, Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Green, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hines, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harden, Pacter T	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Headrick, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henderson, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hamblin, George	"	Joined from desertion, April 10, 1848. Deserted, October 31, 1847.					"
Irvy, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Johnson, Geo. W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kussins, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lawrence, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Major, Allen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McGary, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mitchell, Nicholas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
MoManaman, Asa	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McClure, James R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Merrill, John S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCarty, Enoch	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Olmstead, Nathaniel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Plomteaux, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pepper, John P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phillips, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rounds, Joshua	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rayson, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rounds, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stephenson, John A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Swatfager, Frederick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Strimback, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tumer, Gilbert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Touner, John H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Teney, Abram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE	BY WHOM.
COMPANY G—Continued.							
Wood, Stephen	Pvt.	Joined fr	om desertion, April	10, 1848. Desert	ed, Octob	er 31, 1847.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Wymond, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Transferred.		1847.					
Murray, Jacob	Pvt.	Oct. 22	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Transferred to	Company C, Oct. —, 1847.	
Earley, Elijah	"	" 18	"	"	"	Company B, Oct. —, 1847.	
Cable, David W	"	"	"	"	"	Company B, Oct. — 1847.	
Jenkins, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	Company B, Oct. —, 1847.	
Robbnett, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	Company B, Oct. —, 1847.	
Curtis, James	"	" 25	"	"	"	Company B, Oct. —, 1847.	
Wilson, Joel	"	"	"	"	"	Company B, Oct. —, 1847.	
Webster, Thomas J	"	"	"	"	"	Company B, Oct. —, 1847.	
Ayers, James D	"	" 18	"	"	"	Company I, Oct. —, 1847	
Bush, David	"	" 22	"	"	"	Company I, Oct. —, 1847.	
Chapman, Samuel	"	" 22	"	"	"	Company D, Oct. —, 1847.	
Campbell, John C.	"	" 21	"	"	"	Company C, Oct. —, 1847.	
Lacy, Zachariah	"	" 21	"	"	"	Company C, Oct. —, 1847.	
Palmer, Charles	"	" 22	"	"	"	Company C, Oct. —, 1847.	
Sunman, Robert	"	" 30	"	"	"	Prin. Mus. Oct. 30, 1847.	
Frost, William	"	" 13	"	"	"	2d Ohio Regt., Dec. 14, 1847.	
Myers, John M	"	" 13	"	"	"	appointed Field Officer Oct. 1847.	
Deserted.		1847.					
Patterson, James	Corpl	Oct. 13	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Deserted	Oct. 31, 1847.	
Church, Michael	Pvt.	" 30	"	"	"	Oct. 31, 1847.	
Peters, Abram	"	" 13	"	"	"	Jan. 30, 1848.	
Discharged.		1847.					
Cowden, Samuel	Pvt.	Oct 13	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Discharged	Oct. 31, 1847.	
Gray, Andrew I	"	"	"	"	"	Feb. 24, 1848.	

Lord, David C.	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 12, 1848.
Lyon, William G	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 12, 1848.

Missing.

William Crook	Pvt	1847. Oct. 13	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	Missing June 1, 1848; supposed to have been murdered at San Augustine, Mex.
Samuel Dougherty, mustered in as William Dougherty	"	"	"	"	Missing Dec., 1847; murdered near that place.

Deaths.

Joshua Shaffer	1st Corpl	1847. Oct. 13	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	Died Jan. 19, 1848.
Giles Hoff	Pvt	"	"	"	" Jan. 19, 1848
Jonathan Budd	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 20, 1848.
James Griffith	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 19, 1848.
William Byram	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 22, 1848.
Patrick Ryan	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 9, 1848.
William Wilson	"	"	"	"	" July 19, 1848.

Left Sick.

Noster, Benj. E.	Pvt	1847. Oct. 13	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	Left sick at New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1847.
Diehamner, John	"	"	"	"	" Vera Cruz, Nov. 25, 1847.
Spurgeon, Elzy	"	"	"	"	" Talapa, Dec. 4, 1847; died Dec. 29, 1847.
Swan, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	" Talapa, Dec. 4, 1847.
Teney, William	"	"	"	"	" Vera Cruz, Nov. 25, 1847; died at Talapa hospital, Jan. 8, 1848.
Trewitt, William	"	"	"	"	" Talapa, Dec. 4, 1847.

COMPANY H.

David Shunk	Capt	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	1848. July 24	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Joseph W. Holliday	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Patrick Curley	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Elias D. Pierce	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pynhus Woodward	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Henry Shank	2d Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leander I. Elliott	3d Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charles Fifer	4th Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Richard Webster	1st Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
George O. Price	2d Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
John S. Reide	3d Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Daniel E. Thomas	4th Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY H—Continued.							
Armfield, Elem	Pvt	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	1848. July 24	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Adams, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Andrews, Finley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Antery, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Anderson, James	"	1848. Feb. 25	Rensselaer, Ind	Lt. S. Crane	"	"	"
Brown, Amos	"	1847. Dec. 31	City Mexico, Mex.	Maj. Thomas	"	"	"
Barrett, Jacob	"	Oct. 14	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Bordman, Isaac P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burnett, Marion	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carey, James N	"	"	"		"	"	"
Cole, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Carll, Latt H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Clark, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Calvert, John	"	1848. Feb. 27	"	Lt. Jones	"	"	"
Eckard, Henry	"	1847. Oct. 14	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Evans, Henry H	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fleming, Norval	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fimple, Rufus R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Frame, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Frelan, John T	"	1848. Feb. 14	Rensselaer, Ind	Lt. S. Crane	"	"	"
Gaffney, James	"	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Gossett, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gatewood, James I	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Helney, Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harter, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones, Joseph L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Keller, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lankton, Michael	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lawrence, Caleb S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Lindsey, Albert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lyons, Robert I	"	Dec. 31	City Mexico, Mex.	Maj. Thomas	"	"	"
McNutty, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McSherry, Jesse	"	Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
McBride, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mann, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mann, Chapman	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCutchen, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Masters, Richard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Morgan, Carlile	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCall, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McGuire, Monroe	"	1848. Mar. 8	"	Lt. Jones	"	"	"
Nun, Riley	"	1847. Oct. 14	"	Maj. Morrison	"	"	"
Ogen, Samuel A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phillips, Abner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Robison, Zedekiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smith, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sprague, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shuman, James A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Simmons, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stanfield, Solomon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smiley, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sauce, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thomson, George W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tarkleson, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vanmatre, James C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weidner, William W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weidner, Clark	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wooden, John L	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Zeek, Washington	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Transferred.							
Bradley, Francis P	Pvt	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Transferred, appointed Sergt.-Maj., Oct. 24, 1847.		
Deserted.							
Fatic, Jacob	Pvt	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Deserted Nov. 6, 1847.		
Fifer, James	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 6, 1847.		
Francis, David	"	"	"	"	" Nov. 6, 1847.		
Clark, John	"	"	"	"	" Oct. 27, 1847.		
Discharged.							
James Reherd	Pvt	1847. Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Discharged Dec. 31, 1847.		
William Fisher	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 31, 1847.		

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY H—Continued.							
Discharged—Continued.							
		1847.					
John Vanmatre	Pvt.	Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Discharged Dec. 31, 1847.		
Harvey Copelan	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 31, 1847.		
William Frame	Sergt.	"	"	"	" Feb. 29, 1848.		
Deaths							
		1847.					
E. G. Cary	Capt.	Oct. 14	Madison, Ind.	Maj. Morrison	Died Jan. 14, 1848.		
Thomas I. Marshall	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 24, 1848.		
John H. Bartlett	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Nov. 4, 1847.		
William Holder	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 4, 1848.		
John M. Clark	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 9, 1848.		
Wiley Clark	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 14, 1848.		
Richard Alexander	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 6, 1848.		
Lewis Hess	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 8, 1848.		
Henry Helvey	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 11, 1848.		
George M. Birch	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 16, 1848.		
Andrew J. Cuff	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 17, 1848.		
John Asborn	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 25, 1848.		
James Richie	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 25, 1848.		
Valentine Grundy	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 25, 1848.		
Archibald Williams	"	"	"	"	" Mar. 29, 1848.		
David Warner	"	"	"	"	" Apr. 2, 1848.		
John Kenton	"	"	"	"	" May 23, 1848.		
Richard Lanning	"	"	"	"	" May 25, 1848.		
William H. Robey	"	"	"	"	" May 28, 1848.		
John Wingfield	"	"	"	"	" June 4, 1848.		
Horace Stowell	"	"	"	"	" July 10, 1848.		
Levi Donihu	"	"	"	"	" July 4, 1848.		
COMPANY I.							
		1847.			1848.		
Mahlon D. Manson	Capt.	Oct. 8	Madison, Ind.	Lt. Rodman	July 28	Madison, Ind.	Maj. H. A. Goff.
John S. M. Vancleave	1st Lt.	"	"	"	"	"	"

John V. King	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Columbus W. Osburn	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kenedy, William B	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Easely, Daniel	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Franks, Andrew J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barns, James S	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sample, Benj	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
Asbery, Silvester	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sherman, Hiram	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hopper, John D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Farley, John H	Mus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bush, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Almy, William	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alexander, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ayrs, James D	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alley, Noah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Baldwin, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Britton, Edward	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barns, Elias	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barns, Thomas A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bell, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bush, David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conner, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Farmer, Toami	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gatt, Fredinan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gardner, Chas. H	"	1848. Mar. 1	City Mexico, Mex.	Col. Lane	"	"	"
Hart, Richard	"	1847. Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	"	"	
Hart, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Havens, Isaac P	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hallar, Granville	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hendrix, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hurd, William P	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hurd, John I	"	"	"	"	"		
Heath, Benjamin W	"	Dec. 24	City Mexico, Mex.	Col. Lane	"		
Joliatt, Joseph	"	1848. Feb. 10	"	"	"		
Johnson, John	"	1847. Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	"		
Keeny, Henry H	"	"	"	"	"		
Leach, John	"	"	"	"	"		
Lindsay, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"		
Lewis, Jessee	"	"	"	"	"		
Linville, William	"	"	"	"	"		
Martin, William	"	"	"	"	"		

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
COMPANY I—Continued.		1847.			1848.		
Mickels, Joel W	Pvt	Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
May, James	"	Sept. 4	Springfield	Lt. Duncan	"	"	"
McGlothlin, William	"	Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	"	"	"
Nevins, Mickel R	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Osburn, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Osburn, Silvester	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oldshue, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Patton, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Piles, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ready, William C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ready, John W	"	"	"	"	"		"
Roberts, Jessee	"	"	"	"	"		"
Shelly, Peter	"	"	"	"	"		"
Smith, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Thompson, Jonathan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Utter, Samuel	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vancleave, Harvy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vancleave, Aaron	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Vancleave, Benjamin T	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wood, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wood, Enoch	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Williams, Jessee	"	"	"	"	"		
Witter, Christian	"	"	"	"	"		"
White, David	"	"	"	"	"		"
Wheat, Benjamin D	"	"	"	"	"		"
Watkins, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Young, Velarius W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Yates, Jeremiah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Zook, Fredric	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Deaths.		1847.					
Hupp, Arthur S	Pvt	Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Died Dec. 8, 1847.		
Seevers, John	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 13, 1847.		

Kelley, Simon L.	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 8, 1847.
Powers, Jacob	"	"	"	"	" Dec. 24, 1847.
Whitaker, Esaw	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 13, 1848.
Livengood Jacob	"	"	"	"	" Jan. 24, 1848.
Utterback, Jackson	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 2, 1848.
Wood, Thomas I	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 3, 1848.
Pattrum, Joseph R	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 5, 1848.
Herron, James M	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 8, 1848.
Barnard, Owen	Sergt	"	"	"	" Apr. 21, 1848.
Williams, Thomas	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Apr. 11, 1848.
Sampson, John H	"	"	"	"	
Vincent, Jessee	"	"	"	"	
Condry, Albert	"	"	"	"	
Banker, Joseph F.	"	"	"	"	
Mikels, Solomon C	"	"	"	"	
Needham, Joseph	"	"	"	"	
Swain, John	"	"	"	"	
Fhink, Samuel	"	"	"	"	
Swain, Manly R.	"	"	"	"	
Endicott, John S. M	"	"	"	"	
Deserted.					
Brown, Axton	Corpl	1847. Oct 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Deserted Oct. 21, 1847.
Rivers, William	Pvt.	"	"	"	" Oct. 10, 1847.
Heath, B. W	"	Dec. 24	City Mexico, Mex.	Col. Lane	" Dec. 29, 1847.
Discharged.					
Sutton, Justice	Pvt.	1847. Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Discharged Oct. 15, 1847.
Blake, Washington	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 7, 1848.
McMullin, James M	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 7, 1848.
Stured, Brenton	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 15, 1848.
Newlen, John	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 18, 1847.
Vancleave, Daniel	"	" 27	"	"	" Jan. 20, 1848.
Transferred.					
Oldshue, Jacob	Pvt	1847. Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Transferred to Company A., Oct. 18 1847.
Promotions.					
May, Allen	Capt	1847. Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Promoted Oct. 22, 1847, to Colonel.
Missing.					
Mikels, Jacob C	Pvt	1847. Oct. 8	Madison, Ind	Lt. Rodman	Missing June 5, 1848.

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom.
COMPANY K.							
D. W. Lewis	Capt	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind	Capt. Whiting	July 28	Madison, Ind	Maj. H. A. Goff.
Thomas K. Lewis	1st Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
John B. Sawtell	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ira G. Williamson	2d Lt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph H. Wickes	1st Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
George W. Gorman	Sergt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Albert W. West	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Luther M. Swartwont	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Barter	Corpl	"	"	"	"	"	"
David C. Colemon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John T. Bales	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Israel Horner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen, Alexander	Mus	Feb. 29	Mexico	Capt. Ruggles	"	"	"
Coleman, John	"	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind	Capt. Whiting	"	"	"
Aveline, Oliver D	Pvt	"	"	"	"	"	"
Agincourt, Lewis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ball, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brooker, Joel P	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown, Curtiss J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burgan, Evans	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Casey, Patrick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cater, Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conway, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Clayton, John C	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davitt, Anthony	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Davis, David T	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Day, William W	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Draper, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Durden, James	"	Feb. 29	Mexico	Capt. Ruggles	"	"	"
Edwards, Alexander	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
France, Don	"	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind	Capt. Whiting	"	"	"
Flynn, Patrick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Fuller, Zena	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Goodrich, Minor T.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hagan, John	"	Jan. 9	Mexico	Capt. Ruggles	"	"	"
Havens, Abbatt	"	" 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	"	"	"
Knoop, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Klin, Nicholas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lamberry, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leechman, Alexander	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mayfield, William	"	Feb. 29	Mexico	Capt. Ruggles	"	"	"
Martin, Tyler	"	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	"	"	"
Miller, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Markle, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Marley, John M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCarty, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
McCormick, Cissua	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moore, Henry A	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nibling, Abraham	"	Feb. 29	Mexico	Capt. Ruggles	"	"	"
Meurstoff, John	"	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	"	"	"
O'Riley, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
O'Brien, Kennedy	"	April 15	City of Mexico	Capt. Alvord	"	"	"
Parker, Francis	"	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	"	"	"
Privit, Isaac	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parr, Martin	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Parsons, Samuel M.	"	April 1	City of Mexico	Capt. Alvord	"	"	"
Scheele, Edward	"	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	"	"	"
Stewart, James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Schultz, Henry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shook, Newton	"	Feb. 29	Mexico	Capt. Ruggles	"	"	"
Turner, Samuel	"	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	"	"	"
Tevault, George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vonsha, John B	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ward, John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wallace, William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
White, Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Woodworth, John A. A	"	Feb. 29	Mexico	Capt. Ruggles	"	"	"
Tannon, Lewis	"	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	"	"	"
Deserted.							
		1848.					
William Benefield	Sergt	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	Deserted	Jan. 25, 1848.	
Benj. F. Southwick	Corpl.	"	"	"	"	Jan. 8, 1848.	
Adams, George	Pvt.	"	"	"	"	Jan. 8, 1848.	
Allen, David	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 8, 1848.	
Benson, Alexander	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 8, 1848.	
Glover, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 8, 1848.	
Wooten, Joseph	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 25, 1848.	
Wims, David	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 8, 1848.	
Krebb, George A	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 25, 1848.	
Luther, Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 25, 1848.	

FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			MUSTERED OUT.		
		When.	Where.	By Whom.	When.	Where.	By Whom
COMPANY K—Continued.							
Deserted—Continued.		1848.					
Terry, Peter	Pvt.	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	Deserted Jan. 25, 1848.		
Wall, Thomas S. W.	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 29, 1848.		
Deaths.		1848.					
Ball, Osa	Pvt.	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	Died Feb. 25, 1848.		
Ganderbaugh, August	"	"	"	"	" April 28, 1848.		
Milbern, Thomas M	"	"	"	"	" April 1, 1848.		
McMahan, John	"	"	"	"	" Feb. 10, 1848.		
Armstrong, Miles C	"	"	"	"	" April 20, 1848.		
Banks, Hiram	"	"	"	"	" May 5, 1848.		
Murtaugh, Michael	"	"	"	"	" July 12, 1848.		
Quinlan, Jacob	"	"	"	"	" June 27, 1848.		
Ward, John C	"	"	"	"	" April 6, 1848.		
Discharged.		1848.					
McCormick, James	Pvt.	Jan. 6	Madison, Ind.	Capt. Whiting	Discharged Feb. 17, 1848.		
Cooper, John	"	"	"	"	" April 28, 1848.		
Hewitt, Alexander	"	"	"	"	" April 10, 1848.		
Leburm, Selah	"	"	"	"	" no date.		

NAMES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS AND PRIVATES FROM STATE OF INDIANA, WHO ENLISTED IN THE REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN, U. S. A., AND SERVED IN MEXICO, 1846–1848.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLISTMENT.		REMARKS.
		By Whom.	Where.	
James A. Adams	Pvt	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Paid to June 30, 1848. No furthur record.
William Andrews	Sergt	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Promoted sergeant Aug. 24, 1847. Paid June 30, 1848 (as private, Co. K). No further record.
Edward Allen	Pvt	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Robert Ashley	"	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	No record found.
Jerimiah B. Ames	"	Lt. Taylor	Otsego	Died September 26, 1847.
William Adair	"	"	Michigan City	Paid to April 30, 1848. (Co. H.) No further record found.
William H. Avasson	"	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	No record found.
William A. Alvord	"	Lt. Taylor	Battle Creek	Paid to April 30, 1848. (Co. H.) No further record.
Charles C. Arnold	"	"	Kalamazoo	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. D.) No further record.
John Brison	"	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Left in hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 24, 1846. No further record.
Franklin H. Bridges	"	"	"	Died at Puebla, Mex., July 18, 1847.
Isaac T. Bailey	"	"	"	Deserted May 18, 1848.
Daniel Barber	"	"	"	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. B.) No further record.
James W. Butler	"	"	"	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. D.) James Butler deserted at O. T., May 15, 1850.
William Butterfield	"	"	"	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. F.) Daily duty as hospital attendant, May 18, 1848.
George W. Birch	"	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
George Baldwin	"	"	"	Died June 11, 1847, on March from Jalapa to Puebla, Mex.
D. C. Baird	Corpl	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 16, 1846.
Job Banks	Pvt	Capt. Simonson	Brownstown	Discharged Sept. 8, 1848, at Baton Rouge, La. Disability.
David Bricker	"	"	"	Deserted from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 8, 1846.
John Brown	"	"	"	Died at Pueblo, Mex., July 14, 1847.
H. L. Brown	Sergt	"	Charlestown	Promoted to Brevet-2d Lieutenant, 3d Infantry. U. S. A. Discharged at City of Mexico, Jan. 4, 1848, wounded, Cerro Gordo, Mex.
William Ball	Pvt	Capt. Mason	"	Paid to April 30, 1848. (Co. H.) No further record.
John H. Barry	"	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	No record found.
Michael Bross	"	"	"	No record found.
David Bear	"	"	"	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. B.) No further record found.
Joel E. Bancroft	"	"	"	No record found.
Henry N. Burke	"	"	"	No record found.

NAMES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS AND PRIVATES—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLISTMENT.		REMARKS.
		BY WHOM.	WHERE.	
John Barth	Pvt.	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	Died at Vera Cruz, Mex., Jan. 4. 1848.
Thomas Billingsley	"	"	"	Died of yellow fever at Vera Cruz, Mex., February, 1848.
Edward H. Bean	"	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Promoted corporal Oct. 1, 1846. Reduced Jan. 2, 1847. Absent, sick at general hospital, Jalapa, Mex., since April 8, 1848. No further record.
Joseph Ball	"	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	No record found.
Stark Bethel	"	"	"	Discharged April 8, 1848, on surgeon's certificate.
John R. Bancroft	"	"	"	Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 8, 1846.
Calvin N. Bruner	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 14 1848, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Felix Bandrey	"	"	"	Enlisted at Louisville. (Co. A.) Oct. 28, 1848. Paid Dec. 31, 1848. No further record.
George W. Blue	"	"	"	Died at Puebla, Mex., April 10, 1847.
Myson Bell	"	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Killed in action Sept. 13, 1847, City of Mexico.
Daniel Bonacomb	"	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Sylvanus Brazelton	"	Lt. Duncan	Cairo, Ill	Dishonorably dismissed for desertion, March 1, 1848, by general court-martial.
William A. Barnes	"	Lt. Taylor	Otsego	Died City of Mexico, March 30, 1848.
William Birch	"	"	"	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Alpheus H. Bullen	"	"	"	No record found.
James M. Criminsky	"	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died at general hospital, Vera Cruz, Mex., April 16, 1847.
Ganyett Conkling	"	"	"	Died at Puebla, Mex., July 28, 1847.
Henry Clifford	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 8, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Major W. Currier	"	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 8, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
John M. Currier	"	"	"	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 8, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
H. W. Carter	"	Capt. Simonson	Brownstown	Died at mouth of Rio Grande, Feb. 19, 1847.
B. Cody	"	"	"	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Jessie Coombs	Corpl	"	Charlestown	Promoted corporal July 23, 1847, and to sergeant at City of Mexico. Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress.
W. Crandall	Pvt.	"	Charlestown	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. F.) No further record found.
Hiram Coombs	"	"	"	Discharged at New Orleans, Dec. 20, 1846. (Dec. 22, 1846, on surgeon's certificate.)
William Chapman	"	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died June 25, 1847. Promoted corporal Aug. 24, 1847; promoted to sergeant April 1, 1848.
William S. Carson	Corpl	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	Paid to June 30, 1848, private. (Co. K.)
John S. Carey	Sergt	"	"	Promoted Sergeant May 27, 1847. Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Clair, Joseph	Pvt.	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. B.) No further record.

Isaac Covert	" ...	Capt. Simons	Brownstown	No further record.
Thomas Conaway	" ...	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Wounded (no date). In hospital at Jalapa. Paid to Dec. 31, 184[illegible].
Samuel Collins	" ...	"	"	Deserted from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 18, 1846.
George Collins	" ...	"	"	Shot in action at Cerro Gordo, Mex., April 18, 1847.
William Conn	" ...	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Died at Perote, July 12, 1847.
Samuel Cade	" ...	"	"	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
William J. Cooper	" ...	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	Shot in action at Cerro Gordo, Mex., April 17, 1847.
Asa A. Corkins	" ...	"	Lafayette	No record found.
Henry Cole	" ...	"	"	Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 21, 1846.
Michael Craver	" ...	"	"	Absent, sick at general hospital, Jalapa, since April 8, 1848. No further record.
Thomas Cooper	" ...	"	"	Deserted Aug. 2, 1848.
Jonathan W. Clayton	" ...	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged by civil authority, Oct. 31, 1846.
Geo. W. Clayton	" ...	"	"	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 25, 1846.
William M. C. Cole	" ...	Capt. Walker	Orleans, Ind	Paid to April 30, 1848. (Co. H.) No further record.
Samuel H. Coswell	" ...	Lt. Taylor	Otsego	Died July 17, 1848, at Baton Rouge, La.
Robert DeFord	" ...	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 4, 1846.
Joseph DeFord	" ...	"	"	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 4, 1846.
Dougherty, Michael	" ...	"	"	Deserted July 25, 1848.
Douglass, Joseph	" ...	"	"	Died at Camp Washington, near Vera Cruz, Mex., March 20, 1847.
John Daily	" ...	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Supposed to have died at Matamoros, Mex. Absent, sick at Matamoros since Feb. 6, 1847.
Frederick Dagner	" .	"	Brownstown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress dated Aug. 25, 1848.
John Dale	" ...	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died on board ship Diadem off Sacrifocios, March 7, 1847.
William M. Dean	" ...	"	"	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. B.) No further record.
John W. Dicken	" ...	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	No record found.
John Davis	" ...	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Deserted Oct. 23, 1846.
John Dillon	" ...	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Wounded at Chapultepec, Mex., Sept. 13, 1847. Discharged Jan. 14, 1848, on Surgeon's certificate of pension.
John A. Dimock	" ...	"	Otsego	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Alexander Edwards	" ...	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 28, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Jefferson W. Evans	" ...	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Thomas Embree	" ...	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	No record found.
Levi C. Elliot	" ...	"	"	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Andrew J. Freligh	" ...	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died at Jalapa, July 3, 1847.
William J. Ford	" ...	"	"	Discharged at Jalapa, May 18, 1847, with pension, for wounds received at Cerro Gordo, Mex., April 18, 1847.
James Farrill	" ...	"	"	Discharged at Mexico with pension, Oct. 26, 1847, for wounds at Chapultepec, Mex.
Lawrence Farlee	" ...	"	"	Died at Perote, Mex., June 21, 1847.
William Forbes	" ...	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Died at Perote, Mex., July 20, 1847.
Andrew R. Franklin	" ...	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died at Perote, Mex., July 29, 1847.
Benjamin F. Freebone	" ...	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	No record found.
Lawrence F. Filson	" ...	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
John Fickle	" ...	"	"	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
James Flinn	" ...	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. B.) No further record found.
Henry K. Funk	" ...	"	"	Discharged at New Orleans Dec. 27, 1847, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Francis Fort	" ...	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	Died at Puebla, Mex., Aug. 7, 1847.
James Freeman	" ...	"	Lafayette	Discharged at City of Mexico, Jan. 11, 1848, for wounds received in action.
Silas Furnan	" ...	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Died at Vera Cruz, April 20, 1847.

NAMES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS AND PRIVATES—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLISTMENT.		REMARKS.
		By Whom.	Where.	
John Ferris	Pvt.	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Oct. 19, 1846.
Clinton Frazier	Sergt	“	“	Promoted sergeant March, 1848. Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Michael Frest	Pvt.	Capt. Tucker	Evansville.	No record found.
James Graham	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 11, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
William Goltry	“	Capt. Simonson.	Brownstown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Oliver Glazier	“	“	Charlestown	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 23, 1846.
John Gwathney	“	“	“	Discharged Jan. 13, 1848, on surgeon's certificate of pension.
William Groas	“	“	“	Died at Puebla, Mex., Aug. 3, 1847.
William Grandstaff	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. D.) No further record found.
George Gallaway	“	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	Paid to June 30, 1848, as bugler. (Co. K.) No further record.
Peter Gearhart	“	“	Lafayette	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Newton Griffing	“	“	“	Corporal Aug. 31, 1846. Reduced to ranks March 16, 1847, and paid to June 30, 1848. No further record.
Enos Graham	“	“	Indianapolis	Discharged at City of Mexico, January 14, 1848, on surgeon's certificate. (Wounded.)
W. Graham	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	No record found.
Barney Galvin	“	“	“	Discharged at City of Mexico, Feb., 1848.
William J. Gordon	“	“	“	Died at Puebla, Mex. (no date).
John R. Graham	“	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
George Garnell	“	“	“	Enlisted Aug. 4, 1846. Received no pay. Confined. Deserted. No date.
Johnathan B. Hines	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	No record found.
Joseph Hunter	“	“	“	Promoted to captain May 2, 1848. Paid to June 30, 1848. No further record.
William Hammerly	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. D.) No further record found.
John Hepen	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged May 14, 1849, at Baton Rouge, La., on surgeon's certificate of disability.
William D. Harrill	“	Capt. Simonson.	Charlestown	Died at Plan Del Rio, Mex., April 15, 1847.
J. R. Harrill	“	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
G. W. Harlow	“	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Henry Henning	Sergt	“	“	Died at Puebla, Mex., July 18, 1847 (sergeant).
Daniel Hickman	Pvt.	“	Brownstown	Died at Puebla, Mex., June 29, 1847.
Allen H. Hurst	“	“	“	Died at Perote, Mex.
Jacob Hose	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	No record found.
Zebulon M. P. Hand	Sergt	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	Discharged by promotion, May 5, 1848, sergeant-major. Promoted to second lieutenant, 16th Infantry.

Hezikiah Hill	Pvt.	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Noel Hamilton	“	Capt. Simonson	Brownstown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Erastus Hammond	“	“	“	No record found.
William Higgins	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged at Perote, Mex., Oct. 3, 1847 (Oct. 30, 1847), of wounds at Cerro Gordo, Mex.
James Ewing Hudson	“	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Died at Camp Washington, March 25, 1847.
William Hemmington	Sergt.	“	“	Deserted at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 25, 1846.
Daniel Huddleston	Pvt.	Capt. Simonson	Brownstown	Died at Perote, Mex., Aug. 12, 1847.
John A. Hooker	Sergt.	“	Charlestown	Promoted to sergeant July, 1847. Discharged at City of Mexico, April 25 1848, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hiram Hardwick	Pvt.	“	“	Discharged at City of Mexico, Jan. 14, 1848.
Orin Huntress	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died on board ship Diadem off Sacrifocios, March 7, 1847.
Obed Horr	“	“	“	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 16, 1846.
John Hackelton	“	“	“	Discharged at New Orleans, Dec. 22, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Joseph Haines	“	“	Americus	Left sick in general hospital, Vera Cruz, April 7, 1847. No further record.
Thomas Hollingsworth	“	“	“	Died at Vera Cruz, Mex., April 28, 1847.
Levert R. Hibbard	“	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Joshua H. Howard	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Martin P. Howard	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Joshua Hollowell	“	“	“	Died at Camp Washington March 29, 1847.
George W. Hall	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record found.
James H. Haltz	“	“	“	Sick at Perote, Mex. Paid to Dec. 31, 1846. No further record.
William H. Handy	“	“	“	No record found.
Lindsay Hooker	“	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Wounded Sept. 13, 1847. Discharged Jan. 13, 1847, on surgeon's certificate of pension.
Joseph Heald	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Died at Vera Cruz, Mex., April 20, 1847.
William Hutchcroft	“	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Andrew J. Hutchinson	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
John Hackthorne	“	Lt. Taylor	Logansport	Discharged at New Orleans, La., Dec. 23, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
W. W. Irrons	“	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Lorens Ingraham	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks. Mo., Oct. 19, 1846.
William James	“	Capt. Simonson	Brownstown	Promoted to corporal. Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Benjamin Jolly	“	“	Charlestown	Died at Vera Cruz, Mex., March 26, 1847.
Quinton B. James	“	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Jesse James	“	“	Brownstown	Killed in battle Sept. 13, 1847.
James Jackard	“	Lt. Taylor	Otsego	Died at hospital, Vera Cruz, Mex., Feb. 8, 1847.
Edwin Jenny	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged at New Orleans Barracks, Dec. 23, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
C. W. Kester	“	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged at New Orleans, La., Dec. 23, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Watson Kirkhum	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. D.) No further record found.
John Kirkbride	“	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Died at Vera Cruz, Mex., April 24, 1847.
Charles E. King	“	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	No record found.
David Kisling	“	Lt. Taylor	Logansport	Died at Jalapa, Mex., June 12, 1847.
John Lopp	“	Lt. Tipton	“	Paid to April 30, 1848. (Co. H.) No further record found.
William Lloyd	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. D.) No further record found.
James Leguire	“	“	“	Discharged at New Orleans Barracks, Dec. 23, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Bartan Lucus	“	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	No record found.

NAMES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS AND PRIVATES—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLISTMENT.		REMARKS.
		BY WHOM.	WHERE.	
Dennis Lairy	Pvt.	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 7, 1847.
Clark Layton	“	“	“	Sick at Jalapa, Mex. Paid to Dec. 31, 1846. No further record.
Jacob Loucks	“	“	“	Discharged April 8, 1848, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
John Loring	“	Capt. Walker		Discharged July 31, 1848, expiration of service.
Charles Manary	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. D.) No further record found.
Elson M. Munger	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. B.) No further record found.
Charles Mooney	“	“	“	Discharged Oct. 9, 1846, by general court-martial.
John Mills	“	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 23, 1846.
Thomas May	“	“	“	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 7, 1846.
W. H. Marcus	“	“	Brownstown	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 7, 1846.
James Mathews	“	“	“	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 4, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
John C. Meyers	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Wounded. Lost a leg at Battle of Chapultepec, Mex., Sept. 13, 1847. (Pension.) Discharged January 13, 1848, on surgeon's certificate of pension.
Alphus Meyers	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 21, 1846.
William C. Murphy	“	“	“	No record found.
James Millard	Corpl.	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Discharged in City of Mexico of wounds received in action.
Daniel Mourer	Pvt.	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died May 31, 1847.
Samuel Morris	“	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	No record found.
Israel More	“	“	Lafayette	No record found.
John C. Morrison	“	Lt. Elliott	Michigan City	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 25, 1846.
Ebenezer S. Muma	“	Lt. Taylor	Ostego	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record found.
Thomas B. McCormick	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Killed at Cerro Gordo, Mex., April 18, 1847.
John McGrew	“	“	“	Died at Puebla, Mex., Aug. 21, 1847.
Henry McFarland	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Died at Perote, Mex., July 19, 1847.
Elijah W. McVey	“	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	Appointed Sergt. January 1, 1847. (Reduced.) Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
John J. McGuffin	“	“	“	Died at Pueblo, Mex., July 27, 1847.
James McGinnis	“	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	No record found.
William McClery	“	Capt. Walker	Orleans, Ind	Discharged. No date.
Frederick P. Newton	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died on board ship Edith, off Vera Cruz, Mex., March 23, 1847.
T. C. Nugent	Sergt.	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Joseph Newhouse	Pvt.	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died at City of Mexico, Feb. 6, 1848.
Needham, Henry	“	Capt. Simonson	Brownstown	No record found.
Henry Nottage	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged at City of Mexico, Jan. 14, 1848, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
John Nelson, Jr	“	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.

Jackson Nichols	“	“	“	No record found.
Henry C. Oliver	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Died at Matamoros, Mex., Feb. 7, 1847.
Adam S. Ogg	“	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	Paid to Dec. 31, 1847. (Co. K.) No further record.
Allen Oberly	“	“	Lafayette	Discharged at City of Mexico Jan. 14, 1848, of wounds received in action.
John Preston	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged at New Orleans Barracks, Dec. 23, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Rufus Peck	Corpl	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged at City of Mexico Jan., 1848, for wounds received at Chapultepec. Promoted to sergeant.
D. Patton	Pvt	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress dated Aug. 25, 1848.
James Parsley	“	“	Brownstown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress dated Aug. 25, 1848.
William Patton	“	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record found.
Westley Powers	Sergt	“	“	Promoted to sergeant Oct. 1, 1846; reduced, Oct. 15, 1847; promoted to corporal, April 18, 1848. Promoted to sergeant-major, May 1, 1848. Paid to June 30, 1848. No further record.
Michael S. Pettit	Pvt	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged at City of Mexico, April 10, 1848, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
John Purcell	“	“	“	Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 8, 1846.
John Phipps	“	“	“	Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 15, 1846.
John A. Pope	“	“	“	Absent sick at General Hospital, Vera Cruz, Mex., April 8, 1847. No further record.
Levi Pettit	“	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	No record found.
Benjamin Pomeroy	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 14, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Benjamin Parker	“	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
James S. Pierce	“	“	“	Died on board Prairie Bird, January 1, 1847.
Andrew Park	Corpl	“	“	Promoted corporal Aug. 24, 1847. Absent sick since April 8, 1848, in General Hospital at Jalapa, Mex.
Willis Pruett	Pvt	“	“	No record found.
Lyman K. Pratt	“	Lt. Taylor	Ostego	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
James M. Packard	“	“	“	No record found.
John Rains	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged at New Orleans, La., Dec. 23, 1846.
A. H. Ryan	Corpl	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged at Jalapa, Mex., May 5, 1847. Wounded at Cerro Gordo, Mex. Pension received.
George Rhinehardt	Pvt	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died June 20, 1847.
Alfred Rains	“	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	Died at Perote, Mex., April 30, 1847.
A. S. Roberts	“	“	“	Died at Tampico, Mex., April 30, 1847.
Wm. J. Rivers	“	Capt. Simonson	Brownstown	Died Aug. 14, 1847, at Puebla, Mexico.
Isaac B. Riddle	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged by court-martial, Jan. 5, 1849.
John Ray	“	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	No record found.
Joseph S. Reading	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record found.
William Ripper	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged by civil authority.
Robert Ryan	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	No record found.
Conrad Shaw	“	“	“	Discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 11, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disabliity.
David R. Shannon	“	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
John Shesser	“	“	“	Died April 24, 1847.
John Snively	“	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Thomas Sires	“	“	“	Deserted Aug. 28, 1848.
Hugh H. Steel	“	“	“	Died at Pueblo, Mex., July 28, 1847.
John C. Scott	“	“	“	Died at Hospital at Camp Page, Mouth of Rio Grande, Tex., Feb. 1, 1847.
Isaac Sellers	“	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Isaac Swiger	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Died at Puebla, Mex., July 12, 1847.

NAMES OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS AND PRIVATES—Continued.

NAMES.	RANK.	ENLISTMENT.		REMARKS.
		By Whom.	Where.	
W. S. Sanders	Sergt	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Died at City of Mexico, Sept. 21, 1847, of wounds received Sept. 13, at Chapultepec, Mex.
Francis Sordelet	Pvt	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Deserted June 4, 1848.
Newton G. Scott	"	"	"	Paid to Oct. 31, 1847, as corporal in Co. E. Remarks on roll attached to Co. D. Not taken up on Co. D. No further record found.
Ebon A. Sample	"	"	"	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. F.) No further record found.
George Sampson	"	"	"	Left sick at Jalapa, Mex., May 22, 1847. No further record.
John H. G. Shoe	"	"	"	Discharged at New Orleans Barracks, Dec. 23, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Hamilton G. Shrodes	"	Evansville	Capt. Tucker	Discharged at City of Mexico, Jan. 14, 1848, on surgeon's certificate of disability. (Wounds.)
Jesup M. Smith	"	"	"	Died off Sobas Island, Feb. 24, 1847.
James C. Scott	"	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died at general hospital, Matamoros, Mex., Feb. 12, 1847.
John Shurrum	"	"	"	Left sick at Puebla, Mex., Aug. 1, 1847. (Co. D.) No further record.
Patrick S. Slevin	"	"	"	No record found.
James Symns	"	"	"	Died on board ship Diadem off Sacrifocios, March 6, 1847.
Daniel Sartwell	"	"	"	No record found.
James M. Sherry	"	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	No record found.
William E. Leroy Smith	"	"	"	Absent, sick at general hospital, Jalapa, Mex., since April 8, 1848. No further record.
John W. Smith	"	"	"	Discharged April 8, 1848, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Wm. A. Smith	"	"	"	Promoted to corporal, April 1, 1848. Promoted to sergeant, May 1, 1848. Paid to June 30, 1848. No further record.
William Salthouse	"	"	"	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record found.
William Somers	"	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Died at Camp Bogara, Mex., April 8, 1847.
John H. Sprague	"	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Died at New Orleans, La., June 25, 1847.
Henry A. Snow	"	"	"	Died at New Orleans, La., August 18, 1847.
J. W. Q. Smith	"	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	No record found.
William F. Spear	"	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Henry M. Shaw	Sergt	Lt. Elliott		Promoted sergeant Oct. 20, 1846.
William Somes	Pvt	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Died at Camp Wegarra, Mex., April 8, 1847.
William Simmons	"	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	No record found.
Justin Scott	"	Lt. Taylor	Otsego	Paid to June 30, 1848. No further record found.
Robert Smith	"	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Bugler, Jan. 1, 1847. Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.). No further record.
Luther E. Thompson	"	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Edward Thranley	"	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
G. W. Tucker	"	"	Brownstown	Died Oct. 7, 1847, at Perote, Mex.
B. W. Tabler	"	"	"	Discharged at City of Mexico, Jan. 14, 1848, on surgeon's certificate of pension Wounded Sept. 13.

William F. Thornton	“	Lt. Van Buren	Indianapolis	Discharged July 16, 1847, at Tampico, Mex., on surgeons certificate of disability
Ephraim Thomas	“	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged at Jalapa, Mex., May 9, 1848. Wounded at Aqua.
Mathew Thomas	“	“	Brownstown	Discharged at New Orleans, La., Dec. 23, 1846, on surgeon's certificate of disability
John W. Thomas	“	“	Charlestown	Died at City of Mexico, May 21, 1848.
Benjamin M. Tabler	“	“	“	Discharged City of Mexico, Jan. 1848. Wounded Sept. 11, at Chapultepec.
Henry Thompson	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress dated Aug. 25, 1848.
William Thompson	“	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	Promoted to corporal May 1, 1848, and paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Stephen B. Tapping	“	Lt. Taylor	Battle Creek	Paid to April 30, 1848. (Co. H.) No further record found.
Samuel Underwood	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Discharged Aug. 3, 1846.
William Vosburg	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Deserted at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 19, 1846.
Abner Vandyne	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died April 15, 1848, at City of Mexico.
Castor S. Vigus	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. D.) No further record.
Thomas J. Vigus	“	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, Aug. 25, 1848.
Henry Van Blaricum	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. D.) No further record.
John Van Asdale	“	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. K.) No further record.
Dewit C. Weimir	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Transferred from Co. E. to Co. H. Not taken up on Co. H. No further record.
William W. Whaley	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Discharged at New Orleans, La., Feb. 9, 1848, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
N. W. Wilson	“	Capt. Simonson	Charlestown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
William Wooden	“	“	Brownstown	Died at Vera Cruz, Mex., May 13, 1847.
B. W. Wilson	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. G.) Extra duty as regimental hospital attendant.
Daniel Williams	“	“	Charlestown	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
Reason Williams	“	“	Brownstown	Died at Perote, Mex. Marks obliterated on book. No date.
Bartholomew W. Wilson	“	“	“	Paid to June 30, 1848. (Co. G.) No further record.
Robert Woldridge	“	“	Charlestown	Deserted at City of Mexico, May 16, 1848.
Enoch S. Wiltsey	“	“	Brownstown	Died at Vera Cruz, Mex., April 3, 1847.
Benj'm Wingate	“	“	Charlestown	Promoted to 2d Lt., 5th Infantry, U. S. A. Discharged July 4, 1848, by reason of promotion.
Alpha Wheeden	“	“	“	Died off Sabas Island, Feb. 20, 1847.
Milton Webster	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died at general hospital, Matamoros, Mex., March 29, 1847.
Benjamin R. Woods	“	“	“	Discharged Aug. 28, 1848, by act of Congress, dated Aug. 25, 1848.
David R. Wheeler	“	Lt. Van Buren	Lafayette	Sick at Vera Cruz, Mex., since Dec. 31, 1846. No further record. Book obliterated. Think killed in battle Sept. 13, 1847.
Robert Williams	“	“	“	Discharged at City of Mexico, Jan. 14, 1848, of wounds received in action.
Isaac N. Winans	“	“	Indianapolis	No record found.
Ira Winans	“	“	“	No record found.
Henry C. Watkins	“	“	“	Died at Matamoros, Mex. April 10, 1847.
Thomas J. Wilson	“	“	“	No record found.
Thomas H. Wickhum	“	“	Lafayette	No record found.
Ira White	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Severely wounded at Cerro Gordo, Mex., died at Perote, Mex.
Thomas C. Workman	“	“	“	Paid to April 30, 1848 No further record found.
Abel Washburne	“	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	No record found.
Austin Waldin	“	Lt. Taylor	Michigan City	Deserted from hospital at mouth of Rio Grande, Feb. 12, 1847.
Dabney Ware	Corpl	“	“	Killed at battle of Cerro Gordo, Mex., April 17, 1847.
Edward Williamson	Pvt	“	Otsego	No record found.
Samuel S. Yantes	“	Lt. Tipton	Logansport	Died April 25, 1847.
Absolam R. Yard	“	Capt. Tucker	Evansville	Died at Puebla, Mex., July 31, 1847.

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